The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1882—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

European Modes.

MARSHALL FIELD &Co.

State & Washington-sts.,

Are in receipt of

"PARISIAN STYLES"

IN

"Costumes,"

"Mantles,"

AND

"Cloaks,"

And will continue to add daily the latest NOVELTIES as they appear in FOREIGN MARKETS.

The Fashions in these Garments are unusually attractive this season.

Ladies', Misses',

AND

Children's

Dresses and Cloaks

Are a special feature with us.

EXAMINATION INVITED.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

British Medical Journal.

"Its purity offers the best security against the dangers which in rural districts, as in towns and cities, are common to most of the ordinary drinking waters there." London Medical Record.

ANNUAL SALE, 10 MILLIONS

Of all Grocers, Druggists, and Mineral Water Dealers.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"Parisian Suit Co."

OPENING TODAY.

THE BODEGO,

Montauk Building,

In Alley Opposite Haverly's.

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

THE LAKESIDE,

THE MOST ELEGANT

PUFF SCARF

EVER MADE

For either standing or turn-down collars.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.

Manufactured at Wholesale only by

Thomas & Hayden,

254 Madison-st., Chicago.

CLARENDON SHIRTS

Will not tear down the back.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.

THOMAS & HAYDEN, Manufacturers, Chicago.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

FINE FANCY POTTERY,

New Designs, at about half the prices charged by Crockery Houses.

SHOURDS & STORY, Jewelers,

Corner of State and Randolph.

Established 1860.

THE GREAT FREE DAY!

TODAY, THURSDAY, OCT. 5.

EVERYBODY INVITED. NO CHARGE AT GATE.

THIRD DAY OF THE FALL RUNNING MEETING

OF THE

Chicago Driving Park.

FOUR GOOD RACES. 29 STARTERS.

FIRST RACE—The Lakeside Stakes. One Mile. Eleven Starters. St. Mary, Mollie Moore, Rushaway, King Loon, Charley Lucas, Aztec, Idle Pat, Lord Raglan, Black Gal, Katie Fletcher, Wheat Bread.

SECOND RACE—Selling Race. Seven Starters. 1 1-4 Miles. Sullivan, Manitou, Metropolis, Flanders, Geo. Hakes, Lord Lyon, Bismuth.

THIRD RACE—The Autumn Stake. Mile Heats. Nine Starters. Mistral, Ruth, Effie H., Alborak, John Sullivan, Geo. Bonnell, Ranger, Bernice, Spiegelburg.

FOURTH RACE—1 3-4 Miles. Two Starters. Dave Yandel, Ella Rowett.

REMEMBER, NO CHARGE FOR ADMISSION AT THE GATE.

Madison-st. cars direct to the Gate. Racing commences at 2:30 p. m.

RACING EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

OPENING

OF

FALL FASHIONS!

TODAY.

The Public is Invited.

MANDEL BROS.

121 & 123 State-st.

South Shore Improvement Company of Chicago

offer 200 lots 100x300 each, suitable for summer cottages to rent or for occupancy by owners near grounds on lake-shore, to be improved by company, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-ninth-sts., as follows, to-wit: Each subscriber for fifteen shares of stock amounting to $1,500 will be deeded one of said lots clear. The Illinois Central Railroad Company is extending branch through said land to South Chicago and holds one-quarter of stock.

Those occupying summer cottages or guests of hotel will be able to reach the city in about 35 minutes on the elegant accommodation trains of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Why go to Long Branch and other distant watering-places next summer when such advantages will be offered in the vicinity of Chicago, where, if you secure one of these lots, the only lots that can be sold by the company, you can build your own cottage? The beach here is equal to that of any seaside resort, and the land is well wooded, and as well located as that at Kenwood worth now $100 per foot. The lands of the company will belong to the owners of these 200 lots and be under their control.

For particulars see

GEO. M. BOGUE,
Treasurer,
N. W. Cor. Dearborn and Monroe-sts.
OR
B. A. ULRICH,
Secretary,
110 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

To Investors.

Peremptory sale of Real Estate on Monday, Oct. 9, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the north door of the Chamber of Commerce, the premises Nos. 602 1-2, 604, and 606 West Lake-st., lots 50x113 1-2, renting for $1,356 per annum. Title perfect.

EDWIN H. SHELDON,
Trustee.

GALE & BLOCKI, Druggists,

AGENTS FOR

Artificial Eyes and Ridge's Food,

AND OWNERS OF THE

WAUKESHA WHITE ROCK SPRING,

Have removed (temporarily) their main store from 81 Clark

TO 111 RANDOLPH-ST.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

89 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

Importer and Dealer in Optical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, comprising Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Drawing Instruments, &c.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses accurately adjusted to the various defects of vision.

Figs

New Crop "182" Figs, from steamer 26th. First of the season. Just received. Away ahead of all competition as usual.

TAYLORS,
7 Clark-st. and
89 Madison-st.

"Fans."

MARSHALL FIELD &Co.

State & Washington-sts.,

Are opening their

Fall Importation

OF

Paris Opera AND Vienna Party

FANS.

A Choice Selection of Elegant

Novelties.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Strangers are invited to visit our Store.

PIANOS

Great bargains in SQUARES, which we are closing out at unheard of prices to make room for our large daily invoices of elegant UPRIGHTS now arriving. We call special attention to the present season's artistic designs in various foreign and domestic woods made for our special trade in UPRIGHTS and GRANDS.

STORY & CAMP,
188 & 190 State-st.

PIANOS

STORY & CAMP

A. REED & SONS. PIANOS.

Guaranteed FIRST-CLASS in tone and durability. Reasonable Prices and Terms. Old instruments in exchange. Correspondence invited. Catalogues 182, free.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, Established 1862. 156 State-st., Chicago

CUTLERY

The Finest retail Assortment in the city. Pocket and Table Cutlery. Razors, Scissors, Shears, etc., at A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 105 Madison-st.

OVERCOATS!

The LARGEST and most SELECT collection of IMPORTED Overcoatings exhibited by any one house on the CONTINENT. Prices ranging from $15 to $85. All imported goods.

EDWARD ELY & CO.,

TAILORS, 163 & 165 WABASH-AV., CORNER MONROE-ST.

Situation Wanted

With some good firm by a reliable gentleman of good address, possessing a good general business knowledge and experience. References first-class. Would be willing to travel some. Present salary not so much of an object. Address X 45 Tribune office.

POLITICAL.

A. H. Stephens Elected Governor of Georgia by a Large Majority.

Thomas M. Waller Nominated for Governor of Connecticut by the Democrats.

The Result in Delaware Close, but Probably in Favor of the Bourbons.

Little Doubt that Hazelton and Keyes Have Agreed to Withdraw.

The Outlook in Ohio Decidedly Squally for the Republicans—Other States.

GEORGIA.

STEPHENS ELECTED.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 4.—The election is progressing quietly. The success of Stephens is conceded by all parties, the amount of his majority being the only question in doubt.

Constitution specials indicate that Stephens has carried nearly every county, and his majority points to 40,000 or 50,000 in the State. The regularly-nominated Democratic ticket for State officers will be elected.

A QUIET DAY.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Oct. 4.—The election today for Governor and State officers passed off quietly throughout this section. The indications are that the whole Democratic ticket will be elected in the Fourth Congressional District by the largest majority ever given by the party. In Muscogee County the Democratic ticket received over 90 per cent of the votes cast. The State Senators and members of the Lower House were elected without opposition.

A SMALL VOTE.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 4.—Telegrams from all parts of the State indicate a quiet election and a small vote. The entire State Democratic ticket is elected by a probable majority of 30,000.

40,000 MAJORITY FOR STEPHENS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 4.—The vote throughout the State is not as large as expected. The falling off in the vote of both parties is considerable. There was general apathy among the colored people who were expected to vote solidly for Gartrell. The majority for Stephens will not be far from 40,000.

ONE COUNTY FOR GARTRELL.

Chronicle reports indicate that every county in the district has gone Democratic. Stephens' majority will be about 6,000 in this district. His majority in the State is estimated at 40,000. Burke County, in the First District, gives Gartrell from 600 to 700 majority.

CONNECTICUT.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—A WORDY PLATFORM.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 4.—The Democratic State Convention organized today by the appointment of James G. Gallagher temporary Chairman, who, in his address, denounced the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for using his position to secure for himself a place in the Senate in place of David Davis, of whom he said: "You put your finger upon him, and he is not there." The usual committees were then appointed, and the convention took a recess.

After recess the temporary Chairman was made permanent Chairman.

In the platform reported by the Committee on Resolutions the prohibition question is treated as follows:

We fully recognize the evils arising from the abuse of intoxicating liquors. We believe those evils may be most effectually checked by the force of enlightened public opinion. They may be partially restrained by wise legislation, but such legislation should not be so oppressive or so impracticable in its provisions as to trench on the personal rights and liberties of the citizens, and ought not to be made a partisan question. Legislation so equally affecting every one in reference to a subject where all honest men seek a common object can most safely be left to individual conscience free from the blunders of party prejudice. We believe the incorporation of a police regulation relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors into the State Constitution to be opposed to the plainest principles of sound government.

President Arthur's veto of the River and Harbor bill is approved, as follows:

Willing to recognize in a political opponent any act worthy of commendation, we cordially approve the veto by President Arthur of the River and Harbor bill. Following in the footsteps of Democratic Presidents who have heretofore prevented such unconstitutional legislation by the exercise of the veto power, he has aroused the wrath of his own party, who offered him the unprecedented insult of permitting the passage of the vetoed bill by a two-thirds vote while in full control of both Houses of Congress. We ask all citizens of this State opposed to such extra, unjust, and unconstitutional legislation to unite with us in defeating the Republican party, which has so openly committed itself in support of the River and Harbor bill, as well as by the obstinate refusal of its late convention to approve the veto of the President, as by its renomination of Congressmen who supported the bill and opposed the veto.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously and with applause.

THE STATE TICKET

chosen is as follows:

Governor—Thomas M. Waller.
Lieutenant-Governor—George G. Sumner.
Secretary of State—S. Ward Northrop.
Treasurer—Alfred R. Goodrich.
Controller—Thomas P. Sanford.

There was much confusion during the balloting for candidates.

Adjourned.

DELAWARE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ONE CAUSE OF THE REPUBLICAN DEFEAT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—There is a strong belief among Republicans acquainted with Delaware politics that the State would have been carried by the Republicans this year if the managers of the machine there had not made Richard Harrington, of safe-burglary fame, Chairman of the State Committee. This selection was the result of much intrigue and wire-pulling. The whole affair created strong disgust.

LATEST REPUBLICAN CLAIMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct 4.—Latest advices are that the Republicans have carried a majority of the Returning Board in Sussex County for the first time in twenty-two years and have carried Newcastle and Kent Counties by small majorities on the popular vote.

FIGURES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 4.—The complete returns from the election yesterday show the State has given a Democratic majority of 145 on the Inspector's and a Republican majority of 126 on the Assessor's ticket. Newcastle County went Democratic by 54 on the Inspector's and 7 on the Assessor's. Kent County, Republican, 17 on the Inspector's and 229 on the Assessor's. Sussex County, Democratic, 108 on Inspector's and 96 on Assessor's. The Democrats elect seventeen out of the thirty-two Inspectors in Sussex, thus controlling the canvassing boards in all three counties.

Later returns show the Democratic majority in the State on the Inspector's ticket to be 285, and the Republican majority on the Assessor's ticket 113. In Newcastle County the Democrats have a majority of 194 on the Inspector's and 20 on the Assessor's ticket.

WISCONSIN.

CONFLICTING REPORTS AS TO HAZELTON AND KEYES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 4.—The peace committee appointed by the State Central Committee to settle the Keyes-Hazelton dispute in the Third District succeeded in getting the consent of both contestants to withdraw. Ex-Gov. Lucius Fairchild will, in all probability, be nominated.

A CONVERSATION WITH MR. KEYES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 4.—The Hon. E. W. Keyes, of Madison, is in the city in consultation with some of his political friends here. In answer to questions by THE TRIBUNE representative in regard to the probable outcome of the controversy between himself and Mr. Hazelton over the question of the nomination to Congress from the Third District, he said: "The facts in this case have been suppressed by papers in the interest of my opponent. By all the customs fixed by precedent, the convention had a fair majority in my favor. I am the regularly-nominated candidate of my party for Congress. At the same time I know that, if Mr. Hazelton and myself both remain in the field, the district will be carried by the Democrats. Under these circumstances, and for the sake of party harmony and party success, I am willing to withdraw if Mr. Hazelton will do the same and allow another man who will poll the vote of the Republican party to run.

I DO NOT BELIEVE THE STORY

that comes from Madison tonight to the effect that Mr. Hazelton has changed his mind and is now prepared to withdraw. Any such statement, coming from him, is probably intended to stave off action for the present."

In view of the fact that the general expectation appears to be that if Keyes and Hazelton can be prevailed upon to withdraw Gen. Lucius Fairchild will be selected as a candidate, it is of interest to note a statement made by Gov. Rusk in this city today. He states that just before the Third District Convention met, and when it was regarded as probable that a deadlock would result, Gen. Fairchild, in response to the suggestion that his name be used as that of a compromise candidate, replied that under no circumstances would he accept the nomination, and that if elected he would not accept the place.

FROM MADISON ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 4.—Rumors have been frequent upon the street today to the effect that Hazelton has decided to withdrawn from the Congressional contest, but investigation does not reveal any change in the condition of affairs during the past twenty-four hours. In fact, Hazelton's friends say there is none. Hazelton has returned to his home in Grant County, and it is very possible that he may decide to withdraw when he gets to calmly think over the situation and realize how injudicious it is to attempt to resist the almost unanimous verdict of his party in the State. Postmaster-General Howe told THE TRIBUNE reporter tonight that he was quite hopeful that Hazelton would withdraw in the course of a few days, though he had no assurance to that effect. The Peace Committee still withhold its report, imbued with the same hope.

MEETING OF THE LEADING DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 4.—The Democratic leaders of the State, at the invitation of Chairman Anderson, of the State Central Committee, held a meeting at the Plankinton House this afternoon and evening. Nearly all the members of the committee were present, as were also the Chairman of the Congressional District Committee, and the following-named gentlemen, who were called to assist in the deliberations and work of the committee: The Hon. Gabe Bouck, the Hon. Andrew Hoban, Democratic candidate for Congress from the Sixth District; the Hon. Joseph Rankin, candidate for the Fifth District; the Hon. Burr Jones, candidate for the Third District; Congressman Deuster, of the Fourth District, who will be renominated tomorrow, and several other leading men of the party from various parts of the State. The meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held by the committee. Reports were received from all the Congressional districts, claiming that an unusual amount of excellent but very quiet work is doing.

THE FIRST DISTRICT

of course was conceded to the Republicans by the usual majority. The Second District was reported as likely to give the usual Democratic majority. In the Third it was reported that the Keyes-Hazelton fight, no matter how it should be settled, would result in increasing the Democratic vote. In answer to the suggestion that it would have been better not to have had a nomination in the Third, and to allow the Democrats to throw their strength for Keyes, Chairman Anderson replied that the true policy for the Democrats was to maintain their party organization and make and support their own nominations, and, besides this, he said, the Republicans were wise enough to settle their trouble and agree on one candidate. From this (the Fourteenth) district it was reported that the Democrats were sure to succeed and elect Mr. Deuster. The Fifth District is strongly Democratic, and will elect Mr. Rankin by the usual party majority. Mr. Hoben, the Sixth District candidate, expressed perfect confidence in his ability to be elected over

MR. GUENTHER,

Republican candidate, and Mr. Kanouse, Prohibitionist. With this opinion Gen. Parkinson, of Columbus, ex-Chairman of the State Central Committee, and some other gentlemen from the district, were not prepared to agree fully, though expressing the belief that Mr. Hoben had a fair chance. Chairman Anderson stated, from his knowledge of some inside facts in the case, that he was of the opinion that Mr. Hoben's hopes were well founded. Reports from the Seventh District reported that the Democratic candidate in that district, Capt. G. M. Woodward, was developing immense strength, and that the district would be fair fighting ground. In the Eighth District the election of Mr. Price, in spite of all combinations, was conceded by 2,000 to 4,000 majority, although the Democratic and Anti-Monopoly candidate, Mr. Bailey, is sure of defeating Mr. Price. The Ninth District was reported as showing good Democratic work, with some hope of electing Judge Parker over Ike Stephenson, the Republican candidate.

THE UNIVERSAL SENTIMENT

of all present was that the Democrats will have a majority of the next Congressional delegation from this State. The feeling of the members of the committee was in harmony with the "still-hunt" policy of Chairman Anderson, the purpose of such a policy being to prevent, if possible, alarming the Republicans in districts believed to be close, and thus enable the Democrats to steal a march on their opponents, if possible. Enthusiastically hopeful speeches were made by the Hon. John Black, of this city, and others, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour, all present being in that hopeful mind which usually characterizes the Democrats of this State just before an election.

RACINE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 4.—The Republican County Convention held at Union Grove today put the following ticket in the field: Senator, W. T. Lewis; County Clerk, the present incumbent, E. C. Peck; District-Attorney, the present incumbent, H. A. Cooper; Register of Deeds, the present incumbent, George West; Treasurer, Martin Beardsley, of Waterford. There were fourteen aspirants for Sheriff, all confident of success. The convention was in the hands of the Prohibition and anti-Williams men. W. T. Lewis, for Senator, is a prominent prohibitionist, but a strong candidate.

G. J. Ellis, of Thompsonville, was nominated for Assembly in the Second District. The Hon. John Winas, Independent candidate for Congress in this district, is in the city rallying his friends.

PROHIBITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 4.—The Prohibitionists held a mass convention for Dane County here today and nominated the following ticket: Sheriff, John Mader; Treasurer, Warren Walter; County Clerk, Ole Thostenson; Register, M. L. Larson; Clerk of Court, H. Z. Moulton; District-Attorney, Frank E. Parkinson; Member of Assembly for First District, J. M. Olin; Fourth District, U. P. Stair.

OHIO.

GERMANS GO OVER TO THE BOURBONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 4.—The Society of Independent Citizens, composed of two delegates each from sixty-six different German organizations, benevolent, musical, and social, decided tonight to support the Democratic ticket at the coming election. The vote stood 70 in the affirmative and 4 only in opposition. The fifty-eight delegates who were absent are Republicans. They did not quite approve of the proposed action, but were not decidedly opposed to it, and staid away from the meeting in order to avoid responsibility in the matter. The vote as taken had therefore a clearly Democratic cast. It will be binding upon the entire membership of the sixty-six societies composing the organization, so far as the State ticket is concerned, but there is a tacit understanding that Republicans who so desire may vote for the Republican candidates for Congress and for the Republican county ticket. A considerable portion of them will adopt this course, in the belief that their protest against the liquor legislation of last winter will be quite as emphatic if made against the State ticket only as it would if they should vote a straight Democratic ticket.

THE SALOONKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

held a meeting this afternoon and adopted resolutions which declare that the 15,000 saloonkeepers of Ohio are a law-abiding class, engaged in a legitimate business; that they have families, and the sanctity of their family relations is as highly valued and as jealously guarded by them as by any other class of persons without exception, and that Gov. Foster, on two different occasions during the present campaign, has characterized the saloonkeepers of Ohio as the companions and social equals of prostitutes. The association "therefore protests most emphatically against an insult so wanton, so inexcusable, and so outrageous when applied to persons engaged in honorable business, many of whom contributed their means and votes to aid in electing the author of this slander to the high office he now holds." It is further resolved "that the political party of which Gov. Foster is the recognized mouth-piece and representative owes to the saloonkeepers of Ohio to disavow and apologize for the foregoing shameful slander to us and our families."

UPDEGRAFF'S BAD PROSPECTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 4.—A well-known Republican from Updegraff's district was in the city today. To a *Commercial* reporter he said that he believed there would be Republican losses in the State this year, as far as Congressional candidates are concerned.

"Well, Updegraff will be elected, of course?" suggested the reporter. "He is in a strong Republican district."

"That is by no means certain. The campaign is utterly without life, and, as far as I can see, it is an even chance between Updegraff and Alexander. Updegraff himself is so far discouraged that he is at home sick. He is not so sick, however, but that he might be out speaking if he thought he would do any good."

"Are the Republicans making many speeches throughout the district?"

"Very few. Taylor and somebody else spoke at Steubenville last night, and Hollingsworth is making a few speeches, but that's about all. Updegraff has had two terms, and he did nothing while there to make himself a candidate for a third. A proper candidate could have made a grand fight in that district this year, but the people have got all they want of Updegraff, and if Alexander is elected they will not grieve."

THE PROHIBITIONISTS' INGRATITUDE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 3.—The Prohibition war upon the Republican party continues with more and more bitterness every day. It is in this State, as it is likely to be everywhere it is tried, simply a repetition of the story of the asp that was warmed in the breast but to turn and sting, the only hope of the Republican party here being that the sting may not be fatal, and that the lesson may be valuable and lasting. Never in the history of politics in the Buckeye State was there so much strength and such bitterness shown by the Prohibition party—the party of fanatics and fanaticism. The Republican Legislature of last winter went out of its way and devoted nearly its whole time to the discussion and passage of temperance laws. It was promised by the temperance people who urged the passage of these laws and framed them that they would stand by the party that would dare to brave public sentiment and pass them. The Republicans were caught by the trap and passed the laws, which have forever alienated the Germans who have hitherto voted in this State almost as a unit with the Republicans. Common decensy would demand and almost any one would prophecy that the temperance people, who urged this legislation, would stand by the party that granted their request and see that it suffered nothing by the desertion of its liberal members. Not so. A large fund has been raised somewhere called a "law and order" fund, and with this long screeds are bought into the party papers in Cleveland and elsewhere. To be sure, these are all marked "Advertisement," but the average voter pays little attention to this, and thus the Republican organs stab their own candidates for pay.

Some of the later acquisitions to the Prohibition ranks are truly remarkable. For instance, Gen. Edward J. Myer is the United States District-Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio. He has lived from offices granted him by the Republican party for many years past. He is out in the strongest manner possible this fall for Mr. Doan, the Prohibition candidate for Congress. He is an eloquent speaker, and well known all over the United States as an effective stumper. He is announced for speeches every night until election time, and is making a very special effort to beat Everett, the Republican candidate for Congress in this district.

I inquired of a longtime friend of Gen. Myer what could have induced him to take his present course. The reply was as follows:

"MYER IS AMBITIOUS.

He has heard a great deal about prohibition in other States, and he believes that it is going to assume proportions here that will carry the State for a year or two. He sees that the idea has no adequate mouthpiece and leader, and that if he takes hold now he will be very prominent from the nature of the case, and that he may be the candidate for Governor, or United States Senator. He now has all he can hope for from the Republican party, and will not resign the office he now holds. He is foolish enough to believe that prohibition is much stronger than it really is, and that to be its apostle is a bigger thing than it can ever be. I suggested to him that it would appear much more consistent if he would resign the office he holds

under the Republican party before he tries to stab its life out."

Charles Latimer, a prominent official on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, is working very hard for the prohibition cause. He has always been a Republican before this year, but now he is one of the loudest and most unreasoning in the promulgation of the new doctrine. I am told that he never lets an opportunity go by to preach his doctrine to his subordinates and to carry the idea that they would be a little better railroad men and be promoted a little faster if they would vote the Prohibition ticket.

ONE OF THE MOST UNACCOUNTABLE THINGS about the whole matter is that the Democrats and Prohibitionists are actually working together in this campaign. Their leaders are known to have been in council more than once in this city. What a glorious team! The whisky-loving, whisky-protecting Democracy and the Prohibitionists! Who can believe it? Yet such is the case, as one of the schemes that have been recently discovered is this: Wherever a Republican saloonkeeper can be found he is arrested and vigorously prosecuted and constantly annoyed by the Prohibitionists under the direction and advise of their Democratic allies, and then when the man is sore over his disgrace and loss his Democratic friends come around and call attention to the fact that his arrest has been caused by Republicans and under a Republican law. He is then asked if he wants to train with a party of fanatics and men who constantly interfere with his business. This way of putting the case always brings the saloonist to time, and several cases have just come to light of the conversion of saloonkeepers to the Democratic party after this method.

Mr. W. H. Doan, the Prohibition candidate for Congress in this district, is a wealthy oil man who has gained his wealth through that grinding monopoly the Standard Oil Company. He has paid tribute to it and it has paid tribute to him. Becoming so rich a few years ago that he didn't know what to do with his money, he built a large audience room in the central part of the city which was called

DOAN'S TABERNACLE.

This was the home of the crusaders and temperance workers, and finally four years ago he was nominated by the Prohibitionists for Congress. He got some 1,500 Republican votes, and was encouraged to run again this time. He was looked upon up to the present canvass as a clever old fellow who had made a pile of money through the shrewdness and wickedness of the Standard Oil managers, and who was flattered by having his name on a ticket for Congress. But all at once he has blossomed out into a first-class trickster and trader, and is joining with the whisky element to secure an election. He cannot possibly attain to this, and every dollar he spends and every vote he secures does so much toward the success of the Democratic candidate, Mr. Foran, who has been for several years past the paid attorney of the Liquor League, an offensive and defensive association of saloonists, distillers, and brewers. When the question is put to these men why they act as they do, they insist very strongly that they are going to elect their man Doan. Those of them who have common sense must know better than this, and the others are the dupes of the cunning Democratic and whisky managers. How the matter in this Congressional district may result cannot by any means be told as yet. Mr. Everett, the Republican candidate, is a wonderfully hard fighter. He has the precedent of never having been beaten yet in anything he has tried for. The vast amount of talk that has been indulged in by the Democrats and Prohibitionists has had the effect of arousing the Republicans to their utmost exertions, and that always has meant success in this State. There is no doubt but the Republicans are gaining and will gain from this time on.

One of the latest developments of this curious campaign is the organization of an

ANTI-PROHIBITIONIST AND ANTI-MONOPOLY ASSOCIATION.

This began in a small way in Columbus, and is principally composed of Germans, and the intention is to spread it into all parts of the State. What effect this may have no one can tell, but it is evidently an attempt to assist the Democrats under another name.

The vast amount of bluster and blow that has been indulged in by Chairman Thompson and the leaders of the Democracy have had the effect of arousing the old spirit of canvassing by school districts. There are several Congressional districts that were thought to be beyond all danger sure to the Republicans that Thompson and his men began to claim with such confidence as to frighten even the candidates themselves, and they began a series of efforts that cannot fail to tell on the State ticket. It can be taken for granted that most of the prominent Ohio members who were in the last Congress will return again. There will be Speaker Keifer, Maj. McKinley, Dr. Updegraff, Judge E. B. Taylor, Capt. McClure, Gen. Robinson, and others, and they will be reinforced on the Republican side by a number of specially good men as Everett, from this district, Gov. Alphonso Hart, a fine speaker and polished gentleman, who has long been in politics, R. A. Horr, twin brother of R. G. Horr, the funny member from Michigan, Col. J. H. Brigham, the Granger statesman, and so on to the end of the list. There is little danger, it seems to me, in the Congressional districts except in the cities.

BUTTERWORTH AND AMOR SMITH

in Cincinnati will have all they can do to make it, and the double team of Prohibitionists and whisky Democrats are making it very lively in the Twenty-first or Cleveland District. The talk which is indulged in so very freely by the Prohibitionists that this is like the fight against slavery seems to catch many more votes than would at first seem possible. In this State there is absolutely no other issue except that of temperance, and the fight has been forced right home. The Democrats see their opportunity and are making the most of it.

The work of organization has been really done, and whatever the Republicans can gain by their usual painstaking work will be gained. The Western Reserve farmer will not stay at home and let things go by default. He will be out either to vote the Republican ticket or to desert to the prohibition side. But so far as I can hear the defection is small in the country. The voters there feel that the Republicans did all that could have been asked of them last winter, and that temperance people ought to be well satisfied.

GARY.

NEW YORK.

QUARRELS AMONG THE STALWARTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—There is trouble in the Republican State Committee rooms which has not yet reached the public ear. It is not the facts so well known of disaffections in the Republican ranks and repudiation of the ticket, but jealousy between rival Stalwart leaders. John T. Smythe is Chairman of the State Committee and Gen. George H. Sharpe of the Executive Committee. The Stalwarts have not entertained a kindly feeling toward Sharpe since he made his attack on Conkling last year. Since then Conkling has not spoken to Sharpe. He met him in the State Committe-rooms yesterday, but the ex-Senator took no notice of Sharpe. Mr. Sharpe, it is said, has undertaken to run the committee-rooms, and Smythe is angry in consequence. The Stalwart conference, which met on Monday, was called by Sharpe without consultation with Smythe, who was in Albany when it was called. Smythe has been angry ever since at Sharpe's interference. He said on Monday that he knew nothing about the conference until he received a dispatch from Sharpe to attend it. Smythe continued that

THE WHOLE THING WAS ILL-ADVISED AND UNFORTUNATE,

and that Hepburn would not have declined if it had not been for things said in the conference. For all this he blamed Sharpe. The two leaders had some rather hot words over it, Smythe asserting that Sharpe was usurping powers which do not belong to him, and which the full committee refused to intrust to him. It is hinted about the Fifth Avenue Hotel that one or the other of the two leaders will have to get out of the committee. "Beecher kicked over on Sunday," said a Half-Breed today; "Hepburn declined on Monday, Curtis repudiates the ticket on Tuesday, and today the committee gets to quarreling. I think they had better shut up shop and go home."

THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE

is not finding it an easy matter to fill the vacancy on the ticket caused by the declination of A. B. Hepburn to accept the nomination for Congressman-at-Large. The gentleman who was deputed to ask George William Curtis to accept the place, after reading the letter from him published in the morning newspapers, concluded to abandon his mission. Another gentleman was sent to see S. B. Chittenden, of Brooklyn, but he returned to headquarters with the statement that he thought it unnecessary to visit Mr. Chittenden, as a friend of that gentleman had said that Mr. Chittendon was very much displeased with the action of the Saratoga Convention, and would not accept the proffered honor. The place was then offered to Albert Daggett, of Brooklyn, but he declined it. Gen. Henry A. Barnum was spoken of tonight as the best person who could be selected for the place. Gen. McQuade threw cold water on this by stating that Gen. Barnum had said that he would not accept the nomination. Some members of the committee thought

GEN. ANSON G. M'COOK

would make a good candidate. Friends of Gen. McCook, however, stated that he would be a candidate for Congress in his own district and "would not be a candidate elsewhere." No reply had been received from W. A. Wheeler, who had been asked if he would take the place. If Mr. Wheeler declines also, it is not improbable that either Corporal Tanner or United States District-Attorney Tenney, of Brooklyn, will be named for the dubious honor by the State Committee. Ex-Attorney-General Hamilton Ward, who was among the callers today, was also spoken of for the vacancy, but he said that he was not a candidate.

JUDGE ANDREWS' ACCEPTANCE.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The following is Judge Andrews' letter accepting the Republican nomination for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals:

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 3, '82.—*The Hon. E. M. Madden, President, etc.*—DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of the 28th inst. notifying me officially of my unanimous nomination by the Republican State Convention at Saratoga for the office of Chief-Judge of the Court of Appeals. I feel greatly honored by the nomination, and accept it with a deep sense of obligation to the Republican party of the State for this expression of its confidence. With great respect, I am very truly yours,

CHARLES ANDREWS.

GENERAL SLOCUM

has accepted the Syracuse nomination for Congressman-at-Large.

PROHIBITIONISTS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The State Temperance Convention met this morning to agree upon the basis of the prohibition amendment to the State Constitution. Dr. W. E. Dunham was appointed Chairman, and after several addresses and the selection of various committees a recess was taken.

At the afternoon session the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize the hand of Almighty God in the movement that has already accomplished so much for the suppression of the liquor traffic in other States, and that is kindling so great an enthusiasm among the friends of temperance in our State.

Resolved, that we call for the submission to the people of this State of an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

Resolved, That we do not identify ourselves with any partisan movement, but, as a convention representing the temperance societies and Christian churches of the State of New York, we do seek such legislation as shall free our noble State from the power of rum, which we recognize as an enemy of all good, and we do hereby call upon all good citizens, irrespective of party or creed, to aid in this object.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to vote for no candidate for the Legislature who will not publicly pledge himself in favor of submitting such amendment to a vote of the people.

A constitution for a temperance association was adopted and John N. Stearns chosen Chairman.

Adjourned.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The Republicans of the Seventeenth District today nominated F. A. Johnson for Congress.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The Eighth Judicial Republican Convention, on the 109th ballot, failed to make a choice of a candidate, and adjourned till Oct. 17.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The Greenback Labor Convention of the Eighth Congressional District nominated Louis F. Post, of the *Truth* newspaper.

CONVERSATION WITH A STALWART POLITICIAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANTINO, Ill., Oct. 4.—Your correspondent in a recent interview with William H. Comstock, of Utica, N. Y., a prominent Stalwart and the personal friend and former law partner of Roscoe Conkling, drew from him the following touching the mixed condition of the politics in his State. He said: "Yes, the anti-Stalwart press of the country is very severe in its strictures upon us. Their statements, however, are wholly unfounded. The organization of our State Convention and the nomination of Judge Folger for Governor were secured by as fair means as usually characterize the action of political bodies. Mr. Cornell was defeated, and he and his friends were greatly disappointed, and they charge that the nomination of Folger was effected by fraud, in order to force him to withdraw, but this he will never do. He could not remain in Mr. Arthur's Cabinet a day should he now decline to be candidate for Governor, for it would be a tacit admission on his part of the truthfulness of the statements made by the Cornell folks. No, sir; he will not withdraw, though his defeat should be certain by 50,000. Mr. Cornell as candidate for Governor would lose the State by 100,000. Folger is infinitly stronger than Cornell.

ALL THE RAILROAD CORPORATIONS

of the State are for Folger, while their whole influence would be opposed to Cornell, and the same is true of nearly all the leading business interests of New York City. There is, however, now but one power which could possibly save New York to the Republican party, and that would be Mr. Conkling upon the stump, and it is now quite uncertain if he will consent to this. Mr. Conkling has so fully determined not again to enter the political arena that he dislikes to do anything which would bring him prominently before the people, and then his law practice is so large that it requires his constant attention. But the unkindest cut of all is the statement made by Stewart L. Woodford that fraud is fraud, whether committed in New York or South Carolina, intimating that Folger's nomination was secured by fraud. I could not have believed that Woodford would have made this statement. Still he is

A SHALLOW, SHOWY MAN, WITHOUT MUCH BALLAST."

In answer to the question how Folger's defeat would affect Mr. Arthur, he said it could only affect him in case he has an ambition to be President again. The defeat of Folger would mean that Mr. Arthur could not be a Presidential candidate in 1884. But there is this in the outlook which is worthy of consideration and which should encourage those who are solicitous for the success of the Republican party. New York is a pivotal State in Presidential elections, and a defeat this fall would do more toward uniting the party than would be accomplished by the election of the Republican ticket; therefore, if defeat must come our chances for success in 1884 will be greatly enhanced thereby. He thinks it unfortunate that a man like Miller should be the successor of a great statesman like Roscoe Conkling; says Lapham is a man of ability and might have made a fairish Senator had New York adopted a prohibitory amendment when he was a very young man.

ILLINOIS.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN—WHAT BOTH PARTIES ARE DOING—SINGLETON AND RIGGS.

The Republicans are conducting a very active campaign just now throughout the southern and central portions of the State, while their opponents are pursuing the still-hunt policy in the delusive hope that it will help them in their efforts to run in a few extra members of the Legislature here and there. While the Republican speakers are "stumping" the State, however, the Republican managers in the several counties are by no means neglecting the necessary details incident to a thorough campaign, but are taking every means to arouse and call out the voters. Gov. Cullom, ex-Gov. Oglesby, Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton, and Gen. Raum are putting in some of their best work every day and arousing a degree of enthusiasm, which, for an "off" year, is something remarkable. Gov. Cullom's next appointments are at Ottawa, where he will speak Friday evening, Oct. 6, and at Bloomington Saturday evening, Oct. 7. Ex-Gov. Oglesby speaks this evening at Cairo, Friday evening at Vienna, Saturday evening at Metropolis, and next Tuesday evening, Oct. 10, at Duquoin. Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton speaks today at Marion, Friday at Murphysboro, Tuesday afternoon at Onarga, Tuesday evening at Clifton, and Wednesday evening at Mendota. Gen. Raum will speak Saturday at Bement, Monday at Harrisburg, and Tuesday at Shawneetown. Other appointments will be announced as soon as made.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic State Central Committee had a short meeting at the Palmer House yesterday, and derived a large amount of useful and valuable information from the very full list of legislative nominations published in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The machinery has hardly got in working order as yet, however, and the committee made little headway. The financial backing which is alleged to be forthcoming apparently gives the managers more concern than anything else just at present, and strenuous exertions are to be made to secure the "bar'l" and have it on top. So far as can be learned nothing has yet been done towards settling the Singleton-Riggs matter. The opinion is said to generally prevail that the people of the Twelfth District, having a good round Democratic majority back of them, ought to settle their own quarrels, and, as the committee naturally think, in favor of the regular nominee. Mr. Oberly declared to a TRIBUNE reporter last evening that there was nothing tangible to the suggestion that both Singleton and Riggs could be hauled off the track in favor of some compromise candidate. The idea that the Democratic organization of Illinois would desert Riggs for Singleton, provided the latter would agree to vote with the Democrats in the organization of the next House, is pretty generally scoffed at by the Bourbon managers, who indignantly ask when the Democratic party ever went back on a regular nominee to take up a bolter. For all that, however, one or two straws which have come to the surface rather indicate that the committee's policy of non-interference is more alleged than real, and that something is likely to be done or attempted towards straightening out the tangle before election-day. The committee seems to have been considerably worked up over the unexpected dimensions of the Singleton "boom" and the fear of losing the district, and a vote in Congress may occasion a resort to measures of a pacific and harmonizing character.

FORTY-SECOND SENATORIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREENVILLE, Ill., Oct. 4.—The legislative contest in this district, which is narrowly Republican by 142 majority, but is ordinarily considered safe, promises to be an interesting one. The Republicans have the hold-over Senator—the Hon. Thomas B. Needles, of Washington—and will try to send two members to the House, as they did in 1880. They have nominated John Defrees, a farmer living near Greenville, as the Representative from Bond, and Capt. John L. Nichols, of Carlyle, one of the members of the last House, as the Representative from Clinton. Ordinarily, the Democrats would nominate only one man, even if the Republican majority is small, and be content with the minority Representative. The agitation of the prohibition question has put some very extravagant notions into their heads, and in the hope of grabbing an extra Representative, which they are not likely to get, they have nominated James L. Rountree, of Nashville, Washington County, and ex-Senator Fr. E. W. Brink, of Hoylton, Washington County, thus committing a serious mistake at the start by taking both men from Washington, instead of giving the second man to either Clinton or Bond. The Prohibitionists have not done anything yet, but will probably nominate a candidate. Mr. Defrees' position on the prohibition question, which has been carefully misrepresented by his opponents, is briefly this: He is opposed to the repeal of the present liquor laws, which he regards as sufficient, if enforced, to properly control the traffic, but is in favor of submitting a prohibition amendment to a vote of the people, not at a general election, however, but at a special one, for the reason that he does not regard it as a political question, and is opposed to mixing it with political matters. His position, while it commends itself to the thoughtful, is not sufficiently extreme to suit the ultra Prohibitionists, who will accordingly nominate a candidate of their own. How far he will cut into the votes of the two regular parties remains to be seen. Mr. Defrees and Capt. Nichols are making an active canvass of the district, and are confident of pulling through.

POLITICAL POINTS

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—The collection of assessments by the agents of Jay Hubbell was believed to have been stopped in the Treasury Department by Judge Folger. During his absence, however, it appears that they have been at work dunning the employés who have so far failed to pay, and no one has seen fit to object or put a stop to this violation of the Secretary's order. But little success has rewarded their efforts, as those who have held out up to this time are not to be intimidated by parties who venture near them now only because the head of the department is absent.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—At this season of the year State political clubs among department employés are particularly active. The central idea of these clubs is to secure cheap transportation for members who go home to vote, although they exercise great influence in securing the retention in office of their own members. There are some twenty-five of these organizations in existence here, representing as many States, the largest of which in membership is the Pennsylvania club, which has on its rolls 600 active members. New York comes next, with a membership of 500; then Massachusetts, with 150, and Maine, Vermont, Indiana, Illinois, and New Jersey with each a slightly smaller number. The clubs are all active now preparing for the near-at-hand campaign.

DINNER TO MR. LANGSTON.

A number of prominent gentlemen of this city tendered the other day a complimentary dinner to the Hon. J. M. Langston, our Minister to Hayti. The immediate occasion of the dinner was the departure of Mr. Langston to take an active part in aid of the coalitionists in Virginia. Mr. Langston is one of the most effective stump speakers in the country, and the coalitionists expect a great deal from his efforts. The statement that prominent colored men have agreed to stump Virginia in the interest of anti-Mahonists is without foundation. The leading colored men are heartily in sympathy with the coalitionists and will do all they can to keep the colored vote of Virginia in line with the coalitionist movement.

MAHONE'S CAMPAIGN.

The influence of the Administration in favor of the coalition and independent movements in Virginia and North Carolina continues to be vigorously used. Senator Mahone is busily engaged in making changes, and his attention is now directed to the Postmasters in his State. Removals and appointments follow upon his recommendation, as heretofore, and there is but little doubt of the loyalty of those whom he permits to remain in office.

MARYLAND.

NOMINATIONS YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 4.—Republican nominating conventions in the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts of Maryland were held here tonight. Both conventions were attended by a large number of colored delegates. There was no opposition at either, both being unanimous in their selections of candidates. In the Third District Col. Theodore F. Lang was nominated, and in the Fourth District Mr. Henry Stockbridge, a prominent lawyer of this city and President of the Republican State Central Committee, received the nomination. Owing to the disaffection in the Democratic party, it was contended that the Republicans would have a fairer chance in these two Baltimore City districts at the coming election than they have had for many years.

AT BOTH CONVENTIONS

resolutions were adopted indorsing the Republican platform of 1880 and the present National Administration. Speeches were made by several leading colored Republicans, in which they expressed themselves gratified at seeing so many colored men among the delegates, and hoped the color line which had so long been drawn in Maryland was for ever wiped out, and that the 9,000 colored votes in this city would be solid this time for the nominees of the regular conventions.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4.—J. F. C. Talbott was renominated by the Democrats for Congress in the Second District.

VIRGINIA.

THE PRECEPTS OF MAHONE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 4.—As the canvass in Virginia grows warmer, the contending parties resort to fresh expedients to gain votes, and in more than one instance these are novel even to a State politician. The Richmond *Whig*, Mahone's organ, comes out in an editorial in which it lays down the proposition that "Jesus Christ was a Liberal Readjuster," and from these premises undertakes to win votes to the Mahone ranks. This startling and blasphemous proposition has caused an indignant outcry on the part of the opponents to Mahoneism and repudiation, and the matter pro and con is being vigorously discussed, the *Whig* insisting that the Savior taught the precepts of Mahone.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 4.—The Democrats of the Second Congressional District nominated R. C. Marshall.

OTHER STATES.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 4.—A small gathering of Blue Ribbon people today comprised the fifth semi-annual convention of the Indiana State Christian Temperance Union. The principal occupation of the day was listening to prohibition speeches and cheering reports of the condition of the cause. A peculiar feature was the fact that most of the speakers were Democrats, and the claim was made that there are 100,000 Democrats in the State who are Prohibitionists.

SENATOR W. P. FRYE, OF MAINE,

will make four speeches in Indiana next week. The following are his appointments: Fort Wayne, 11th, Logansport, 12th; Crawfordsville, 13th; Indianapolis, 14th. The Central Committee announces the following appointments for Senator Harrison: Huntington, Oct. 9; Waterloo, 10th; Angola, 11th; Goshen, 12th; South Bend, 15th.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 4.—At a meeting of Prohibitionists J. Monte Hunter was put in the field as a candidate for Congress from this district. A vigorous canvass is to be made.

NORTH CAROLINA.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Oct. 4.—The Republican Convention of the Fifth Congressional District indorsed J. R. Winston, Independent Greenback candidate.

MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 4.—The Republicans of the Tenth District renominated William W. Rice for Congress.

CANADA.

Burning of a Sash Factory at Montreal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Oct. 4.—An extensive fire took place outside the city tonight. It originated in the door and sash factory of James Howley & Son, Hochelaga, who occupied the under flat of a very large block of buildings. It spread with utmost rapidity to the two upper flats, utilized by J. C. McLaren Jr. as a notion factory. The city brigade attended, but it was unable to do more than prevent the flames from spreading. After three hours' hard work the fire was extinguished, but the building with its contents was a smoking ruin. The origin of the conflagration is unknown, but it is said to be surrounded with very suspicious circumstances. The loss will be very heavy, but cannot be more than approximated at present. Howley & Son will be losers to the extent of $15,000 or $20,000, while Mr. McLaren's will exceed $20,000. Both are fully covered in English and Canadian offices. A large quantity of lumber that was stored outside was also consumed. There was great difficulty in saving the gas-works, situated across the road from the burning building.

Seizure of Dry Goods by Customs Officers.

CALAIS, Me., Oct. 4.—Rumors prevail that the Dominion customs officers visited the dry-goods houses in St. Stephen, N. B., and seized a large quantity of goods. Prominent dealers are reported heavy losers.

CALAIS, Me., Oct. 4.—This morning, immediately after opening, a large number of dry-goods firms very near the New Brunswick end of the bridge crossing the river at the head of navigation were raided by the Dominion customs officers and a large amount of goods seized. Steamers had been bringing unusually heavy consignments and it is supposed the Dominion Government has had detectives stationed in this city since the opening of the fall trade.

The Cattle Disease.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 4.—It appears that the Pictou (N. S.) cattle disease has not by any means been eradicated. New cases are recorded, and further official investigation is to be made as to the cause and nature of the disease.

Arrested for Forgery.

MONTREAL, Oct. 4.—Three members of the lumber firm of G. S. Hayes & Co., of St. Johns, have been arrested for forgeries to the extent of $6,000.

Railway Elevators Burned.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Oct. 4.—Downey & Preston's railway elevators, containing about 6,000 bushels of grain, burned tonight. Loss $15,000.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Subjects Discussed at the Meeting of the Board at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 4.—At the meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions in the afternoon the crowd was so great that an overflow meeting was organized. District-Secretary Humphreys, of Chicago, showed that the success of the mission abroad was in great disproportion to the interest at home, but he liked to see the abundant latent forces of the churches developed "under the leadership of the Holy Ghost." At the afternoon session a report was presented on Dr. Clark's paper on "Growth and Need of Foreign Work." The paper reviews the Mission Board from 1810 to the present year. In the first decade the number of heathen accessible to the board was only about 150,000. It has now grown to 100,000,000, all of whom are chiefly dependent on this board for knowledge of the Gospel. To give three ordained missionaries, with wives and two single ladies, with a missionary physician to each 500,000 souls, requires threefold the present force and a yearly expenditure of $2,000,000. Dr. Hughes, of Michigan, followed with an earnest speech.

THE VETERANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 4.—The annual reunion of the Eastern Iowa Veteran Association began today at De Witt, Clinton County, twenty-five miles north of here. Up to this evening about 300 soldiers have arrived there, 225 of whom have registered. The feeling of hospitality is common, and houses, stores, etc., are decorated with flags and banners. One delegation which arrived this afternoon was composed of sixty members of the Grand Army of the Republic from Maquoketa. The reunion continues tomorrow and Friday. The program includes addresses, illuminations, parades, etc. The outlook this evening promises a large attendance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., Oct. 4.—At 10 o'clock this morning the reunion of the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry took place in this city, and was a grand affair. Fully 2,000 people were present from the central part of Illinois. Gen. White, of Chicago, and several members of the regiment made speeches.

CHRISTIANS IN COUNCIL.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The ninth quadrennial National Convention of the Christian Church opened this morning. An unusually large number of delegates are present from the Eastern, Western, and Southern States, besides several from Canada. The Rev. A. W. Coan, of Dayton, O., President. The address of welcome was made by the Rev. E. C. Abbott, pastor of the Christian Church of this city. The Rev. D. A. Lange, of North Carolina, addressed the convention in regard to the South, and said he came here nominally as a Southerner, but above that as an American.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Arrived, the Gellert, from Hamburg, the Scythia and the Wisconsin, from Liverpool, and the Pierre, from Havre.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The steamships Egypt and Salier, from New York, and the Switzerland, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 4.—Arrived, the steamer Arizona, from New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Arrived, the State of Nevada, from Glasgow.

KILLED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 4.—Seth Knowles this morning, while coming down the hill into town, was thrown upon a pile of stone by his frightened horse, sustaining injuries from which he died at noon today. Mr. Knowles has been a resident of Clayton County for many years, and was respected by all his friends.

METHODISM.

Yesterday's Proceedings of Rock River Conference, in Session at Aurora, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 4.—The opening day of the Rock River Conference at Aurora proved one of exceptional beauty without-doors, and seemed to presage the probably calm and unrippled current of the present session. The preliminary exercises of last evening were enjoyed by a large audience, and the proverbial characteristics of all assemblies of Methodist clergy were never more prominent. Fun and solemnity so alternated that the humor and feelings of the audience were in constant vibration. The address of welcome by Prof. T. J. Bassett and response by the Rev. James Baume were admirably happy. Father Cartwright was called upon, and referred to the organization of the conference forty-three years ago, when forty clergy were present, of whom now only five remained, and three of them were present last night, being Barton H. Cartwright, Luke Hitchcock, D. D., and Stephen R. Beggs.

This morning conference formally opened at 8:30 a. m. Bishop W. L. Harris took the chair as President, and, after singing, opened the devotional exercises by reading the twenty-second chapter of St. Luke. Following took place the services upon the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

At the close of the devotional exercises the first business session opened. Dr William Augustus Smith, formerly of Syracuse, was elected Secretary by acclamation. This is the fifteenth successive time that Dr. Smith has been chosen for this position, and reflects much credit upon the high favor in which he is held by the entire conference. The first roll-call was responded to by 135 members. Although a goodly number are already present, many are temporarily detained, and another large influx is expected the last of the week. The program arranged to which the conference will work embraces a business session each morning between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock of each morning during the session, preceded by half an hour's devotional exercises led by the various clergy. The afternoon and evening are occupied by the various universaries connected with the denomination.

Dr. R. S. Rust, Secretary of the Freemen's Aid Society, and David Hill, a Wesleyan missionary in China, were introduced as visitors of the conference.

Much debate was had as to the advisability of adhering to the demands of the discipline in publishing a detailed statement of the missionary collections. It was finally declared that it be the sense of this conference that such publicity was inadvisable.

The numerous standing committees were nominated by the presiding elders and elected without dissent. The work of the morning session closed with the reports of the presiding elders: Luke Hitchcock, of the Chicago district; C. E. Mandeville, of the Rockford; E. P. Cleveland, of the Freeport; W. A. Spencer, of the Dixon; S. Washburn, of the Mendota; and J. M. Caldwell, of the Joliet district.

In response to the interrogations of character put at the call of the name of each member of the conference, no accusation either of immorality or heresy was entered against a single member.

This afternoon the cabinet of Presiding Elders held its first meeting with the Bishop in regard to the work of preparation of the new appointments. Considerable speculation as regards many of the appointments is afloat, but it is as yet too early in the session for much crystallization to have taken place. At 2:30 this afternoon the Rev. J. W. Phelps delivered the missionary sermon. Tonight the anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid Society is celebrated by addresses by Rev. J. M. Clendenning and Dr. R. S. Rust, Secretaries of the society. The first day's session has proven most successful, and the dispatch of business, due in equal ratio to the admirable presiding of Bishop Harris and to the well-trained parliamentarians in the conference, has been such that nearly two days' work is already finished.

WASHINGTON.

The Court of Alabama Claims—Camacho—Harrigan—New Post-Offices—Other News of the Dull Season.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—The Court of Alabama Claims met today, and the session was mainly devoted to informal talk, in which a number of attorneys took part upon the various questions which will affect the distribution of the money. Two points were thus considered: The first was whether those who took out policies should continue to act and collect awards, or whether all interested in ownership must be personally represented. The second point was the rate at which scrip heretofore received in place of profit shall be estimated when settlement is made. After general conversation the court agreed that it would adjourn tomorrow to a certain day. Upon reassembling it would bring up test cases and hear full arguments on these points. A large number of attorneys were present, among them C. F. Russell of Boston, Mr. Clifford of New Bedford, Mr. Beaman of New York, Mr. Manning of Worcester, Mr. Landers of Salem, and Lowe & Risner of New York.

THE HON. SIMON CAMACHO,

long Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela at this place, has just returned from that country, promoted to Minister Resident. His promotion will be very acceptable here, as he is an efficient and very popular member of the Diplomatic Corps.

S. R. HANNEGAN, OF INDIANA,

an assistant in the Senate document-room—appeared in the Police Court today to answer the charge of smashing a window in a private apartment of the house where he was boarding, and grossly assaulting one of the boarders. Senator Voorhees appeared as his friend, and attempted to compromise the case, and it went over till tomorrow. On the part of the Government, Mr. Creswell and Walker Blaine took part.

NEW POST-OFFICES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—Auvergne, Jackson County, Ark., Richard T. Harwood, Postmaster; Ingle, Pike County, Ind., Robert Sauder, Postmaster; Kyano, Dubois County, Ind., Harrison L. Wheat, Postmaster; Portsmouth, Shelby County, Ia., George Walters, Postmaster; John, Pike County, Ky., Thomas J. Ford, Postmaster; Rondo, Cheboygan County, Mich., Charles H. Hoffman, Postmaster; Magee, Simpson County, Miss., Robert R. Magee, Postmaster.

NEW GOLD CERTIFICATES

to the amount of $6,200,000 were today sent to New York for distribution.

THE GREELEY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Great regret is felt here over the failure of the effort to reach Lieut. Greeley at his signal station at Lady Franklin Bay. He has been there nearly a year already, and the record of observations made during that time would not only be very valuable in itself, but is desired to be used in connection with those from the other stations in the International circumpolar chain. There are twelve of these stations which have been opened by the various nations, on the seventy-first parallel, or as nearly so as possible. Two of them are occupied by the United States, two by Russia, one by England and Canada, and one each by Germany, Austria, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Denmark.

LETTER-CARRIERS.

Assistant-Postmaster-General Hatton has issued an order that all letter-carriers while on duty must wear their full uniform, under penalties of suspension and loss of pay.

THE NEW RULES.

The Treasury clerks are restive under Secretary Folger's new rules. These prohibit newspaper reading, smoking, and gossiping during office hours, from 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. So much time is usually spent by the clerks in reading newspapers and in gossip that four hours' work has grown to be a long day, and the present management has decided to slightly shorten winter office hours and strictly enforce the rules.

DAKOTA INDIAN LANDS.

Secretary Teller reverses the decision of his predecessor concerning the Turtle Mountain Indian lands in Dakota, near Devil's Lake, and directs that they be restored to the mass of public lands and thrown open to settlers.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Henry Clay Fisk, Clerk of the Pacific Railroad Committee of the House of Representatives, has been missing since June 16. He was last seen at the Belmont Hotel, No. 141 Fulton street, New York. His wife and two daughters are anxiously awaiting information as to his whereabouts. It is feared that he has met with foul play or has temporarily lost his reason. His mother and brother died in the Utica Insane Asylum. He was a Colonel in the Union service during the War. He was about five feet six inches tall, had brown hair tinged with gray, a full brown beard and mustache, and brown eyes.

A FRAUDULENT BIDDER.

A. B. Cornell, reported to be a citizen of Russell County Kansas, and his sureties on certain star route contracts in Texas, will be bound over to appear before the United States grand jury at Leavenworth, Kas., on the 10th inst., on a charge of putting in bids in a false name.

CAMERON.

Brewster Cameron was in his office at the Department of Justice this morning. When questioned as to the time when he would make a report relative to the alleged attempt to bribe Dickson, foreman of the star route jury, Cameron declined to make any statement, saying the matter was now undergoing investigation by the Attorney-General, and he did not think it proper to say anything at this time.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5—1 a. m.—Indications—For the Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, fair weather, light variable winds, lower barometer, and a slight rise in temperature.

For the Lake region, partly cloudy weather, light local rains in the northern portion, variable winds, generally from east to south, slight changes in temperature, and stationary or lower barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valley, light local rains, partly cloudy weather, warm east to south winds, and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following:

The barometer is highest in the Middle States and lowest in Colorado. Clear weather prevails in the districts east of the Mississippi, northeast winds in the Southern States, and south to west winds in the Middle and New England States and Lake region. Local rains are reported from the Northwest, Illinois, and Florida. The temperature has risen slightly in New England, and thence westward to the Upper Mississippi Valley, and has remained about stationary in the Middle and Southern States.

Fair and slightly warmer weather indicated for the Middle States, the southern portion of New England, and the northern portion of the South Atlantic States Thursday and Friday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	67	56	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Alpena	62	60	N.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Bismarck	64	57	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Buffalo	65	58	S.E.	Light	0	Hazy.
Cairo	81	71		Calm	0	Clear.
Concho, Tex	..	68	S.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Cheyenne	71	57	S.E.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Chicago	71	66	E.	Light	.34	Clear.
Cincinnati	71	64		Calm	0	Clear.
Cleveland	66	58	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Davenport	77	70	S.E.	Light	0	Fair.
Deadwood	68	62	N.E.	Fresh	*—	Clear.
Denison, Tex	72	69	N.	Light	.22	Clear.
Denver	75	63	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Des Moines	80	69	S.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Detroit	71	64	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Dodge City	74	63	S.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Dubuque	75	..				
Duluth	57	57	N.	Fresh	.01	Lt rain
Erie	72	58		Calm	0	Clear.
Escanaba	65	61		Calm	0	Cl'dy.
Champaign, Ill.	76	67	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
F. Assiniboine	49	40	S.W.	Brisk	.04	Cl'dy.
Fort Buford	59	58	E.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Custer	49	48	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	56	54	S.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Smith	84	71	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Galveston	78	76	S.E.	Fresh	.08	Th'ng.
Grand Haven	69	61	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak.	56	67	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	75	65		Calm	0	Clear.
Keokuk	81	70	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Las Animas	82	68	S.	High	0	Clear.
La Crosse	73	71	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	78	67	N.	Light	.41	Cl'dy.
Louisville	77	67	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Little Rock	83	73	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Marquette	65	59		Calm	0	Foggy.
Memphis	82	72	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	69	66	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Mackinaw	..	61		Calm	0	Cl'dy.
Moorhead	67	58	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Nashville	80	70		Calm	0	Clear.
North Platte	75	65	S.E.	High	0	Fair.
Omaha	78	58	S.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Oswego	61	56	S.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	71	64	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Port Eads	81	75	E.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Port Huron	72	59	E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
P Arthur's L'g	53	..				
Chattanooga	77	..				
Rochester	68	56	S.E.	Fresh	0	Fair.
San Antonio	82	71	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Sandusky	67	60	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Springfield, Mo.	78	70	S.E.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Shreveport	86	74	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	78	69	S.	Fresh	*—	Clear.
St. Louis	83	70	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Paul	72	67	S.E.	Light	0	Fair.
St. Vincent	66	50	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Stockton, Tex.	..	64	S.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Toledo	70	64		Calm	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	85	73	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Yankton	81	68	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Washakie	61	43	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.201	59.1	90	S. E.	5	0	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.213	69.0	76	S.	5	0	Fair.
2:18 p. m.	30.148	71.0	76	S. E.	8	0	Fair.
6:18 p. m.	30.16.	68.1	84	E.	5	0	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	30.184	66.0	93	E.	8	.34	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 73.0.
Minimum temperature, 59.1.
Mean daily barometer, 30.178.
Mean daily thermometer, 65.4.
Mean daily humidity, 86.3.

GICK.

Why His Sentence Was Changed from Hanging to Imprisonment for Life.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MACOMB, Ill., Oct. 4.—In the case of The People vs. Gick et al., the action of Judge Shope in granting a new trial upon the understanding that Gick should plead guilty and be sentenced by the court to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life, has caused much dissatisfaction. This morning an effigy was found hanging in one of the most public places in the public square with this inscription attached: "S. P. Shope, the dishonest and pettifogging Judge, the hero of the Goldsmith and Gick compromise." The Judge, in sentencing Gick, said in public that it was only by the request of the State's-Attorney and Mrs. Edmonson, the widow of the murdered man, that the death penalty was changed to imprisonment for life, and that there was no error in the record which could possibly save him from hanging. This statement as to the reason of the change of sentence is denied by the State's-Attorney and Mrs. Edmonson, who say that they only consented to the reduction of the sentence to imprisonment for life on account of the strong intimations made by the Judge to the effect that if they did not consent a new trial would be granted to Gick, which, under the circumstances, was considered by the counsel for the prosecution a disastrous and almost fatal measure. The State's-Attorney openly and boldly charges Judge Shope with dishonesty and duplicity, and says that the responsibility rests on the Judge alone. The State's-Attorney is making great efforts to avoid all responsibility in the matter and lay it all on the Judge, who is yet to be heard from. Meanwhile the people generally are indignant that the verdict of the jury should be disregarded as it has been in this case. Sheriff Newland has taken Gick to Joliet.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON A RIVER BOAT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 4.—A fatal accident occurred on the towboat Fred Wilson at Vevay Island, above Ghent, Ky., yesterday. The boat was coming down with a tow of coal, and John Robson, one of the pilots, was in the wash-room shaving himself, when the main steam-pipe, which runs under the wash-house, exploded, filling that part of the boat with hot steam. Robson cut himself badly with the razor as he was thrown headlong through the timbers, and was so badly scalded that he died in two hours. He was living in Rochester, Pa., to which place his remains were sent.

THE POTOMAC RIVER REGATTA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—The Potomac River regatta began today. The first race, one and one-half miles, for junior sculls, was won by Smith, of the Columbia Club; time, 12:25. The race for senior singles was won by McKenny, of the Potomac Club; time, 10:41. The junior four-oared race was won by the Columbia crew; time, 9:51¼. The senior four-oared was won by Columbia; time, 9:28¼. The race for light-weight fours was won by the Potomacs; time, 10:04.

YELLOW-FEVER.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 4.—Fifty-five new cases of yellow-fever today and three deaths.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Oct. 4.—Three new cases today. No deaths. Two are down with fever at Fort Brown. At Point Isabel there are no new cases. The old cases are convalescent. In Matamoras there are no cases. No deaths. Weather cloudy and sultry.

A RASH ACT.

A Bohemian in Minnesota Shot by a Constable While Resisting Arrest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 4.—An Anoka special says: News of a family quarrel ending in a shooting has just been received from the Town of Blaine, nine miles out of this city. On Monday night Joseph Matzek and wife, Bohemians, living on a farm owned by Dr. Bowers, of Minneapolis, went home from Anoka, taking with them a bottle of liquor. Soon after getting home they quarreled, scaring the children, who ran to the nearest neighbors—Gilmore—one and a half miles distant, and told them that their father was killing their mother. Two men went back and listened outside and heard him demolishing the furniture, stove, sewing-machine, etc., with an ax, and threatening to kill his wife and then himself. The men demanded admittance, when Matzek came to the door and warned them away, firing a shot at them. Later they whistled outside, and Mrs. Matzek, who was in bed, put a quilt around her and went out, thinking that the children were there and afraid to come in. The men took her over to Gilmore's, where they stopped all night, sending for the Constable, a Mr. Lyons, for fear that Matzek would come and make trouble. Yesterday morning the Constable and four men went over to the house. Matzek was out in the yard, and ordered them off the premises. The officer then went toward him to arrest him, when Matzek drew a revolver. The constable then took a shotgun from one of the other men, and Matzek started for a haystack near by. Not obeying the constable's demand to halt, the officer fired, the whole charge of buckshot taking effect in the left side of his face. Matzek sank to his knees, and took out a knife and revolver, but could not use them. He was taken over to Gilmore's, and the party sent to Anoka for the Sheriff. Dupty-Sheriff Pride went over, and arrested Matzek yesterday afternoon, and brought him here last night. Matzek lies in a critical condition. No less than thirty shot took effect in the side of his face and head, destroying one eye, and mutilating his face terribly. The impression here is that the constable was a little rash in shooting. Matzek is not known here, as he came from Minneapolis to farm only three weeks ago. Mrs. Matzek is a bright-looking woman. They have five small children.

MATRIMONIAL.

The Social Event of the Season at Dixon, Ill.—Weddings Elsewhere.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Oct. 4.—The social event of the season took place here today in the marriage at the residence of the bride's father, P. M. Alexander, of Miss Lizzie M. Alexander, one of Dixon's fairest and most popular daughters, and Leonard Andrus, of Grand Detour, son of the founder of the far-famed Grand Detour Plow-Works. The ceremonies took place at 12 m., the Rev. E. C. Sickles of the Presbyterian Church, officiating. The floral decoration and collation by Kinsley, of Chicago, were tasteful and elegant. Many prominent persons were present, among whom were Mr. Blaney and daughter, of Boston. The toilets of the ladies were of great beauty. The presents were numerous and valuable. The happy pair left for Chicago this afternoon, from whence they will shortly depart for the Pacific Coast, where they will remain during the winter. The good wishes of numerous friends accompany them.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., Oct. 4.—Last evening, at the residence of the bride's parents, the Rev. F. T. Simpson united in marriage Miss Laura A. Johnson and Kit McKean, the talented associate editor of the *Elkhart County Journal*. Sixty persons were in attendance, and presents were numerous and costly.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 4.—The event of the season in society circles was the nuptials of Miss Haddie Wise, the accomplished daughter of A. H. Wise, a prominent citizen, and Mr. Harry Andrus, of Chicago, which occurred today at Cedar Springs Farm, where the parents reside. The Rev. E. P. Savage tied the knot in the presence of nearly a hundred guests. Among those from abroad were Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Andrus, Chicago, parents of the groom, and the Misses Ella and Anna Andrus, sisters of the groom, E. E. Wise and family, A. J. Wise and family, Chicago; Lieut. C. B. Schofield, U. S. A., stationed at San Francisco; Miss Julia Schofield, cousin of the bride, St. Louis; Miss Chambers, Decatur; Mr. and Mrs. Gales, Mendota; Mrs. G. M. Gross, Chicago; Charles L. Prentice, Albert Lea, Minn.; Gertrude Fowler, and others. The Hon. D. H. Sunderland, of this city, composed a poem, which was read after the ceremony. The bride is one of the most accomplished young ladies in this part of the county, and universally admired. Gifts of great value were given the newly-married pair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, Oct. 4.—This evening, at the residence of the bride's parents, the marriage of Mr. Charles D. Battelle, of the *Telegram*, and Miss Ida M., daughter of Col. and Mrs. J. McDermott Roe, was celebrated in a quiet and pleasant manner. From relatives and friends, present and absent, numerous handsome and appropriate testimonials were received.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 4.—A fashionable wedding was solemnized this noon at All-Saints' Chapel, the bride being Miss Rose D. Phinney, daughter of Theodore Phinney, of Chicago, and formerly a sugar-planter in Cuba, and William B. Grosvenor Jr., of Providence, a member of a very wealthy and aristocratic family, and son of the Hon. William B. Grosvenor. Bishop Clarke officiated. The church was comfortably filled with the élite of the place. There were no bridesmaids. The bride wore white satin, which had a flower pattern on the front, and which, together with the sleeves, were covered with pearls. She wore roses of wild heather in her hair and diamonds in her ears and at the throat. She also wore a long tulle veil and orange-blossoms. After the ceremony there was a reception at the summer residence of the bride's parents on Carroll avenue. The grounds connected with the house were decorated with choice plants, and a band of music from the United States Training Squadron furnished music during the reception. The house was also decorated with flowers, vines, etc., the reception being a very elegant affair. The presents were many and very costly.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 4.—This was a day of enjoyment in social circles, three notable and brilliant weddings having been celebrated. The first was that of Prof. J. N. Barnes, Superintendent of Schools at Sidney, O., and Miss Mary Gray, daughter of Col. S. F. Gray, agent of the Union Star Freight Line; the second that of William Allen, bookkeeper of the large lumber firm of Coburn & Jones, of Indianapolis, Michigan City, and Chicago, and Miss Mary, daughter of the senior partner; the last that of Arthur Hobbs and Miss Eliza Hendricks, cousin of ex-Gov. Hendricks. The receptions were largely attended, and the bridal couples received many handsome presents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 4.—Fred G. Whittlesey, of Chicago, was married in this city tonight to Miss Helen C. Young, at the Central Congregational Church, in the presence of a brilliant audience.

NEWPORT, N. J., Oct. 4.—One of the most fashionable weddings which have occurred in Newport for a long time took place today. The contracting parties were: Miss Rose D. Phinney, daughter of Theodore Phinney, of Chicago, and William B. Grosvenor Jr., of Providence. The wedding was held in All Saints' Chapel, Bishop Clark officiating. There were no bridesmaids, but Mrs. Phinney and Mrs. Louis Henderson, mother and sister of the bride, stood up with her. The bride wore a white satin dress with flower-pattern in front and pearl ornaments. After the services in church a reception took place at the residence at which over 300 invited guests were present. The grounds surrounding the house were decorated with choice plants and a regimental band furnished music.

BASE-BALL GAMES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Chicago, 11; Metropolitan, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—Buffalo, 10; Philadelphia, 6.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 4.—Providence, 2; Boston, 0.

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF STEEL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 4.—The Pennsylvania Steel Association held its annual meeting today. The Secretary's report shows that in ten years our production of steel increased from 160,108 tons to 1,778,912 tons.

THE RAILROAD[S]

Annual Meeting at Louisville [of the] Directors of the Louisvil[le &] Nashville.

No More Pro-Rating on [...] via Ohio and Mississ[ippi] River Points.

Twelve Hundred Miles [...] Track Laid During [...] Past Month.

Proposed Pooling of Passeng[er Earn]ings by the Western T[runk] Lines.

Annual Meeting of the Lou[isville &] Nashville—Financial Condi[tion and] Prospects of the Company.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 4.—At [the] meeting of the stockholders of the [Louisville] & Nashville here today, Presiden[t ...] submitted his annual report. T[he ...] road operated by the company is [...] in fee, or through ownership of [...] capital stock, 1,577.95; operated u[...] 261.17; owning a majority of st[ock ...] or North Alabama, 188.88; owning [...] of the stock but operating the sa[me ...] of its own system, 564 miles. Lin[...] the Louisville & Nashville is the [...] Georgia Road and dependencies, [...] 3,233 miles. Bonded debt, $58,117,[...] stock, $18,133,513. The mileage [...] which this indebtedness rests is [...] stock and bond debt of $44,384. The gross earnings for the past [...]

Freight........
Passenger........
Mail and express........
Miscellaneous........

Total........
Operating expenses........
Net earnings........
Per mile........

Ratio of expenses 61.97 per cent [...] 61.52 per cent year previous.

Realized from investments........
Total income........
Interest, rentsal, taxes, etc........
Deficit on Georgia Railway lease........
Dividend paid Feb. 10, 3 per cent........
Net surplus for the year........

It is expected that the extensi[on ...] branch of the Tennessee State li[ne ...] completed and open for traffic [...] month of December. The road [...] built first-class in all respects, an[d ...] operation to London, eighteen [...] Livingston, the former termin[us ...] the entire grading is done, an[d ...] bridge structures have been gotte[n ...] little of the masonry-work re[...] done. The road will be opened t[...] burg, at the crossing of Cumbe[rland ...] forty-eight miles from Lexingto[n ...] middle of October. The length o[f ...] sion when completed will be sixt[y ...] It is believed that the opening o[f ...] into Eastern Tennessee and the [...] nection with Knoxville will add [...] the traffic of the line f[...] ary next. The President s[...] company has made large e[...] during the year for add[...] improvements to the road and eq[...] advances to dependent companies [...] marketed did not provide in f[...] necessary expenditures. The c[...] therefore incurred additional fl[...] that there should be no delay in [...] the property and increasing its [...] pacity, which floating debt app[...] No. 1 of the Secretary's repor[t ...] clusion, it is gratifying to state [...] rectors to be able to state that [...] in our system are materially i[...] condition and well supplied w[...] stock and all necessary applia[nces ...] transaction of a large business in [...] The stockholders should, howe[ver ...] ber that when the large purch[ases ...] railroads and capital stock of o[...] nies were made in 1879, 1880, a[...] company had but little cash [...] the purchases were hence made [...] the roads purchased being a[...] in bad condition, and tha[t ...] for the property purchased and [...] roads in proper shape for activ[e ...] necessarily required large outlay[s ...] but in view of the growing prosp[ects ...] country at large, and especially o[f ...] development of the vast resourc[es ...] and agricultural, of the count[ry ...] which our lines and the connectio[ns ...] ately pass, we think we may rea[...] pect a successful future for ou[r ...] and for the profitable results of [...] year 1882-'83 we have abundant [...] the excellent crops throughout t[...] and especially the Southern cou[ntry ...] our interests chiefly lie."

According to the report of Pres[ident Bald]win, read at the meeting of the L[ouisville &] Nashville stockholders today, the [...] better condition than it has ev[er ...] the outlook of the company's [...] promising. The company has a f[...] of $2,000,000, against which it ho[...] sets at the market value in exc[ess ...] amount.

President Baldwin estimates th[...] quire $2,000,000 additional expe[...] ing the next six months to com[...] provements for which the com[...] ready under contract, including [...] tion of the Knoxville Branch an[d ...] structing.

A resolution was adopted in[...] capital to the amount of $30,000,[...] crease amounting to somethin[g ...] $12,000,000.

The following Directors were [...] C. Baldwin, George E. Clark, [...] F. D. Carley, T. W. Evans, E. H. [...] E. Green, J. S. Rogers, G. A. [...] Joseph T. Woodward, John U. [...] W. C. Hall, and W. G. Williams.

Ex-President Standiford was [...] ing in his possession a number [...] He scratched the names of Carl[ey ...] Green, and voted for J. G. Carte[r ...] Thomas instead. Carley and [...] elected, however, by a vote of [...] will be noticed that the name of [...] comb has been left from the li[st ...] replaced by W. C. Hall, of this [...] directory was increased by the [...] the names of W. S. Williams, [...] New York merchant, and J. S. [...] motive manufacturer of Pate[rson ...] After the vote was declared, the [...] journed. Subsequently a meeti[ng ...] rectory was held, and Baldwin [...] President and Smith First Vi[ce ...] In accepting the office Mr. Bald[win ...]

During my past administration [...] has gone through a period of tryi[ng ...] I have in the past found, and exp[...] ure to find, the position no sinecu[re ...] have been arduous, exacting, an[d ...] and I look for them to continue [...] the past, as I expect to do in the fu[ture ...] to their discharge my best ability [...] My sole endeavor has been to pres[...] prove the vast and valuable pro[perty ...] promote the interests of its owne[rs ...] holders. In this endeavor I have [...] personal comfort and pecuniary [...] in all my endeavors and exertion[s ...] formance of my official functi[ons ...] had the constant and faithful [...] and assistance of the Board of [...] this connection I am sure other [...] not consider me invidious in ackn[...] pecially my great obligations to m[...] diate predecessor, who, with his [...] ence, has so efficiently and wisel[y ...] my embarrassing and sometimes [...] efforts to serve properly the stock[...] company, and unfeignedly declare [...] would be a source of sincere pleas[ure ...] were now his immediate predecess[or ...] having succeeded myself in the [...] accept the office to which you have [...] with the firm and faithful purpos[e ...] the discharge of its duties all the [...] ment, and ability I can command.

President Baldwin and a nu[mber ...] Louisville & Nashville Directo[rs ...] tertained at a dinner at the [...] John E. Green last evening, a[...] reception in their honor was g[iven ...] Carley, at both of which there [...] gathering of representative c[...] visitors left for home tonight.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & [St. Paul] Ottumwa Extension to Be [...] by Jan. 1 Next.

At a special election held at [...] last Friday to purchase and do[...] to the Chicago, Milwaukee & S[t. Paul Rail]way Company for depot and m[...] at that point, the proposition [...] two to one. The Milwaukee [...] Company has a large force at [...] the vicinity of Ottumwa on its [...] & Ottumwa extension and fift[...] the line from Ottumwa to north[...] tion with the Chicago, Burlingto[n ...] Railway is now substantiall[y ...] the iron, and will be com[...]

THE RAILROADS.

Annual Meeting at Louisville of the Directors of the Louisville & Nashville.

No More Pro-Rating on Cotton via Ohio and Mississippi River Points.

Twelve Hundred Miles of New Track Laid During the Past Month.

Proposed Pooling of Passenger Earnings by the Western Trunk Lines.

Annual Meeting of the Louisville & Nashville—Financial Condition and Prospects of the Company.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 4.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville & Nashville here today, President Baldwin submitted his annual report. The miles of road operated by the company is as follows: In fee, or through ownership of the entire capital stock, 1,577.95; operated under lease, 261.17; owning a majority of stock South or North Alabama, 188.88; owning a majority of the stock but operating the same outside of its own system, 564 miles. Lines in which the Louisville & Nashville is the joint lessee: Georgia Road and dependencies, 641; total, 3,233 miles. Bonded debt, $58,117,773; capital stock, $18,133,513. The mileage of road on which this indebtedness rests is $1,718, or a stock and bond debt of $44,384.

The gross earnings for the past year were:

Freight	$ 8,050,399.04
Passenger	3,007,464.74
Mail and express	527,023.68
Miscellaneous	402,017.09
Total	$11,987,744.55
Operating expenses	7,427,370.35
Net earnings	4,558,374.20
Per mile	2,281.80

Ratio of expenses 61.97 per cent, as against 61.52 per cent year previous.

Realized from investments	$ 266,442.35
Total income	4,824,816.55
Interest, rentsal, taxes, etc	4,035,908.78
Deficit on Georgia Railway lease	110,000.00
Dividend paid Feb. 10, 3 per cent	543,900.00
Net surplus for the year	135,007.77

It is expected that the extension of this branch of the Tennessee State line will be completed and open for traffic during the month of December. The road has been built first-class in all respects, and is now in operation to London, eighteen miles from Livingston, the former terminus. Almost the entire grading is done, and the iron bridge structures have been gotten out. But little of the masonry-work remains to be done. The road will be opened to Williamsburg, at the crossing of Cumberland River, forty-eight miles from Lexington, about the middle of October. The length of the extension when completed will be sixty-two miles. It is believed that the opening of this road into Eastern Tennessee and the direct connection with Knoxville will add largely to the traffic of the line from January next. The President says: "The company has made large expenditures during the year for additions and improvements to the road and equipment and advances to dependent companies. The bonds marketed did not provide in full for these necessary expenditures. The company has therefore incurred additional floating debt, that there should be no delay in improving the property and increasing its earning capacity, which floating debt appears in table No. 1 of the Secretary's report. In conclusion, it is gratifying to the Board of Directors to be able to state that all the roads in our system are materially improved in condition and well supplied with rolling-stock and all necessary appliances for the transaction of a large business in the future. The stockholders should, however, remember that when the large purchases of the railroads and capital stock of other companies were made in 1879, 1880, and 1881, this company had but little cash capital, and the purchases were hence made on credit, the roads purchased being at the time in bad condition, and that to pay for the property purchased and to put the roads in proper shape for active business necessarily required large outlays of money, but in view of the growing prosperity of the country at large, and especially of the rapid development of the vast resources, mineral and agricultural, of the country through which our lines and the connections immediately pass, we think we may reasonably expect a successful future for our company, and for the profitable results of the fiscal year 1882-'83 we have abundant promise in the excellent crops throughout the country, and especially the Southern country, where our interests chiefly lie."

According to the report of President Baldwin, read at the meeting of the Louisville & Nashville stockholders today, the road is in better condition than it has ever been, and the outlook of the company's business is promising. The company has a floating debt of $2,000,000, against which it holds cash assets at the market value in excess of this amount.

President Baldwin estimates that it will require $2,000,000 additional expenditure during the next six months to complete the improvements for which the company is already under contract, including the completion of the Knoxville Branch and others constructing.

A resolution was adopted increasing the capital to the amount of $30,000,000, such increase amounting to something less than $12,000,000.

The following Directors were elected: C. C. Baldwin, George E. Clark, C. H. Clark, F. D. Carley, T. W. Evans, E. H. Green, John E. Green, J. S. Rogers, G. A. Washington, Joseph T. Woodward, John U. Brookman, W. C. Hall, and W. G. Williams.

Ex-President Standiford was present, having in his possession a number of proxies. He scratched the names of Carley and E. H. Green, and voted for J. G. Carter and W. H. Thomas instead. Carley and Green were elected, however, by a vote of 118,000. It will be noticed that the name of Victor Newcomb has been left from the list. He was replaced by W. C. Hall, of this city, and the directory was increased by the addition of the names of W. S. Williams, a prominent New York merchant, and J. S. Rogers, locomotive manufacturer of Paterson, N. J. After the vote was declared the meeting adjourned. Subsequently a meeting of the directory was held, and Baldwin was reëlected President and Smith First Vice-President. In accepting the office Mr. Baldwin said:

During my past administration the company has gone through a period of trying depression. I have in the past found, and expect in the future to find, the position no sinecure. Its duties have been arduous, exacting, and responsible, and I look for them to continue so. I have in the past, as I expect to do in the future, brought to their discharge my best ability and judgment. My sole endeavor has been to preserve and improve the vast and valuable property, and to promote the interests of its owners, the stockholders. In this endeavor I have sacrificed my personal comfort and pecuniary interests, but in all my endeavors and exertions in the performance of my official functions I have had the constant and faithful coöperation and assistance of the Board of Directors. In this connection I am sure other members will not consider me invidious in acknowledging especially my great obligations to my able, immediate predecessor, who, with his large experience, has so efficiently and wisely aided me in my embarrassing and sometimes discouraging efforts to serve properly the stockholders of the company, and unfeignedly declare to you that it would be a source of sincere pleasure to me if I were now his immediate predecessor instead of having succeeded myself in the Presidency. I accept the office to which you have reëlected me with the firm and faithful purpose to devote to the discharge of its duties all the energy, judgment, and ability I can command.

President Baldwin and a number of the Louisville & Nashville Directory were entertained at a dinner at the residence of John E. Green last evening, and tonight a reception in their honor was given by F. D. Carley, at both of which there was a large gathering of representative citizens. The visitors left for home tonight.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul's Ottumwa Extension to Be Completed by Jan. 1 Next.

At a special election held at Ottumwa, Ia., last Friday to purchase and donate grounds to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company for depot and machine shops at that point, the proposition was carried two to one. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Company has a large force at work now in the vicinity of Ottumwa on its Cedar Rapids & Ottumwa extension and fifteen miles of the line from Ottumwa to north to the junction with the Chicago, Burlington & Pacific Railway is now substantially ready for the iron, and will be completed and in operation by Jan. 1 next. The entire line from Cedar Rapids to Ottumwa will be completed the ensuing year. This extension will give the Milwaukee & St. Paul direct connection with St. Louis and Kansas City from Ottumwa via the Wabash until it secures a line of its own to Kansas City, which is said to be in contemplation.

The Formation of Western Passenger Pools Contemplated—Mr. George H. Daniels to Be the Commissioner for Those Pools.

A movement is now on foot to bring about the formation of a pool on passenger business to all Western points. The Western passenger business has been greatly disturbed for some years past, and, in spite of ironclad agreements, rates are being constantly "cut." The railroads seem to have come to the conclusion that nothing but a pooling arrangement can stop the constant troubles regarding the maintenance of Western passenger rates. The roads are all in favor of such an arrangement, but great difficulty will no doubt be experienced in forming such a pool when the division of business comes to be considered. There is hardly a road which does not think itself entitled to a far greater share of the business than it can possibly secure. If it is found that a pool cannot be formed on this business an effort will be made to effect an agreement similar to the one lately made on the St. Paul and Minneapolis business, and have a Commissioner to see to it that the provisions of the agreement are faithfully carried out.

It is generally understood that Mr. George H. Daniels, late Commissioner of the Iowa Trunk-Line Association, will be the Commissioner of the various Western passenger pools or associations after they have been formed. Mr. Daniels is well qualified for such position, as he has held several prominent positions in the passenger and ticket departments of several Western roads, and before assuming the duties of Commissioner of the Iowa Trunk-Line Association held the position of General Ticket Agent of the Wabash Railway, and is now and has been for some years past Secretary of the Western Association of General Ticket and Passenger Agents. A pool on the passenger business of the Iowa trunk lines is to be arranged as soon as the Milwaukee & St. Paul has fully opened its new Council Bluffs Line for through-passenger traffic, and Mr. Daniels is then to be installed as Commissioner of this pool to begin with. The pools to other points are to be formed as speedily as the arrangements can be made.

The Proceedings of Meetings of the Standing Committee of the Joint Executive Committee Held Sept. 27 and 28.

Commissioner Albert Fink has just issued a circular giving the proceedings of the Standing Committee of the Joint Executive Committee at a meeting held at New York Sept. 27.

In regard to rates on cotton-seed meal from Memphis via Cairo, Mr. Bird, of the Wabash, referred to the action of the Standing Committee at the last meeting concerning rates on cotton-seed meal from Memphis to the East via Cairo, and desired the decision of the committee reconsidered, which the committee agreed to do at its next meeting. The following resolutions were passed regarding the withdrawal of prorating arrangements on cotton from Texas points and from New Orleans and Moblie:

Resolved, That all prorating arrangements on cotton from Texas points to Eastern cities be withdrawn, and that on all Texas cotton passing the Mississippi River points on and after Monday, Oct. 16, 1882, the established tariff rates from the Mississippi River points shall apply.

Resolved, That all prorating arrangements on cotton from New Orleans and Mobile to Eastern cities be withdrawn, and that on all cotton from New Orleans and Mobile passing the Ohio River on and after Monday, Oct. 16, 1882, the established tariff rates from Ohio River points shall apply.

The committee also decided that divisions of tariff rates on freight to New York by way of Cairo or Memphis from California terminal points issued by the Southern California Line under date of Sept. 18, 1882, allowing east of those points 26.4 per cent of the through rate, should be approved as to the Cairo route, but not as to the Memphis route.

It being shown that a season contract had been made on uncompressed cotton from Memphis, Tenn., to Utica and Whitesboro, N. Y., at a through rate of fifty-one cents per 100 pounds, the tariff rate being sixty-two cents from Memphis to Buffalo, and fifteen cents from Buffalo to destination, it was agreed that full rates north of the Ohio River should be charged upon all cotton shipped under this contract.

Commissioner Fink has also issued a circular giving the proceedings at a conference between the Standing Committee of the Joint Executive Committee and representatives of Western roads at New York Sept. 28, 1882, at which the following action was taken:

The Chairman referred to the irregular practice of St. Louis roads in billing to interior points at low special rates shipments really intended for Eastern destinations, by which the agreed through rates were indirectly cut and the business evaded the St. Louis pool. After a full discussion of the subject without arriving at any final results, it was considered that the best plan to prevent strife was to make a division of traffic from St. Louis including all east-bound traffic.

The representatives of the initial roads interested in the east-bound traffic from landings on the Ohio River suggested new through rates and divisions which the Standing Committee agreed to consider at its next meeting.

Railroad Construction During September—New Mileage Added Since Jan. 1, 1882.

The next number of the *Railway Age* will have the following in regard to new railroad construction during September, and the new mileage added since Jan. 1:

The work of railway building has continued with great vigor during the past month, and our records for September show an addition of no less than 1,209 miles of new track—main line only. This has been laid on seventy-nine different lines in thirty-four States and Territories, and, added to the revised and corrected figures for the previous portion of the year, they give a grand total of 8,075 miles of new railway already known to have been laid in the United States during the first nine months of 1882.

Although 1881 was a year of remarkable railroad building, yet at this time last year not much over 5,000 miles had been reported, against over 8,075 for the same period this year. Although it is probable that information was not so thoroughly obtained last year as this, still there is no doubt that the final figures will show that construction in 1882 has far exceeded that of any previous year. As during the first nine months at least 8,075 miles have been laid, the same average of nearly 900 miles per month continued during the rest of the year would give a grand total of about 10,800 miles. October and November have always been active months in railway building, while in December little is likely to be done, unless the winter should prove unusually mild. The total number of lines on which we have reported tracklaying this year is 260, of which 116 may be said to be completed, at least for the present, while 144, or over 55 per cent, are still unfinished, and on most of these the work of extension is rapidly in progress. Moreover on quite a number of other roads tracklaying has only recently commenced and has not been reported. Hence there is good reason for believing that the present remarkable record for the year will be considerably increased before its close, and 10,800 miles is probably not an unreasonable estimate of the grand total.

The Oregon & Transcontinental Railway Company.

Mr. Henry Villard, President of the Oregon & Transcontinental Company, has issued the following circular to the stockholders of the company:

The meeting, on Sept. 27, of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors having led to the circulation of various unfounded reports for purposes of speculation, I deem it my duty to lay before you, at the earliest possible moment, a concise statement of the real action of the committee at said meeting.

A statement of income from all sources since the organization of the company was submitted to the committee, showing an available dividend fund on Jan. 1 next of $4,061,000, after deducting two years' interest on the recent issue of mortgage bonds which this company has to provide under the existing contract with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The whole of the amount represents available cash resources, except the scrip dividend on the company's holding of Northern Pacific preferred stock. It was further shown that an additional estimated income of about $3,000,000 would accrue during 1883.

In view of this assured income, representing over 23 per cent on the $30,000,000 of stock now outstanding, I deemed it my duty to bring the question of the distribution of dividends before the Executive Committee for official action. Upon full consideration of the subject, the committee thought it wisest to recommend to the full board that the distribution of quarterly dividends should be commenced in January, 1883, but that the first quarterly dividend should not exceed 1½ per cent. This recommendation was adopted as the unanimous conclusion of the committee, with the confidence that all intelligent stockholders would approve of this conservative course. The cash resources for the purpose being in hand, the dividend can, of course, be increased at any time.

As you are fully aware, the success of this company depends in a large measure upon its control of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Oregon Railway & Transportation Companies. It has been, therefore, the policy, and, indeed, the duty of your management, to increase our holdings of the stocks of these two corporations, so as to strengthen this control as much as possible. Accordingly, a contract was entered into some time ago under which we acquired 50,000 additional shares of Northern Pacific preferred stock in exchange for 50,000 shares of the Oregon & Transcontinental Company. Moreover, the Oregon Railway & Navigation stock held by us has been gradually increased so as to represent nearly an absolute majority of its $18,000,000 of capital stock. Furthermore, your board have considered it best to place in the treasury of the company sufficient additional working capital for the construction of branch lines, in order to render the company independent of the money markets, and enable it to market further issues of bonds against branch roads on the most advantageous terms. For these several purposes a further issue of $10,000,000 of stock has been authorized, most of which, however, will remain in the treasury of the company as an asset for the present.

The Baltimore & Ohio's Line of Steamships.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 4.—President John W. Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, has received a cablegram from First Vice-President Robert Garrett, who is now in Paris, stating that under the authority of President Periere a steamship of the General Transatlantic Company sailed today from Havre for Baltimore. Hereafter the steamers of this line will ply regularly between this port and Havre. Like the Bremen and the new English line of steamers recently established by the Baltimore & Ohio Company, this new French line will connect with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Locust Point wharves, this city, which will be of great advantage to Western exporters and importers, especially to the former, as imports reaching that country through other foreign ports pay a much higher rate of duty than if imported via a French line direct. The French Transatlantic Company have lines connecting with the Southern ports of France and along the Mediterranean. Vice-President Robert Garrett, having completed his arrangements for the new steam communication with France and the new cable line, will, it is expected, return home in a few weeks.

A Northwestern Freight War Probable.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 4.—A consultation was held in this city today between S. S. Merrill, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, President Porter, of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, and President Cable, of the Rock Island Company, over the question of continuing the pool for delivery at Milwaukee and Chicago of flour from this point and points north, the meeting resulting in a disagreement and the breaking up of the pool, both Porter, and Cable giving notice that their companies would withdraw. Officials are reticent, but it is stated that the other companies charged the M. & St. P. with violating the compact by shipping wheat to mills in the southern part of the State, and thence reshipping in flour outside of the pool arrangement. The breach is said to be beyond repair, and an immediate war of rates is predicted.

Damages Recovered from the Pennsylvania Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREDERICK, Md., Oct. 4.—The jury in the case of Wachter vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad suit for $5,000 brought in a verdict in favor of Wachter for $4,416. Wachter, while going to work on a hand-car with four men, was run into by one of the company's engines. Two of his companions were killed and himself maimed for life. It is believed that the Pennsylvania Road will carry it to the Court of Appeals.

Progress of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Narrow-Gage.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., Oct. 4.—Tracklaying on the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Narrow-Gage has extended as far west as East Shoal Creek, Montgomery County, and the gang working east from Ramsey and the one working west from Stewardson will meet at Beck's Creek by the latter part of this week or sooner, when the connection will be made, making the road complete through to Toledo. It is the company's intention to reach the western terminus by next Christmas if possible.

J. J. Turner Tendered the Superintendency of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 4.—J. H. Barrett, appointed General Superintendent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Road by the Bee-Line management, has been relieved, and the position offered to J. J. Turner, Superintendent of the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad. Turner is a nephew of President Jewett, of the Erie, but he received his railroad education on the Pennsylvania system.

Present Cotton Rates from St. Louis Will Be Maintained.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 4.—The General Freight Agents of east-bound roads at a meeting this afternoon decided to maintain the present high cotton rates from here to the seaboard. This will divert a great deal of cotton to Memphis and New Orleans for eastern and northern shipment, and work serious detriment to St. Louis as a cotton market.

Iowa's Diagonal Railroad.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 4.—The City Council has granted the right of way through the city to the Diagonal Road, and private enterprise will seek to secure the road.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. W. M. McLoed has been appointed Manitoba Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, with headquarters at Winnipeg.

The Chicago & Alton last Tuesday landed 105 car-loads of passengers at St. Louis, the largest day's business it has ever done at that point.

The earnings of the Milwaukee & St. Paul for the fourth week in September was $666,000, against $484,316 last year; increase, $181,654. Total for month $1,950,000, against $1,644,670; increase, $305,330.

Mr. R. S. McMurray has been appointed General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Central Iowa Railway. He has occupied the position of Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent of that company for the last three years.

The Lake Shore yesterday brought in one car-load of European emigrants and the Michigan Central seven car-loads. The Chicago & Grand Trunk brought here seven car-loads of European emigrants Tuesday night and yesterday four car-loads.

Mr. A. N. Morton has been appointed General Freight and Ticket Agent of the Rock Island & Peoria Railway vice James V. Mahoney, resigned. All reports and communications pertaining to this department will be addressed to him at Rock Island.

The Chicago & Alton is doing an immense business at present and its earnings are better than they have been for years. The gross earnings of the road for September amounted to $890,000, an increase of $112,000 over the earnings of the corresponding month last year.

The gross earnings of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company for the third week in September were: 1882, $27,450.18; 1881, $15,022.08. First three weeks in September: 1882, $79,491.79; 1881, $45,066.45. And from Jan. 1 to Sept. 21: 1882, $700,207.73; 1881, $485,082.51.

Mr. S. Frink, General Freight Agent of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain & Southern Roads, informs agents and connections that an agent having been appointed at Bartlett, Tex., all freight for that point may, until further notice, be received and forwarded without being prepaid.

The earnings of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad have decreased thus far this year about $350,000, as compared with those of the same period in 1881, owing to loss in business caused by the floods last spring. This loss is expected to be made up within the year, as the best season for business is at hand. Two proposed branches have been surveyed, and contracts for building the one from Jackson, Miss., to Yazoo City have been awarded. Of the new 5 per cent gold bonds authorized to cancel old bonds, about $10,450,000 have been issued. Holders of the old 7 and 8 per cent bonds are unwilling to surrender them, as they have two, four, eight, or fifteen years to run, consequently the issue of new bonds proceeds slowly.

Mr. M. D. Woodford has been appointed General Superintendent of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, with headquarters at Toledo, O. Mr. C. V. McKinlay having resigned the position of General Freight and Ticket Agent. Mr. James A. Hall has been appointed to fill the position of General Passenger Agent of that road and Mr. A. G. Blair General Freight Agent.

Mr. Charles G. Eddy, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, announces that the following new stations on the Sioux Rapids Branch of the Northern Iowa Division, west of Paulina, have been opened for business Oct. 2, 1882: Greenville, Ia.; Alton, Ia.; Orange City, Ia. The rates between those points and Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, Racine Junction, or Kenosha, will be the same as are at present in effect between those points and Paulina, Ia.

President Palmer, of the Denver & Rio Grande, telegraphed yesterday that 188 miles of the Denver & Rio Grande Western (Utah extension) is completed and 155 miles in operation. The earnings of these 155 miles Mr. Palmer says are already sufficient to pay fixed charges on that part of the line. Necessary equipment has been delayed by the excessive freight charges of the Union Pacific Company. The entire line will be finished not later than February.

Mr. J. W. Cary, General Ticket Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, informs agents that United States military transportation requests (orders) series "I," Nos. 31,301 to 31,350, inclusive, have been stolen, and if presented for tickets should be refused and notice sent to his office at once, giving the numbers, name for whom issued, points from and to which filled out, etc. If the holder will give them up, agents should take them and send them to his office with statement.

The freight representatives of the roads running to Rock Island, Davenport, and Moline held another meeting yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and their entire time was consumed in arranging new freight rates to those points and perfecting the details of the new agreement, which will go into effect next Monday. It is understood that a meeting of the representatives of the roads in the Northwestern Traffic Association and the Central Iowa Associations will be held today to settle some matters that have not been properly adjusted heretofore.

The President of the European & North American Railway Company announces that his company and all its property has been leased to the Maine Central Railway Company, and Oct. 1 the management and control of the road passed into the hands of that company. Unadjusted matters for September current and anterior thereto to be settled as heretofore with the appropriate officers of the European & North American Railway Company. All new matters after Oct. 1 will be Maine Central matters, and must be located accordingly.

Mr. George Olds, late General Freight Agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, is expected to return from Europe in a few days, and will assume the duties of General Freight Agent of the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Roads Oct. 15. Mr. S. Philips has resigned his position as chief clerk in the General Freight office of the Missouri Pacific to accept a similar position in the office of the Third Vice-President of the Gould system. Mr. C. E. Withall, late chief clerk in the claim department, will succeed Mr. Philips.

Mr. Edward Gallup, General Passenger Agent of the Boston & Albany Railroad, requests the various railroads in the country to send him a monthly statement of passes issued by them on account of his company. The statement is to set forth between what points the pass has been given, the name of party holding pass, and the name of party making the request. A similar statement will be sent by him to other roads.

If such an arrangement could be adopted by all the roads it would greatly help in preventing fraudulent issues of passes.

The actual gross earnings of the Chesapeake & Ohio for August were $381,454, an increase of $10,000 over the estimate; net earnings, $172,844, or 45 per cent of the gross. Increase in gross earnings over last year, $118,000, and in net $125,000. The net earnings are sufficient to pay the full interest on the company's bonds, including the currency. An officer of the company says henceforth the monthly net earnings will not fall below $100,000, and within eighteen months will exceed $200,000; moreover, steel for the double track will be purchased without interfering with the net earnings. Steel has already been purchased to begin the double track. The Old Dominion Steamship Company will hereafter run four or five steamers weekly to Newport News, as the pressure of trade at that port requires it.

A Cleveland paper says: The "Nickel-Plate" officials have at last abandoned the impracticable idea of opening the line in its entirety as a full-fledged line on Oct. 15, and will only open "in a small way" on that date. The task of equipping a road 520 miles in length with a full operating force, including train-men, yard-men, agents, operators, etc., is a great one, and cannot be accomplished in a day, and even if equipped it would not be a prudent move to undertake with a green force of men to move everything in direct and close competition with the competing trunk lines, which are the most thoroughly organized and systematic roads in the United States, without first breaking in the men. For this and other reasons, among them delays in getting the passenger equipment, the road will not be open for through business Oct. 15, as is generally expected by the public. Whatever else may be said of it the decision is a wise one.

Mr. A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, has issued the following general circular:

"It having been arranged that Mr. Joseph R. Hixson shall attend exclusively to freight matters, he is hereby relieved from all duty in connection with the passenger department of this company. Mr. Charles A. Brown is hereby appointed New England Passenger Agent, with headquarters at No. 306 Washington street, Boston. His district will cover New England, the Province of Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. Mr. Frank E. Smith, having resigned to accept another position, Mr. W. K. Leslie is hereby appointed Traveling Passenger Agent for the States of New York (outside of New York City and suburbs) and New Jersey, with headquarters at Rochester, N. Y. Mr. W C. Andrews having resigned, Mr. E. F. Richardson is appointed General Agent for the Passenger Department for New York City and suburbs, including Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., Oct. 4.—At a meeting of the miners representing Mahaska and Keokuk Counties to consider the fall wages, it was announced that all the mines but three had raised from three and a half to four cents per bushel. The miners at the Excelsior Works, owned by the Milwaukee Railway Company, resolved to strike until four cents was allowed. The Consolidation Northwestern Railway Company's great mines were not represented at the meeting. About 400 men are now out, all quiet and orderly.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 4.—The coopers all over the city struck today for an increase of two cents per barrel. The millers refuse it, as they have a large stock of flour on hand.

JUVENILE THIEVES.

J. McCarthy and Joe Tiffney, aged respectively 12 and 14 years, who were run in at the Chicago Avenue Station last night, prove to be members of a gang of young thieves who have been systematically working Milton and Chicago avenues and Division street. Among other exploits they burglarized Victor Bergline's saloon at No. 69 Chicago avenue, where they stole cigars and liquors. From his barn they stole his horse, wagon, and harness, a part of which has since been recovered. At Mrs. Cranna's residence, No. 27 Milton avenue, they cleared a clothes-line, and at Wolf Green's rag shop, No. 100 Milton avenue, they got away with a 400-pound bundle of rags. From the schooner Maid of the Mist they stole a clock, a watch, a pair of rubber boots, and some clothing, part of which Tiffeny had on when arrested. They also stole a horse and wagon from Sam Johnson at No. 40 Milton avenue, and a horse and wagon from Frank Swanson, No. 26 Milton avenue. The major portion of the plunder has been recovered by the police.

BROKE HIS LEG.

William Jacobs, 5 years of age, had his leg broken by falling under the wheel of a bay wagon upon which he was stealing a ride. The boy was taken to his home at No. 2243 South Halsted street.

Dyspepsia makes you nervous; nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one makes you miserable, and Carter's Little Nerve Pills cure it.

THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

He Is Better Treated Now than Formerly on the Steamship Lines.

An Interesting Interview with Miss Charlotte G. O'Brien,

Who Took the Initiative in Securing Reform.

Miss Charlotte Gabbet O'Brien, daughter of the Irish patriot William Smith O'Brien, a man who made greater sacrifices for his country than any man of his race since Emmet, arrived in this city yesterday morning, and left last evening at 9:30 o'clock for St. Paul, Minn., whither she goes to consult with Bishop Ireland on the question of colonization and immigration. While in this city Miss O'Brien was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Onahan, at 37 MacAllister place, where a TRIBUNE reporter met her last evening. Miss O'Brien is a lady of decidedly intellectual appearance. She has fair hair, deep blue eyes, bright, cheerful complexion, and is apparently about 35 years of age. She is frank and decisive in manner, expresses herself clearly, cogently, and with scrupulous precision. For many years she has been a contributor to the Dublin *Nation*, which was the organ of her father in his day. She has of late years been a frequent contributor to the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Fortnightly Review*, and the *Contemporary*, always dealing with Irish subjects, treating them in a luminous and eloquent manner. She has published a volume of poems which has run through several editions, and has written one novel, "Light and Shade," which has been a decided success, and which has been republished in this country.

Miss O'Brien, in reply to the reporter's question, said that her mission to this country was to see how the immigrant, particularly the immigrant of Irish nationality, fared on arrival, and to gage properly the wants and requirements of the immigrant class. In order to thoroughly understand this subject, Miss O'Brien has spent some days examining the appointments of Castle Garden, has gone into the immigrant lodging-houses of New York in the guise of one recently imported, and is therefore able to properly present the subject to the public.

As far as she could see and ascertain, Castle Garden was well conducted. The officers were courteous and painstaking, and while it was by no means an ideal institution, she was not prepared to suggest improvements. As to the lodging houses for immigrants, they were badly located, miserably conducted, and viciously appointed. The food and ventilation in these dens, miscalled houses, were vile. Reform was badly needed, and Miss O'Brien thought the reform could be brought about by the steamship lines only. Her idea was that the steamship companies erect lodging-houses in the vicinity of Castle Garden, where immigrants should

BE CAREFULLY WATCHED,

zealously cared for, and treated in accordance with the laws of hygiene and the dictates of humanity. She had little hope that the steamship lines would adopt her views immediately, but the time would come when they would feel bound to accept, indorse, and gladly put them into practice. She did not expect the steamship companies would consent to erect and manage lodging-houses at all the ports of entry, but at New York and Philadelphia she felt confident they could be induced to do so in time. In such places as Boston, immigrant homes would probably be established through organized Irish-American effort, and she looked to Bishop Ireland to take the matter in hand. The immigrant home, however, was a necessity, and must be brought about either through the steamship companies or by some other means. Miss O'Brien believes in the generosity of the companies.

In reference to her labors for the improvement of the accommodation for emigrants in the steamship lines Miss O'Brien felt well pleased. One of the principal points for which she battled was separation of the sexes. In this she has been eminently successful. All the English lines and the one American line have practically adopted her suggestions. This has been particularly so as far as the White Star Line is concerned. In the boats of this line the unmarried men are located at one end, the unmarried women at the other end of the boat, and each married couple is supplied with a separate compartment. The toilet-rooms are connected with the several compartments so as to be as convenient as possible. The sanitary arrangements are good, and in point of fact Miss O'Brien has no reason for complaint as far as this line is concerned. "And it must be remembered," said Miss O'Brien, "that it was on the White Stars I first opened my batteries. I was ridiculed for having done so. Mr. Chamberlain, President of the English Board of Trade, and those who serve under him ridiculed my complaints at first. Time has, however, vindicated my course and indorsed my protests. Mr. Chamberlain on one occasion in the House of Commons tried to ridicule my plea for the poor boys and girls who were obliged to leave their own land to search and fight for a competence here, but events vindicated the truth and justice of it, and I am satisfied. So apparently are the officers and owners of the line which adopted my suggestions. By their adoption thereof they have obtained additional business, and they will obtain more if they act consistently."

Miss O'Brien complained that the Cunarders were still behind the times, but excused them in some degree on the ground that the Cunard line consisted of old boats not easily remodeled. Besides, the Cunard people are conservative, and will not readily consent to change. In this line the berths in the steerage are unclosed. All the sleeping apartments open into one compartment. In the National vessels the berthing arrangements are careful.

The improvements that have been made in the lines have undoubtedly been the work of Miss O'Brien. Mr. Chamberlain seemed disposed to disregard her complaints and suggestions, and when she, too emphatically, perhaps, resented his refusal, he attempted, as before stated, to ridicule her efforts. The result was that for a time she was practically boycotted in England. The editor of a magazine, who had accepted an article from her but one week before, wrote her that in consequence of Mr. Chamberlain's statements about her in the House of Commons, he could not print anything from her pen in the future. She had good friends, however, in the House of Commons. The members of the Irish party

HAD DEFENDED HER COURSE

and vindicated her. They had proved the truth of her statements. She was specially indebted to Count Moore, the member for Clonmel, who had made this question of the treatment of emigrants a specialty, and Mr. Frank H. O'Donnell, the member for Dungarvan, who seems posted on all matters and always takes the side of the weak, and is chivalrous enough to be always in readiness to break a lance for a woman. "The result," said Miss O'Brien, "of the whole matter is that Mr. Chamberlain has become convinced that I was right at first, and it was only a few weeks before the close of the last session that he complimented me on the success of my efforts, my persistency, and perseverance. I have endeavored to extend the sphere of my labors and to bring the German, French, and Scandinavian lines to adopt the improvements which have been already so successfully adopted by the English lines. In this endeavor I have been ably seconded by Count Moore, but so far our success has not been much to boast of. There has been effected, however, an improvement in the London and Liverpool immigrant boarding-houses, where the Scandinavian immigrants stop in transit through England. To Count Moore be all the credit for this."

Miss O'Brien at one time entertained the hope that Chaplains would be appointed to immigrant vessels, but for various reasons she does not hope for this now. In the first place, she says it is not easy to find men suited for the work; it would require a very large number, much more than could be spared, and then comes the question of salary. If the company paid a Catholic clergyman, then the Methodists, Quakers, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and the other sects would want a paid Chaplain. The company could not possibly meet all demands.

The most effective weapon which Miss O'Brien has found in her battle for the protection of the immigrant girl, she says, is the public press. The various lines are competing with each other. If in any line there is wrongdoing, and it is exposed, that line suffers. If in any line, on the other hand, there is right acting and plain dealing there is added reputation and more custom. Miss O'Brien says it is her purpose to get the Ladies' Land League to aid her. The members have special facilities. Some member of each league meets with an immigrant relative or friend each week. If the experience of that relative or friends has been pleasant, then the company will profit; if it has been unpleasant the company will suffer. The companies, if properly watched, will find it to their advantage to treat immigrants well, honestly, decently, and justly.

"Have you found the condition of your countrymen in America such as you would desire?" said the reporter.

"Yes, and no," said Miss O'Brien. "In some instances I met those who, had they remained in Ireland, could do nothing to improve their condition—they were prosperous and happy here. But then again I have found whole Irish families rotting and dying in the miserable tenement houses of New York. I am glad," she continued, "that you have no such things as tenement houses in Chicago. They are plague generators, instruments of torture and death." She found America more attractive, more great,

THAN SHE HAD EXPECTED,

but she felt that she was not yet capable of forming an intelligent opinion of the country. She would wait.

In the abstract she believed in the colonization scheme of Mr. Onahan and Bishop Ireland, but she would withhold her full opinion until after her return from the Minnesota settlements.

As to matters in Ireland, she said the people have lots of fight in them yet, but they had much to contend against. However, she had confidence in their courage and constancy.

Miss O'Brien intimated that on some of the Continental lines, particularly those plying between Antwerp, Rotterdam, Havre, and New York, there was being carried on a nefarious traffic by which the virtue of women was assailed. This, she said, might yet become a subject for investigation, and she felt that one London gentleman ought to be punished for his participation in the villainy. Some of the boats on this line were not safe either morally or sanitarily. Much had been done by some of the Castle Garden officials to counteract the devilish work of the London agents, and one official assured her that he had rescued 100 girls from these human fiends.

Miss O'Brien concluded her statement about the steamship lines by saying that the White Star boats were all that could be expected or could be required; that the berthing arrangements on the National boats were perfect; that the Inman Line was working steadily towards improvement; the Guion Line treats its steerage passengers well—in fact, there has been a decided improvement amounting almost to a revolution all around.

As to her emigrant boarding-house in Queenstown, which was only very recently established, Miss O'Brien said it was decidedly successful as far as members were concerned, but it cannot be worked wholly satisfactory. She would very much prefer to see each line take up the care of their own separate emigrants rather than succeed further herself, as she regards her own house, though as good as she could make it, as a makeshift in comparison with what might be done by division of labor managed by wealthy companies who would have a proper staff at their command, and would also have far fewer difficulties to deal with than an independent lodginghouse-keeper, who never can know an hour beforehand who or how many persons may come to his house. She had as many as 135 people on one night. These were people for six different ships. Their luggage all mixed, their tickets to be examined at different offices, food to be provided all day long, and they themselves to be seen off on their ship early in the morning. The proper management of all this, she said, entailed a rush and scramble incompatible with individual care. The lines would have only their own people, whose names they know, to deal with, and all could be done in an orderly manner and with dispatch.

Miss O'Brien, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Onahan, called on Archbishop Feehan last evening and was very cordially received. Though an Episcopalian, like all her family, she has the fullest confidence of the Irish-Catholic Bishops and clergy. She will return to Chicago in a few days.

A QUEER CASE.

James Carter, Arrested for Bigamy, Tells a Singular Story that Leads One to Infer that He Is a Crank.

One of the occupants of the armory cells last night was James Carter, a rather fine looking Englishman, who says he is a chinaliner or ruler by trade, who has been employed by Burley & Tyrell and Ovington for several years. He was taken to the station by Detective Amstein, who received him from a Utica, N. Y., policeman, in whose charge he had been from that point to Chicago. Amstein says that Carter is charged with bigamy by Mrs. Carter, whose maiden name was Mary Carrow, and who is under the impression that her liege lord has three other wives in different parts of the Union. One of these, Amstein says he married in Buffalo, one in Pennsylvania, and two here, the third one removing to Missouri. A TRIBUNE reporter saw Carter and had a long talk with him, which only partially cleared up the case and gave rise to some doubts of Mr. Carter's perfect sanity. He said that so far as the charge of bigamy is concerned it is the veriest nonsense. He has been married but twice in his life, his first wife having died at Boston six years ago. Two years ago he said a man named J. W. Dawson came to Chicago from Missouri with his wife and settled here where Carter was at work. Dawson, it is alleged, was desirous of getting a divorce, and made several attempts to get men to visit his wife so that he might have some ground upon which to base his petition. One day, Carter says, Mrs. Dawson sent him a note telling him to meet her, and he did so. They spent the evening together, and when they returned home that evening they were met by Dawson, and a stormy scene followed in which revolvers were drawn by both men. Dawson got a divorce after that, his wife allowing it to go by default. The intimacy with Carter then grew stronger, and eventually they went to live together without the formalities of a marriage ceremony.

Carter detailed the life they led together for two years, during which she made several attempts upon her life, and he finally grew tired of her, and sent her back to her home in Missouri. After her departure, some seven weeks ago, he made up with Mary Carrow, an old acquaintance, and was legally married to her. The prisoner then proceeded with great minuteness of detail to describe a trip he took to Canada to get away

FROM SOME MYSTERIOUS PEOPLE

who followed him everywhere, and on one occasion assaulted him. This feature of his story is what makes it appear as if he were a trifle "cracked." He tells how he never went anywhere alone after dark for fear of these people who so persistently dogged his footsteps, and says that on the day following his marriage—Monday, Sept. 11—he saw these men lurking about his door, and he decided to give them a run over the country. Simply telling his wife that he was going out, he got his trunk from where he had stopped previously, and went to Toronto, and thence to Montreal. The mysterious "shadows" followed him all the way, and at Montreal he called upon the Chief of Police and asked for an escort to New York. He eventually got Detective-Sergt. Robinson to travel with him to New York, where he remained two days, with the men still on his track. They got on the train with him when he started for Chicago from New York, and, fearful that they would do him some injury, he left the train at Utica, where, he says, he first learned that he was wanted here for bigamy. He says that he paid $40 to the Canadian officer who accompanied him to New York, and $75 to the officer who came on from Utica, besides paying their traveling expenses. He says he has no fear of prosecution in the case, which he thinks arises from a mistake on the part of the last wife, who has heard of the woman he lived with before marrying her.

It seems that Mrs. Carter talked the case over with State's-Attorney Mills before taking any steps toward having him arrested, and that she believed that he had run away from her. The case is certainly a peculiar one that will prove interesting if the examination that will be held develops anything that can be understood. As it now stands the case is simply a sort of a puzzle.

DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, Mr. Jacob A. Kissell, living at No. 1718 Fortieth street, committed suicide by taking morphine. Mr. Kissell for the past five years has held the position of city salesman for the drug house of Hurlbut, Hess & Co. He purchased the morphine at a drug store near the corner of Thirty-ninth and State streets, and took it. He then boarded a Thirty-ninth street car and rode to the corner of Cottage Grove avenue, where he went in to Hubbard & Gore's drug store, No. 3908 Cottage Grove avenue, and asked for three grains of morphia.

Mr. Hubbard, noticing his sad condition and being acquainted with him, gave him quinine instead.

Mr. Kissell evidently wished, by taking a second dose, to finish the work of the first. He then left the drug-store. As he was walking along he remarked to a friend that he felt very sick, and at the same time he drew out the envelope containing the quinine, which he took. The friend near by knew it was quinine, and allowed him to take it. He then asked two friends to take him home, which was done. As soon as he arrived at the house he relaxed into a stupor and soon after died, in spite of all efforts made to save him. The deceased had been with Hurlbut, Hess & Co. about seventeen years. He was widely known throughout the city, and had a large circle of friends. Mr. Kissell was 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and four daughters, the eldest of whom is about 18.

BATTLE OF CORINTH.

Celebration of Its Twentieth Anniversary.

The surviving officers of the Union army engaged in the battle of Corinth appropriately celebrated the twentieth anniversary of that great battle by a reunion and banquet in the club-rooms of the Sherman House last evening. The meeting was called to order at 8:30 o'clock by the President of the association, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, who incorporated in a few prefatory remarks a résumé of the operations of both armies which finally culminated in the battle of Corinth. The membership of the society numbers nearly seventy-five, and there were present among others last evening the following: Col. W. S. Scribner, Lieut. C. T. Elliott, Capt. A. T. Andreas, Lieut. J. B. Johnston, Lieut. O. L. Spalding, Gen. Huginin, Capt. Armstrong, Capt. G. A. Busse, Col. W. H. Bolton, Maj. George Mason, Capt. J. E. White, Col. F. A. Battey, Col. Callender, Col. S. D. Baldwin, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Gen. M. R. M. Wallace, Capt. Laing, Capt. William Sevan, Capt. D. B. Kenyon, Gen. Herman Lieb, Capt. W. A. Martin, Capt. W. L. Lutz, Gen. Richard Rouett, of Quincy, Ill.; Gen. C. S. Hamilton, Milwaukee; Capt. A. G. Weissart, Milwaukee; Col. J. S. Wilcox, Elgin; Col. E. A. Bowen, Mendota; Gen. Sanborn, St. Paul; and Capt. W. T. Dawes, Milwaukee.

The program included the reading of communications, letters, and telegrams, song by Lieut. O. L. Spalding, "The Sword of Bunker Hill"; a history of the battle of Corinth by Lieut. J. B. Johnston; addresses by invited guests; song by Lieut. Spalding, "Song of a Thousand Years"; remarks by resident members limited to fifteen minutes each; refreshments liberally interspersed between the exercises, and in conclusion "Auld Lang Syne" by the members present.

Col. Scribner read letters and telegrams of regret from Gen. R. J. Oglesby, Gov. Hubbard of Minnesota, Gen. Sweeny, U. S. A., Col. A. J. Babcock, Horace Wardner, Division Surgeon; W. C. Kueffner, Belleville, Ill.; Gen. N. B. Buford, Senator George Hunt, and H. Van Sellar, Paris, Ill., and W. F. Cady. Many of these were of considerable length. Excerpts appended give a general idea of the whole:

Ex-Gov. Oglesby: "It is certain it was a hotly-contested fight; it is equally certain the victory was complete; that the lines of operation and communication of our army remained intact as before the battle; that the enemy after a bold march and vigorous attack retired utterly overwhelmed and dismayed by its signal defeat, and I believe at the time the Commander-in-Chief of our armies and the country felt the victory an important one, and that officers and men, soldiers of all ranks and grades, received in the way then in vogue the hearty thanks of the Nation over the result. I hope the reunion may be the means of bringing together many old friends, revive only pleasant recollections, and if there be important and useful facts which have escaped public recognition, that they may in a just and liberal spirit be brought to light."

Gen. Sweeney, U. S. A.: "I look upon the battle of Corinth as one of the most important victories in its results achieved during the War. If we had been defeated I think we would have been driven back to the Ohio River. Corinth was certainly one of the

MOST IMPORTANT STRATEGIC POINTS

in that section of country, and the determined efforts of the enemy to get possession of it showed his appreciation of its value."

Gov. Hubbard, of Minnesota: "I have always thought the battle of Corinth has failed to receive in public estimation and in the records of the War the attention its importance merits. It was certainly one of the most decisive in its immediate results and in its effects upon subsequent campaigns of the War. It is most appropriate that it should be commemorated in the manner proposed, and I greatly regret that I am unable to join you on the occasion of this anniversary."

Col. A. J. Babcock, of the Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, after furnishing some very interesting and important particulars of the several days' engagement, concludes as follows: "Whoever took part in it, or witnessed the appalling charge of the enemy, will never forget it—coming towards us in column of regiments at 'right-shoulder-shift arms,' their necks bent over toward the right shoulder, the left hand held up above the eye. At every discharge great gaps were cut through their ranks. They immediately welded, and steadily advanced with their heads bent to the storm. It was a grand exhibition of desperate bravery; it availed them nothing but fearful slaughter and final defeat. We were victorious. The importance of the victory can be best appreciated by considering the results that would have followed had we been defeated, and Corinth at this stage of the War in possession of the enemy. Corinth was the junction of the Mobile & Ohio and the Memphis & Charleston Railroads. With these lines in their possession Nashville might at any time be threatened by a superior force, Western Tennessee would be insecure, reinforcements could be sent to Bragg then operating in Kentucky—it would have put us back six months."

Lieut. Johnston's essay was warmly appreciated and applauded.

Among the invited guests who made addresses were Gen. C. S. Hamilton, Col. Wilcox of the Fifty-second Illinois, Gen. Sanborn of St. Paul.

Gen. Hamilton, after excusing himself for his inability to speak extemporaneously, produced and read a most admirable paper upon the battle of Corinth and the immediately preceding battle of Iuka. The General was that day in command of a division, and is able to give as good, if not a better, account of what transpired on those momentous early October days twenty years ago as Gen. Rosecrans, who was in command. Gen. Hamilton was very cautious not to assume too much for himself, but from the occurrences he relates, the interviews between himself and the General in command, and the authorities and references he gives for everything he states, leaves no doubt that it was he who brought victory out of a

PROSPECTIVELY DISASTROUS DEFEAT

by pointing out to Gen. Rosecrans the defects which existed in the arrangements already existing, and it was his plan which was in great part adopted. Gen. Hamilton also had considerable fault to find with what Gen. Sherman has to say in his memoirs about the battle of Corinth, but as he was sure it was the fault of the hand and not of the heart, he paid Gen. Sherman the very highest of compliments.

Gen. Sanborn, who was fully conversant with Gens. Rosecrans and Hamilton's doings, corroborated all that was stated in the latter's paper. It was Gen. Hamilton who reorganized entirely the plan of action, and it was to him that all credit for the successful issue of Corinth belonged.

Gen. Rowett stated that Gen. Hamilton's paper had made clear to him very many things which had been the deepest and darkest mystery to him for twenty years. He thus had every reason to believe that Gen. Hamilton's paper contained indisputable facts, and he called to the attention of those present many of the more important points in the history. Several others expressed themselves in the same strain.

The other speakers during the evening were Col. Callender, Col. Bolton, Col. Bowen, Capt. Armstrong, Capts. White, Bussey, and Battey, Capt. Parmeter of the Wisconsin Eagle Regiment, Col. Baldwin, and a number of others.

A committee consisting of Gen. Beem, Col. Scribner, Lieut. Johnson, Col. Battey, Capt. Andreas, and Lieut. J. H. Johnson were appointed to collect, prepare, and have published the papers and records introduced at the reunion last evening.

A resolution kindly thanking "mine host," J. Irving Pearce, of the Sherman House, for courtesies extended, was adopted.

At an early hour this morning the old veterans were "fighting all their battles o'er again, and winning every one."

SPECIE FROM AUSTRALIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 4.—The Australian steamer brought $312,000 in treasure.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily edition, one year	$12.00
Parts of a year, per month	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	14.00
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, per year	6.00
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, per year	6.00
Sunday, 16-page edition, per year	2.00

WEEKLY EDITION—POSTPAID.

One copy, per year	$ 1.25
Club of five	5.00
Twenty-one copies	20.00

Specimen copies sent free.

Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.

Remittances may be made either by draft, Post-Office order, American Express money-order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

POSTAGE.

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as Second-Class Matter.

For the benefit of our patrons who desire to send single copies of THE TRIBUNE through the mail, we give herewith the transient rate of postage:

Foreign and Domestic.	Per Copy
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper	2 cents.
Sixteen, eighteen, and twenty page paper	3 cents.
Twenty-two and twenty-four page paper	4 cents.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. "Jessie James, the Bandit King."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Afternoon, Testimonial Benefit to Uncle Dan Emmet by the Profession. Evening, "Chimes of Normandy" by the Hess Acme Opera Company.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit new Court-House. J. K. Emmett in "Fritz Among the Gypsies."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. John McCullough in "Othello."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Miss Jeffreys-Lewis in "La Belle Russe."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Barry and Fay in "Irish Aristocracy at Muldoon's Picnic."

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, between Washington and Madison. Variety entertainment.

Criterion Theatre.
Sedgwick street, corner of Division. Sid. C. France in "Dead to the World."

Exposition Building.
Lake Front, opposit Adams street. Inter-State Exposition. Day and evening.

Chicago Museum.
Michigan avenue, adjoining Exposition Building. Marine Curiosities, Century-Plant, etc.

Chicago Jockey Club.
Course at terminus of Madison street car-track. Races at 2:30 p. m.

Hershey Music-Hall.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Dr. Townsend. Psychology and Mesmerism.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1882.

PARTLY cloudy weather, light local rains, and slight changes in temperature for the Upper Lake region today.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS was yesterday elected Governor of Georgia almost without opposition. His majority is estimated at 80,000.

KAPENA, who will be remembered as the genial and affable Premier who accompanied King Kalakaua upon his tour through the United States seven or eight years ago, has been commissioned as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Kingdom of Hawaii to Japan.

THE death of Adelaide Phillipps, for many years the leading contralto singer of America, is announced this morning. Miss Phillipps about six months ago was compelled by ill-health to seek rest and change of air in Europe, and at the time of her death was sojourning at Carlsbad Springs in Germany.

THE positive refusal of Mayor Harrison to undertake a losing race in the Third District made it necessary for the regular Democratic District Convention yesterday to select another candidate. Their choice fell upon Capt. William P. Black, a lawyer with a good practice, who can well afford to make the canvass because of the certainty that he will not be called upon to desert his clients. After the election Capt. Black will continue to reside in Chicago.

IN their efforts to discover the identity of the assasins of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phenix Park, the Dublin detectives have made but little progress. The perpetrators of that horrible crime have been remarkably successful in covering their tracks, and the offer of rewards amounting to upwards of $100,000 has as yet produced no disclosures and elicited no information of value. The most that has thus far been accomplished is the discovery in a house in Dublin of what are believed to be the four knives with which Cavendish and Burke were butchered.

AN extraordinary atrocity is briefly chronicled in a dispatch from Shreveport, La. A festival was in progress at Carencro, and Adolph Marceaux, who had taken offense at something or somebody, went outside, formed into line a party of his friends, marched back into the hall, gave the command: "Halt! Aim! Fire!" and a young lady and her brother fell at the first volley, the former killed outright and the latter mortally wounded. The platoon of murderers then escaped, and at last accounts the Sheriff and a posse were in pursuit.

THE Republicans of the Second Senatorial District, consisting of the Fourth Ward south of Twenty-ninth street and Hyde Park and Lake, made two unexceptionable nominations for the Lower House yesterday, when they selected Col. William H. Harper, of the Fourth Ward, and Capt. H. A. Parker, of the Town of Lake. The district is largely Republican, and both gentlemen are sure to be elected. Their nomination reflects credit upon the intelligence of the Republicans in the district, who will be represented in the next House by two gentlemen of unexceptionable character, solid business attainments, and general fitness for the duties of legislators. If the nominations in the remaining districts are anywhere near the grade of those made yesterday, Cook County may well be proud of its delegation, or at least the Republican portion thereof, in the next Legislature.

THE London *Times'* Egyptian correspondent, who accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley's column on its march from Tel-el-Kebir to Cairo, notes the curious fact that the war has not interfered with husbandry. As the troops passed along, the fellahs were plowing with their wooden machines which have remained unchanged since the days of the Pharaohs, and lifted their eyes but did not even check the slow pace of their oxen. "Here and there," he writes, "were patches of Indian hemp, from which the maddening hasheesh is distilled; while vast areas covered with cotton are springing into flower. Two crops we observed side by side in this most kindly of all lands, produced by the unusual condition of irrigation this year—namely: maize nearly ripe and maize just springing from the ground." The correspondent, however, does not mention that all this husbandry and the fertility of this kindly soil only go to pay off debts these husbandmen did not incur, and that all the fellaheen can raise is confiscated to satisfy the greed of foreign bondholders, who have already been paid principal and interest.

THE votes given to Mr. E. G. Keith in the Congressional Convention of the First District should not convey the impression that Mr. Keith was a candidate. He was repeatedly solicited to allow the use of his name and declined. When it was suspected that his declination was due to his friendliness to Mr. Aldrich he still maintained that he would not accept the nomination if Mr. Aldrich were not in the field. Mr. Keith could have been nominated in the First District without any trouble if he had consented to stand for the office, and it may be added, without disparagement to the successful candidate or those who were defeated, that his nomination would have been hailed with delight, not only in the First District but all over the city, and not only among Republicans but among citizens of all parties and all conditions outside the riff-raff of the community, who probably know little or nothing of him.

THE experience at the primary elections this year will almost surely lead to some earnest effort at reforming the system. As now conducted, it is plain that these meetings do not represent the popular sentiment of the party in whose interest they are held. After eliminating the non-residents, the Democrats, and the tissue ballots cast at the Republican primaries in the First District on Tuesday, it is safe to say that not more than 1,000 regular Republican votes were cast in all. But the party has a vote of about 20,000 in the district. In other words, not one-twentieth of the Republicans indicated a preference as to candidates, and, after allowing for the "gangs" drummed up in the special interest of candidates, it may be said that a mere handful of men controlled the primaries. At the very best, then, and even when there are are no actual frauds, the primaries, as conducted now, fail to draw out the sentiment of the people, and the system should be either reformed or abandoned.

THE Connecticut Democrats yesterday nominated Thomas M. Waller as their candidate for Governor, and adopted a platform of such interminable length that to print it entire would be an unjustifiable infliction upon the reader. After an extended preamble reciting the record of the Democratic party as the friend of the sovereignty of the people, and calling at attention to the vicious practices that have come into vogue during the protracted exclusion of the Democracy from the control of the National Government, the platform enters upon a prolix discussion of the relations of the State and Federal Governments; asserts the necessity of maintaining the independence of the States and of restricting the powers of the National Government; advocates economy in appropriations and expenditures, a revision of the tariff upon a strict revenue basis, the abolition of all unnecessary offices, the application of the test of competency in appointments, and protection against frauds on the ballot; approves the veto of the River and Harbor bill by President Arthur; opposes legislation for the prohibition of the liquor traffic; and makes the usual reference to the squandering of the public domain and the employment of convict labor.

DYNAMITE IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The outcome of the struggle for the Republican nomination in the First Congressional District was certainly very funny. Everybody will appreciate the joke, except possibly Mr. Aldrich. There were three active candidates in the field—Messrs. Aldrich, Dore, and Coy. The canvass has been going on for several weeks, and the various gentlemen and their friends have been working like beavers. The fight apparently came to a crisis at the primaries on Tuesday. They were carried apparently by the Aldrich people. Mr. Aldrich was satisfied of it. The other candidates were also convinced against their will, so much so that one of them (Mr. Dore) had his name formally withdrawn. The Fourth Ward had settled the matter by electing an "unpledged" ticket, which was understood to be an Aldrich ticket. When the convention came together there was no more doubt about it. It was decided to take an informal ballot for the purpose of giving some outside candidates complimentary votes. Then Mr. Aldrich was to be nominated on the next ballot. Up to this point the prescience of the politicians was fully confirmed. The first ballot, however, dispelled the illusion. Not a single member of the "unpledged" Fourth Ward delegation cast his vote for Mr. Aldrich, and Mr. R. W. Dunham, President of the Board of Trade, whose name had scarcely been mentioned during the canvass, was declared the nominee of the convention.

To say that the result was a surprise would be a very feeble way of putting the case under the conditions described. It was more like a dynamite explosion. The killed and wounded were mainly among the Aldrich forces, but everybody concerned was more or less stunned by the fulmination. In a general way this surprise may be of a good deal of use to the community. In the first place, it shows that the newspapers may sometimes be mistaken. In the next place, it is proved that honesty is not absolutely impossible in politics, and that a delegation to a political convention may be "unpledged" when it pretends to be. When everybody declared that the Fourth Ward delegation which was elected was for Aldrich simply because the opposition ran an anti-Aldrich (Coy) ticket, it was an assumption that a number of gentlemen could not go into convention without some decided bias. The fact is, that this delegation was for Aldrich only as against Coy, but determined to feel around for some candidate outside of those who had been "legging" for the nomination, and they found one a little sooner than they expected. In the third place, the result has shown that those who work hardest for political nominations are not always successful, and that the nomination of some one of a number of active candidates cannot be counted upon safely even after the fight has been made and the result ostensibly determined. It would be a good thing if this impression should extend so far as to reduce the preliminary electioneering and the efforts to control primaries.

Mr. Dunham, who embodies the surprise in this case, is pretty sure to receive the entire Republican vote of the district, which will elect him by a handsome majority. He may not be the best selection (even when taken as a dark horse) that could have been made, when such men as E. G. Keith, E. G. Mason, N. K. Fairbank, Murry Nelson, and a number of others of similar calibre were available, but he is a good average specimen of the intelligent business-man. His position as President of the Board of Trade is an evidence that he enjoys the confidence of the business community. He represents no political or factional animosities of any kind; the Aldrich partisans can support him without rancor as well as the Coy and Dore partisans, and the great mass of Republicans who did not take sides in the preliminary struggle will vote for him as willingly as they would have voted for any one of the contending aspirants for the nomination who lost it. There is no doubt that Mr. Dunham will be in full accord with every Congressional movement in which Chicago and the Northwest are interested. He is a man of character, and, if not a brilliant man, he will be tractable to good advice and surrounded by good influences.

A BIGOTED BISHOP.

It will make many people smile, and if we could look into the grave of Sir Walter Scott we should probably behold what is left of the old Wizard of the North vigorously turning over with disgust as it learns that the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Province of Ontario has pronounced his poem "Marmion" as immoral and unfit for the faithful to read, and that it has been withdrawn from the high schools as offensive to the members of that communion. Sir Walter Scott died fifty years ago, after an honorable and heroic struggle to pay his debts, which ought to commend every one of his books to posterity. His poems were written much longer than half a century ago, as they preceded his novels, which even now have not lost their charm for all romantic souls, though they are getting a little ponderous and old-fashioned. The poems, particularly the "Lady of the Lake" and "Marmion," have always been favorits, and have charmed millions of readers, and even now they are peculiarly dear to young people, who preempt them as their special property without opposition from their elders who have somewhat outgrown their sentiment or turn to the higher spiced verse of our modern fleshly society poets.

"Marmion" appeared in 1808. It had an immense circulation. It was read by thousands upon thousands of readers. It was severely criticised. The severest critic of Scott was Carlyle, who, while he found much fault with Scott, particularly for using his pen for money instead of for fame, admired and loved him as a man and eulogized his character. If there had been anything immoral in any one of Scott's works, Carlyle's keen eyes would have discovered it, and he would have been quick to denounce it, for he had no special love for Sir Walter as a writer. More than this no one of Sir Walter's thousands of readers during the long time that has elapsed since "Marmion" was written has ever suspected that it contained anything immoral, and people have been reading it for seventy-four years. It has remained for Bishop Lynch to discover that "Marmion" is immoral on account of the irregular relations between King James and the Lady Heron, and is offensive to the Roman Catholic Church because the nun, Constance de Beverly, "Sister professed of Fontevraud, whom the church numbered with the dead, for broken vows and convent fled," was walled up as a punishment. No one else has ever supposed that good, generous, high-souled Walter Scott could write anything immoral, and for this reason Bishop Lynch may claim for himself a degree of prudery and a sharpness in nosing out improper things that have never been equaled before, and in seeing with his naked eye what no one else could have discovered with a microscope of the highest power.

The first suggestion which will occur to every one will be why Bishop Lynch should stop short with "Marmion," for if "Marmion" be an unfit book for the members of the Catholic communion certainly almost every other book which has been printed during the last seventy-four years, and most of those before it, are equally improper. Perhaps Bishop Lynch is only commencing, and has happened to hit upon "Marmion" first. In such case we may expect further edicts against the poets, for if he reads them carefully he will find that they are worse than old Sir Walter, and the whole list of them, with Shakspeare at the head, must go to the wall as unfit to be read in the Province of Ontario. After he has disposed of the poets let him commence with the historians, the novelists, and the essayists, and when he has wiped out pretty nearly the entire list of English authors let him contemplate the work he has done, and realize, if he can, what a petty, narrow-minded, and bigoted representative of priestcraft he is. It cannot be possible in these days of enlightenment and education that any considerable number of the members of the Roman Catholic Church will sympathize with this fanatical and prudish prelate, and unless human nature is different in Ontario from what it is elsewhere every man, woman, and child in his diocese will set to reading "Marmion" with a zest they have not shown before. It would be a fitting rebuke to the Bishop if orders for "Marmion" in Ontario came in so thickly that the booksellers could not supply the demand.

THE PLAN FOR REVISING THE TARIFF.

We print this morning an abstract of a plan for the revision of the tariff presented to the Tariff Commission by Mr. J. S. Moore, the well-known and accomplished writer on revenue questions, the plan being prepared by himself and indorsed by Mr. David A. Wells. In presenting this statement Mr. Moore accompanied it by a general history and review of the policy of protection.

We commend this statement to the careful attention of the public; it is a careful statement of facts with an analysis of their results and bearings upon individuals and upon the general industry of the whole country. To those who are befogged and deluded by the perpetually iterated cry that those asking for a revision and simplification of the tariff mean the establishment of free trade and the pauperization of American labor, and that any change in the present tariff is of necessity in the interest of free trade—to those people, the statement of Mr. Moore, representing also Mr. Wells, as to what was really sought by those demanding a reform of the tariff will be a revelation. It has not even the odor of free trade about it. He declares that they seek a reduction of taxes and a simplification of the tariff by which they are levied. We commend his whole paper to the attentive reading of every business man and of every man whose wages is the limit of his income.

There is no greater delusion than that protection is of practical benefit to American manufacturers. The tariff imposes certain duties on certain foreign manufactures for the purpose of protecting the domestic manufacturer from the competition of foreign goods. The American manufacturer of a certain character of goods naturally feels that when Congress imposes a duty, say of 50 per cent, on like goods of foreign make that he has a patent from Congress to charge and collect 50 per cent additional on the price of his own goods. Naturally, he feels that he has "a good thing"; that he has a license to receive that amount of extra profit on all he produces, and that such a special bounty is certain to enrich him in a very brief time. Protection to him is, indeed, an immense blessing. But in the distribution of this blessing Congress does not favor him alone. The license to exact 50 per cent additional is not confined to him; it is general. It includes all other manufacturers. He finds that the protective privilege of 50 per cent should yield him $100,000 additional profit in the course of each year. But he further finds that while a bountiful and parental Government has authorized him to collect from his customers 50 per cent additional on all he produces, it has at the same time authorized every other man to demand 50 per cent additional of him on all things for which he has to make an expenditure. At the end of six months he finds that on all the raw material he needs in his factory he has to pay 50 per cent additional; that on all the machinery he has to buy, on all the material for repairs and enlarging his works, on every engine, boiler, bar or rod of iron and steel he has to buy, he has to pay an advance of 50 per cent. He finds that on his bills at the dry-goods store, at the milliner's, at the tailor's, shoemaker's, and furnisher's, that he has to pay 50 per cent more; that at the grocer's, butcher's, wine-seller's prices have been advanced 50 per cent; that on everything he or his family eat, drink, or wear he has to pay 50 per cent more; he finds that the working men, women, and children in his employ have to pay 50 per cent more for bread, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, fuel, light, and school-books, and that to save them from starvation he must advance their wages 50 per cent. His taxes advance 50 per cent; even the rent of his pew is raised 50 per cent; being known as a rich man enjoying, under protection, an income increased by law 50 per cent, the demands on him for public and private charities, servants' wages, and cost of keeping a carriage and horses have all increased 50 per cent; he finds, in fact, that while under his protective license to extort 50 per cent extra from all persons buying his goods, the whole community has been given a similar license to exact 50 per cent extra on his expenditures. While under his license from the Government he has been collecting 50 per cent extra on the value of all his goods sold, he finds that he has been paying 50 per cent extra on the cost of production on all he sold; and that in addition to all this drawback on his profits, he has been at the same time paying 50 per cent extra on all his personal and private expenditures and cost of living. His balance, in the shape of increased profit for protection, is sufficient to stagger his faith in figures. He finds that business has been reduced; before protection he manufactured 10 per cent of his goods for export to foreign countries, and that that trade was cut off; he finds also that, in consequence of the increased price of his goods, his sales at home were reduced 15 per cent; that, with his goods produced at 50 per cent increase of cost, and with 25 per cent less trade, and his own personal expenses of living increased 50 per cent, his estimated addition of $100,000 profits have failed to materialize. As an additional consequence of protection, he finds it necessary to reduce by 25 per cent the number of mechanics in his employ, depriving that proportion of families of their means of support.

This, the almost universal and inevitable result of protection, has been going on for twenty years, during which labor has been reduced to a struggle for wages sufficient to live; manufactures have ceased to be exported, and the country has been taxed to the limit of endurance, and all to maintain the delusion of protection.

CHINESE LABOR IN ENGLAND.

The Chinese labor question has commenced to attract attention in England from the action of some merchants in London who have resolved to import Chinese labor, and have made arrangements for the first installment of them. One meeting has already been held in London to protest against this action, and the papers are beginning to discuss the question, the Tory papers, which represent capitalists and landlords, of course favoring it. The London *Standard* is among the number, and though it does not think that the Chinamen will ever seriously compete with home labor, and says that the only occupation open to them is that of servants, it offers no objection to their coming in any numbers, and indulges in the same display of maudlin sentiment and glaring misstatements which characterized Eastern papers in this country when the anti-Chinese legislation was pending. Its arguments, indeed, are so similar that they seem to have been almost literally borrowed, though its statements as to the crusade against them in this country are so glaringly incorrect as to be almost amusing.

If we are to believe the *Standard*, family life in California would be impossible without the Chinese! The Pacific railroads would never have been built! Chinese labor is not cheap! The only opponents to Chinese labor are the Irish laborers! The vast proportion of Americans in California are in favor of them; and this in the face of a vote of 98 per cent for their exclusion! There is scarcely any disease of any description among them! Instead of making money and leaving for good they return home, visit their friends, and come back again! Apart from the coin which they pay as customs dues on their imports they disburse in taxes, freight, and for American food and luxuries a vast sum annually!

Incredible as such dense ignorance may seem, these statements are soberly made by one of the leading tory English papers. It would simply be a waste of space and time to controvert them, but we may assure our Tory friend that it is wrong, radically wrong, from Alpha to Omega in every feature of its information about the relations of the Chinese to the labor question and to the social life of this country, and that it ignores entirely one of the fundamental facts which have led to our prohibitory legislation, and that is their importation here by Chinese capitalists upon contracts, which make them no better than slaves.

Fortunately, this kind of misstatement is not universal in England, for at the meeting already referred to as having taken place in London there were many home truths told about Chinese habits and influences by men who were competent to speak from experience, and the dangers of Chinese competition were freely exposed. The result of the meeting may be summed up in the resolution passed by it. This resolution affirmed that the abstract right to travel and live in any country reached one of its limits when vast numbers of Chinese were imported under Coolie contracts and "when they lived together under the most unsanitary and demoralizing conditions, forming secret tribunals, and carrying out their own vicious ordinances in defiance of the laws of the country in which they lived." The resolution also contended that their competition in its general effect enriched a few capitalists and rendered the means of subsistence of the masses more precarious. This was hitting the nail on the head. The agricultural classes of England, with whom the Chinese would come in more general competition than with the trades or other wage-earning classes, are barely able even now to subsist and keep together as a class, and to them such an importation of cheap labor would be equivalent to starvation.

Even the *Standard* itself is forced to admit that England is now overstocked with candidates for work, without, however, once considering the inconsistency of opening the door to the hordes of Chinese who will flock in wherever the opportunity is offered. The United States has tried the experiment and has had enough of it, although the evil was confined to only one section of its broad domain. The English colony of Australia has tried it, and has now forbidden further importations by more stringent laws than ours. It does not seem likely that the question in Great Britain will advance much beyond the present stage of discussion, or that the Government will hesitate to prohibit this effort to introduce Chinese labor. If it should, it will breed a revolution at the hands of the trades-unions and agricultural classes which will not only drive out this competition, but will overthrow the Government itself rather than submit. The English are very loyal to their Queen, but even her Royal Majesty might find herself in jeopardy should such an act of injustice and hardship to English labor be sanctioned.

NEW YORK *Times:* The abandonment of the policy of obstruction by Mr. Parnell was the signal for a renewal of those wretched internal squabbles which have so often brought contempt upon the ways of Irish revolutionists. While Mr. Parnell continued to "beard the British lion" the wranglers were forced to maintain silence, but now that he seems to favor peaceful methods the long-slumbering elements of discontent are using the opportunity to break forth with greater violence than ever. The cries of "traitor" and "fraud" are as loud as they were after the collapse of the Irish Republic which had its capitol in Union square. At one side there is a demand to know what has been done with the hundreds of thousands of dollars collected for Land-League purposes, and at the other there is a vigorous stirring up of the cess-pool known as the skirmishing fund. Mr. Davitt has been referred to as a British agent, sent over to overturn the machinery which he was instrumental in putting in motion. Mr. Dillon's motive for retiring into private life is his disgust at the peaceful and cowardly program which has been prepared for the indorsement of a National Convention to be held in Dublin on the eve of the autumn session of Parliament. Irish "leaders" are almost daily writing to the papers in explanation of this, that, and the other, and one has gone the length of putting on record the prophecy that Mr. Parnell's greatness has departed, and that he will no more be heard of as the "chief leader" of the Irish people. But of all the wrangling, the most disgraceful is that which is going on over the bones of the skirmishing fund. Among the wild schemes of Irish revolutionists none can compare in absurdity to that of the ram which was destined to destroy British power upon the seas, but which was finally left to rot in the mud of New Jersey. This engine of warfare is said to have cost $24,000, although it might have been procured for $8,000, and now it is proposed to have it brought to the city and put on exhibition, with the view of making the admission fees cover a part, if not the whole, of the original outlay. If the hard-working Irish who contributed to the fund out of which it was paid for were likely to be influenced by the lesson which such an exhibition might be supposed to teach, it would be well to have the proposal carried into effect, but the history of all such swindles proves that their credulity knows no limit.

THE following descriptions of three great Englishmen at the seat of war are written by the special correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* (*Kolnische Zeitung*):

Wolseley is an undergrown and spare man, lantern-jawed, with short gray hair and blonde mustache. He wears a yellow sun-helmet, wound about with a handkerchief of white and violet check; his red coat is open at the chest and spotted with many stains of grease; he has a variegated necktie, a woolen shirt of a "loud" pattern, gray checked trousers, yellow riding-boots and spurs, an opera-glass with a yellow case and strap, a yellow revolver-belt, with cartridge case, yellow gauntlets, a violet pocket-handkerchief stuck in his red coat, a gigantic pair of black spectacles, and in his hand he flourishes a fan to keep off the flies.

Sir John Adye is a delicately-formed man of middle hight, with white hair and intelligent features.

Admiral Seymour is thick-set, of middle hight, and comfortable round body, and his appearance at once suggests to the spectator a life of good living and little exercise on board ship. He wears a white sun-helmet, a blue coat, white trousers, yellow laced shoes, a navy sword, a drinking-flask, a dirty linen haversack, out of which projects a piece of cheese, and carries a walking-stick.

NEW YORK *Times:* No one who visited Newport this season, after a few years' absence, could fail to be struck with the astonishing wave of luxury which has rolled over that abode of American fashion. A few years ago people told their wondering country cousins how Mr. This and Mr. That had French cooks to whom they paid some $50 a month. This season there were probably thirty people who had cooks at salaries of from $50 to $100 a month, and whose monthly expenses for living were not less than $5,000 and $6,000. Many of these families have altogether twenty servants, of whom half are men, several being in livery; in fact, the town is alive with smart grooms in buckskin and top-boots. And yet it is not long ago that a lady was almost mobbed in New York for riding with a groom similarly equipped behind her. And even ten years ago very few owners of carriages ventured on anything in the way of livery beyond trousers of what was deemed a "horsey" hue, and a bit of velvet ribbon around their servants' hats, while there certainly were not five people who drove with two servants on the box.

AN emphatic recommendation was contained in a recent report of the New York State Medical Society, that there should be stores in the city where the poor can obtain wholesome and healthful food for children at reasonable prices. In carrying out this plan a supply of milk, it is urged, should be brought to the city twice daily for the children—this milk to be boiled, or else bicarbonate of soda added to retard souring. For food, the report recommends powdered barley or oatmeal, sugar, milk, and eggs, with the following directions: Powdered barley, a package of one-half pound to a child under 1 year of age, every week, and two such packages for a child of from 1 to 2 years; when oatmeal is required it may be supplied in the same quantity as barley; eggs, seven a week for a baby a year old or less, and fourteen a week for a baby over a year old; sugar, half a pound a week; milk, twelve ounces for a baby under a year twice daily, and twenty ounces for a child over a year twice daily.

LONDON *Truth:* A very important voluntary settlement has taken place between the Duke of Leinster and his tenantry. In 1870 the tenants accepted leases from the late Duke which excluded them from the benefits of the Land act of that year. These leases have now been canceled, and fair rents have been fixed by mutual valuation on nearly 150 holdings. The former rent was £8,396; it has now been reduced to £6,764, a fall of nearly 20 per cent. According to the official returns, the capitalized value of the reductions is £24,380 for the fifteen years over which the judicial leases extend. To save time and expense, the Land Court have agreed to nominate two valuators to fix a fair rent on receiving a joint application from landlord and tenant, and if either party is dissatisfied with the decision he can appeal to the court. This is an arrangement which will greatly facilitate business, and it will lead to the amicable settlement of many disputes.

THE Texas Rangers are said to have done more to suppress lawlessness, capture criminals, and prevent Mexican and Indian raids on the frontier than any other agency. They are employed and paid by the State Government. Nearly all are young men. They are enlisted for a year, and are required to provide themselves with a horse, saddle, and bridle, a repeating Winchester rifle, and a navy-revolver. The State furnishes rations and pays $30 a month to each private. They wear no uniform. Each man dresses as his taste or the condition of his finances may dictate; but they all wear broad-brimmed sombreros. Considering their small number, less than 200, they have rendered remarkable service. They are brave, reckless, hardy fellows, swear with great proficiency, and shoot unerringly.

D. PIGEON, an Englishman who recently made a visit to the United States and wrote a book about it entitled "An Engineer's Holiday," says in concluding his remarks: "I landed in America a prospective admirer of its people and institutions; and left it, after five months' stay, charmed with the courteous kindness of its private citizens, astonished at the breadth and boldness of the national mind, and convinced that, so far as power and prosperity are concerned, the Great Republic is on its way to become the foremost nation of the modern world. But I looked for political enthusiasm, intellectual aspiration, and republican simplicity of life among the people of the United States; I found politics a close profession, material well-being the goal of ambition, and luxury rampant among the rich."

A MAN from Maine who visited New York City recently strayed into the suburbs, and sat down under a tree to enjoy the scenery. Finally, overcome by drowsiness, he fell asleep. In his waistcoat-pocket he had placed a roll of bills amounting to about $175, a small portion of which protruded. Before dozing he had noticed, but paid no particular attention to, the antics of a goat in the immediate vicinity. On awakening, however, he at once missed the roll of bills, and a brief search revealed the fact that the goat had abstracted the money, shaken it up, made a lunch of several notes, and utterly ruined most of the remainder. The victim recovered only $15.

THE fact is familiar to all that an ordinary envelope may readily be opened by moistening the paper over the gum; after which operation, if done neatly, the contents may be noted, and the missive again sealed and sent to its destination. A perfect safety-envelope, however—not one admitting of any such manipulation—may, it is said, be secured by treating that part of the paper covered by the flap with a solution of chromic acid, ammonia, sulphuric acid, sulphate of copper, and fine white paper. The flap itself is coated with a solution of isinglass in acetic acid, and, when this is moistened and pressed down on the under side of the envelope, a solid cement is formed, insoluble in acids, steam, water, etc.

IT is well known by those who have worked on brass to any extent that the system becomes so permeated by the dust arising from it that all the secretions become vitiated by it. So much is this the case, indeed, that brass-workers' shirts in summer are stained green; green perspiration exudes from the pores of the skin and stands in beads upon it; the expectoration from the throat is of the same color; cuts or wounds upon the fingers become very sore, much inflamed, and are slow to heal. A remedy is needed.

AN oil-broker at Oil City and his correspondent in New York the other day sent each other about the same time a dispatch stating that a certain well was "flowing 125 barrels natural." The telegram from New York was changed by the operator so as to read "national" instead of natural. In the cipher used by the two men "national" stood for "sell 50,000 barrels," and the telegraph company will be sued for the loss of $12,560 consequent upon the carrying out of the supposed instruction.

THE Chief of Police at Somerville, Mass., has not forgotten that he was a boy once himself, and has made shrewd use of his knowledge of boy-nature. The lads employed in the Somerville Glass-Works struck for an increase of pay on Monday, but quickly came to terms when they were told that they must go to work or go to school. This was hitting them in their weakest spot. Now we know the boys' opinion of the compulsory-education laws.

A BOSTON paper is responsible for the statement that the habit of snuff-dipping has spread among the female operatives in Massachusetts factories to such an extent that fifteen tons of snuff are annually consumed by them. A year ago the Catholic Bishop of the State publicly forbade this use of the weed by members of his flock, and for a time there was a considerable falling off in the sales of snuff, but the prohibition has now become practically a dead letter.

THE Amana German religious society, of Iowa County, Iowa, owns 30,000 acres of land, and is in a prosperous condition. This year the members raised a good crop of barley, which will be made into beer for their own use by the three breweries owned by the society. As they sell none, they are not liable to taxation.

THEY are telling in New Hampshire the story of a woman who is a member of the society with the long name, that during the summer she has caught house-flies in wire-cage traps, and then relieved her conscience by taking them up to the other end of the street and setting them free.

AN Arizona man stops people on the highway and asks them to contribute to an orphan asylum, and there is something so forbidding in his appearance that all the travelers shell out without asking where the asylum is or how much it needs.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Mr. Gladstone has formally thanked God for the British successes in Europe. Wolseley will now begin to wonder where he was all the time.

King Louis of Bavaria did not attend the recent production of Wagner's new opera at Bayreuth. King Louis evidently isn't so eccentric as he looks.

Sojourner Truth, who is at least 108 years old, lectured in Decatur, Mich., last week. There is no instance on record of a woman becoming too old to lecture.

Two brothers named Morris have been arrested in New York for stabbing an amateur musician. Self-protection doesn't seem to be any excuse for a man in New York.

The astronomers at Harvard University have figured out that the comet went around the sun at the rate of 400 miles a second. Probably the sun had a bill against the comet.

Capt. John O'Conner, a prominent Missouri Greenbacker, has disappeared, leaving debts to the amount of $20,000, and a $1,000 deficiency in his accounts as Postmaster at Maryville. It is a noticeable fact that the most prominent Greenbackers never seem to have any greenbacks.

In a Montreal court last Monday the Rev. James Roy, a Congregational minister, was excused from revealing a confidential conversation between himself and a member of his church, Mr. Justice Jette stating that the Quebec code allowed all members of Protestant as well as Catholic denominations this privilege. It is certainly very kind of the Canadians to give the heretics an even chance.

What the spell in the rimpled rill is
Who can tell? or the charm of roses?
What the secret hidden in lilies
Or in the song the nightingale knows is?
What power holds us when evening closes
The eyes of the day, and veils his face,
And lays on his heart two sunset roses?
The beauty thereof, the unspeakable grace.

He that made marble all but speaking,
Bartered all that ruder men treasure
To win for himself this pearl of his seeking,
To crown Art queen of his heart's high pleasure.
What drew him, and draws us in our measure,
To bow to the might of a perfect face,
And make of its memory a life-time's treasure?
The beauty thereof, the unspeakable grace.

He that in silver-cliffed Colonus
Sang, and his holier head who chanted
The songs that the world's fair morn have shown us,
And he to whom myriad souls were granted,
And he of Florence who trod undaunted
The tails of Dis and the terrible place:
What is the charm in the songs they chanted?
The beauty thereof, the unspeakable grace.

—*From "I Give It Up," by S. J. Tilden.*

PERSONALS.

Ex-President Hayes was 60 years old yesterday, and President Arthur is 52 years old today.

Mayor Harrison is spoken of by a London journal as "an illustrious stranger who enthusiastically drank his own health and then responded."

When Mme. Modjeska arrived in Boston the other day, in a cold, driving rainstorm, she said to a friend, while tears welled into her eyes: "If it were pleasant today, the first thing I should do would be to drive out to Longfellow's grave."

Fifty young ladies from six counties of North Carolina took part in breaking ground for the Clinton & Point Caswell Railroad, near Raleigh, on Tuesday. They plied their shovels with great vigor, and were applauded by 5,000 spectators.

New York *Sun:* A young lady, who is very heavily insured by strangers in the matrimonial insurance companies, on the report of her approaching marriage went with a friend into a dry-goods store last week. She knew that the clerk who was waiting on her had invested a year's savings in a policy on her coming marriage. While examining a piece of silk she said to her friend, in an aside perfectly audible to the clerk: "Since my engagement is definitely broken off I will have no trousseau to buy. I think I might afford this." When she turned to ask the clerk the price he had fainted.

Edwin Booth has purchased lately ten acres of land in Middletown, near Newport, R. I., and a summer house is now in process of erection on the site. The style of the house is Queen Anne, 50x55 feet. Irregularity, and everywhere fire-places, bay windows, and verandas are features.

The sealskin clothes worn by Engineer Melville during his terrible experiences in the Arctic regions are objects of much interest at the Navy Department. Among the relics is a brilliantly colored foxskin cap belonging to Lieut. Berry, which was presented to him by an Esquimau damsel. She confiscated his old cap because it was not pretty, and gave him one she had made herself in return.

The other day there was seen in London for the first time the Blue Ribbon, the emblem of the teetotaler, worn side by side with the token of the wearer's adherence to the Roman Catholic religion. Cardinal Manning has sanctioned the Blue Ribbon Army by accepting a position in its ranks by the side of the Rev. Newman Hall. In doing so he writes to give his adhesion, because "he considers every good cause tending to draw the human soul from light to darkness as the work of no particular creed, but of God Himself."

Alexandre Dumas was among the most decorated of authors. He was twitted for the number of patents of chivalry which were lying on his secrétaire, and for the crosses, stars, and colored ribbons artistically ranged on the chimney-piece of his study. "Why, my dear Dumas," exclaimed one of his friends, who deplored in secret the emptiness of his own button-hole, "what do all these baubles remind you of?" "Oh! of the fable of the fox and the grapes!" retorted the author of "Monte Christo," putting his interlocutor to confusion.

The heirs of Alexander Hamilton are about entering upon what promises to be a great litigation over the distribution of the estate which they have inherited, and which is estimated to be worth $1,500,000. Although there have been disputes over the property, no suit was brought while John C. Hamilton, the son of Alexander Hamilton, was living. John C. Hamilton died at Long Branch on July 25 of this year. He inherited the property from his wife, who died in 1873, and the attempt is now to be made to set aside her will on the ground that he exercised undue influence over her.

The British Anti-Slavery Society has appealed to Mr. Gladstone to seize the present opportunity in the settlement of Egyptian affairs and abolish slavery and the slave trade in that country. Mr. Gladstone's family were slave-owners. They held plantations in Jamaica, and when the present Premier came into public life as a Tory he vigorously defended the system of negro apprenticeship, which was the last vestige of the "relic of barbarism" in the West Indies. During the past forty years, however, Mr. Gladstone has been identified with reform and liberalism in English politics, and there is no living English statesman who has done more than he has to break down the barriers of caste and prejudice from Bulgaria to Ireland. If he shall solve the Egyptian slavery problem it will be the crowning act of his career.

Alluding to the prominent personal part that Lord Spencer has taken of late in Irish affairs, a leading English weekly observes that "almost all the most prosperous periods of Irish history have been connected with the presence in Ireland of Viceroys of decided personal character." Unfortunately these have been few and far between. The most notable was Lord Chesterfield (the letters Lord), whose Irish administration was a bright episode in his career, and who unquestionably took a conscientious interest in his great office, and was deeply anxious to do good service to the people. He "had rather," he said, "be known as the Irish Lord Lieutenant than as the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland." When some bigoted blockhead told him, with a long face, that he had a Roman Catholic coachman in his service, his Excellency said: "Indeed! is that so? Well, at all events I'll take good care that he never drives *me* to mass." The difficulty in the case of Irish Viceroys of this complexion of mind has been that, as notably in the case of Lord Fitzwilliam, their sympathy with the ruled was a ground of offense to the small but dominant Anglo-Irish faction in Ireland. Lord Spencer, however, labors under no such disadvantage, and he is undoubtedly honestly and earnestly striving that he may leave the country in a very different temper and condition to that in which he found it on the blood-stained day, six months ago, on which he entered Dublin in state to assume the government. As the only Viceroy who has, we believe, been a Cabinet Minister, Lord Spencer's position is unique among Irish rulers.—*Ex.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

Thus far there has been no reaction, or sign of one, in the rent-charges that have prevailed for a year in Scotland. Very recently a farm in Forfarshire that was let in 1866 for $2,750 a year was relet on a nineteen years' lease for $1,875. Some time after 1860 the rent of this farm was reduced to $2,500, and several years ago it was again reduced to $2,250. A piece of property near this one, which ten years ago was rented for $2,100, has been let again for $1,425, having been of late rented for $1,375. Another Scotch landowner, but one who was unwilling to reduce his rent, has been obliged to take the property into his own hands.

The report of the King of Sweden having insured his life for the sum of 600,000 crowns needs explanation. The benevolent monarch only did so for the purpose of reëstablishing the credit of a home life-insurance company. He did a similar thing some years ago in the case of a large banking-house on which the public made a run without a cause, and of the thorough integrity and solvency of which the King was firmly convinced. He deposited his private fortune with the house, and immediately restored public confidence.

French enterprise is steadily persevering in the work of redeeming the desert of Sahara by means of artesian wells. A large number of wells have been sunk along the northern border, more than 150 in the Province of Constantine alone, and the work is advancing into the interior. One of the curious phenomena which the digging of these wells has brought to notice is the existence of fish and crabs at great depths. The learned engineer, M. Jus, who for twenty years has directed the work, avers that he once boiled and ate a crab which had been drawn up from a depth of 250 feet, and that, moreover, it was of an excellent flavor.

The "accordion" has of late years risen in popular appreciation and gained a number of influential admirers, not the least of whom is Prince Bismarck, whose musical ear, as he frankly admits, prefers this comparatively vulgar instrument to any other. The streets of Berlin resound with its melodious strains, and by right, for the Prussian capital is the chief place for the manufacture of accordions, which thus far have escaped the irrepressible addiction of the Berliners to nicknames, of which latter need only be mentioned that of "barber's grand piano" for guitar, and "sighing-board" or "whining-strip" for zither. The largest Berlin accordion manufactory has two steam engines of twenty horse-power, employs 600 workingmen, and turns out annually about 300,000 instruments, which are exported to all parts of the globe. Berlin accordions may be heard on the Yangtse, the Congo, and the Amazon Rivers.

A tourist in Mexico says that in the house of a wealthy native everybody is astir before sunrise. A servant comes to your room to ask if you will have coffee or chocolate there, or will go to the dining-room for it. You must not be offended if the host is off to his business without seeing you, for at 10 o'clock he will return and greet you ceremoniously enough. The breakfast, which is the chief meal of the day, is then served in courses. Fruit is eaten first, soup often follows, then meat, after that eggs, and finally frijoles, the national dish. This last is a dark red bean, cooked with lard, seasoned highly with red pepper, and is served in a soup-plate and eaten with a spoon. It is very palatable, and foreigners generally become as fond of it as the natives. Wine is always on the table, and everybody concludes by smoking a cigaret, the ladies not excepted. Coffee and chocolate are served again in the afternoon, and at 11 p. m. there is a light supper, consisting principally of tomales, which is corn-meal mush mixed with a force-meat of chicken or beef, highly seasoned with red pepper and onions, all nicely rolled in a clean corn-shuck, tied and put in a pot, and boiled until done, and served in the shuck hot.

The Radicals and Bonapartists in France are passing through a period of great perturbation. A few weeks ago, a duel between ten editors of one journal and ten of another was proposed, in imitation of the famous fight of Beaumanoir. Why it did not come off we do not know, but the mere proposal shows what the condition of the editorial mind must be. More recently, a large armed band visited a Radical newspaper office, and compelled the foreman of the composing-room to remove certain obnoxious matter from the form before the paper went to press. He had to comply, but he did not go to press, and, giving notice to the subscribers of his paper, they arrived in arms, also, in the composing-room, when another attempt was to be made to get the paper out. They found the foreman—who is perhaps the editor also—intrenched behind one of his imposing-stones with a cocked revolver, waiting for succor, and exchanging bad language with his assailants, who had returned to the assault. These were speedily expelled by the relieving force, who mounted guard over the office till the publication was complete, and then marched in a column of twos through the street, with no molestation from the enemy, who were waiting outside, except cries of "Tomorrow!"

FOREIGN.

Discovery of the Four Kni[ves] of the Phœnix Park Assasins.

The Porte Again Shows Its [Im]patience with Regard to Egypt.

An Appeal to the Powers Threat[ened] if England Shall Not Get Out.

The British Troops, Meanwh[ile], Being Slowly Moved Homeward.

Another Duel of Editors in Paris—O[ne of] the Parties Wounded—The Pres[s]burg Outrage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PHŒNIX PARK KNIVES FOUND.

DUBLIN, Oct. 4.—The weapons used b[y the] murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendis[h and] Under-Secretary Burke were found [con]cealed in the rafters of a stable in the r[ear of] the house belonging to the man who [was] recently sentenced to penal servitude f[or in]timidating Mrs. Kenny, widow of th[e man] murdered in Seville place, because h[e was] suspected of having given informatio[n con]cerning the murders. It is alleged that h[e] was the driver of the car in which the as[sassins] rode on the night of the murder. [The] weapons found were four knives nine i[nches] long, with blades three-quarters of an [inch] wide. They are quite new, and very [sharp,] and are evidently surgical dissecting k[nives.] There were discolorations on them w[hich] on chemical analysis, proved to have [been] made by human blood. It is hoped th[e mur]derers will yet be captured. Meanwh[ile the] authorities observe the strictest secrec[y.]

IRISH MANUFACTURERS.

At a meeting of the Directors of the [Irish] Exhibition Company the report of a [sub]committee was read recommending th[at the] present building remain another yea[r, and] that a series of class exhibitions be arr[anged] similar to those held at the Agric[ultural] Hall, London. The committee also [urged] the holding of exhibitions in various [towns] in England and the United States [in] 1883, with a view of popularizing Irish [manu]factures, and also urge the formati[on of] a new association to assist the manu[factur]ers. It was decided that this report [should] be published, in order to elicit public o[pinion] on the matter pending a special mee[ting to] be held on the 11th inst.

TUESDAY'S MURDER.

Three boys witnessed the murder of [Thom]as Browne, the farmer shot dead in [the] Island yesterday. The inquest was h[eld to]day. The jury returned an open ver[dict.]

PATRICK HIGGINS

has been arrested in connection w[ith the] murder of Huddys, at Lough Mask. [He was] conveyed to Cong under heavy escort.

THE LAND QUESTION.

GLASGOW, Oct. 4.—Prof. Blackie an[d others] are about to start a fresh land agit[ation in] the highlands. The movement is wh[olly in]dependent of the Land League party.

THE MINERS.

The national conference of miners [consid]ered the answer of the employers to t[he de]mand for increased wages. The con[ference] decided that there was not sufficie[nt una]nimity to admit of a national strike, [and that] an alternative, the eight-hours-a-day [system] will be nationally adopted.

LONGFELLOW.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Lord Cranbrook, O'Hagan, the Bishop of Durham, Booth, the Earl of Clarendon, and Sir Kane, President of the Royal Irish Ac[ademy] have joined the Longfellow Memoria[l com]mittee.

THE BIMETALLISTS

of this city have resolved to send dep[uties to] the congress at Cologne.

FAILURE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Cremedi, Sons [&], merchants, also carrying on busin[ess at] Patras and Carfu, as Panajotti & C[o.,] have failed. Liabilities, £120,000.

EGYPT.

AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Oct. 4.—The Governors of t[he prov]inces have been ordered to send to [Alexan]dria all the natives suspected of havi[ng taken] part in the June massacres.

The Khedive has decided to have [a medal] struck for the British expeditionary [force.] The Notables voted to present s[words of] honor to Gen. Wolseley, Admiral S[eymour,] and Gen. Drury Lowe.

The first detachment of the Ho[usehold] Cavalry started for Alexandria tod[ay on its] way home. The rest will follow T[hursday] or Friday.

Gen. Wolseley has issued a gener[al order] complimenting the troops in the [Egyptian] campaign on their endurance, [courage,] gallantry, and good behavior. T[he order] says the Queen is proud of her sold[iers, and] Gen. Wolseley, in the Queen's name [thanks] them for their valor and discipline.

Arabi Pasha's direct complicity in [the] massacres and the pillage of Alexan[dria can] be proved, it is said, by documents i[n posses]sion of the authorities.

AT PORT SAID.

PORT SAID, Oct. 4.—A transport [left] to Suez to embark the Indian troops.

AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 4.—The organi[zation of] the gendarmerie is proceeding. [Several] hundred men have already been enr[olled.]

Many persons were arrested at D[amietta.] Among the number is the chief [of police] there.

AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 4.—The S[ultan has] called the attention of Lord Dufferi[n to the] fact that the note of the Porte inquir[ing when] the British troops will leave Egypt [remains] unanswered. The Sultan declare[s that] Dufferin did not reply he would [address] himself to the Powers.

AT GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, Oct. 4.—Sir Stafford N[orthcote,] in a speech today, said he beli[eved the] Egyptian war was unnecessary and [unjusti]fiable. Had the Government mad[e a firm] stand at the commencement, the w[ar might] have been averted.

HAWAII.

IMMIGRANTS WANTED.

HONOLULU, Sept. 26.—The King [has com]missioned Kapena as Envoy Extr[aordinary] and Minister Plenipotentiary to Ja[pan.]

Great preparations are makin[g for the] coronation on Feb 12.

The British steamer Hanea lan[ded] 1,200 Portuguese at Honolulu [from St.] Michaels. The immigrants we[re in a] healthy condition. All were i[mmediate]ly engaged by the planters and [other em]ployers.

Col. George W. MacFarlane g[oes] per the steamer City of New York, [as Com]missioner of Immigration, to mak[e] arrangements for the promotion [of Portu]guese immigration.

The weather is very favorabl[e for the] sugar crop. The yield will not be [less than] 140,000 tons.

The United States steamer Al[ert is in] port.

Orders have been issued to have [coined at] the San Francisco Mint $200,000 in [Hawaiian] coins corresponding in value and [denomina]tion with the American silver coin[s.]

Considerable immigration from C[hina]

FOREIGN.

Discovery of the Four Knives of the Phœnix Park Assasins.

The Porte Again Shows Its Impatience with Regard to Egypt.

An Appeal to the Powers Threatened if England Shall Not Get Out.

The British Troops, Meanwhile, Being Slowly Moved Homeward.

Another Duel of Editors in Paris—One of the Parties Wounded—The Presburg Outrage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PHŒNIX PARK KNIVES FOUND.

DUBLIN, Oct. 4.—The weapons used by the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke were found concealed in the rafters of a stable in the rear of the house belonging to the man who was recently sentenced to penal servitude for intimidating Mrs. Kenny, widow of the man murdered in Seville place, because he was suspected of having given information concerning the murders. It is alleged that Kenny was the driver of the car in which the assasins rode on the night of the murder. The weapons found were four knives nine inches long, with blades three-quarters of an inch wide. They are quite new, and very sharp, and are evidently surgical dissecting knives. There were discolorations on them which, on chemical analysis, proved to have been made by human blood. It is hoped the murderers will yet be captured. Meanwhile the authorities observe the strictest secrecy.

IRISH MANUFACTURERS.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Irish Exhibition Company the report of a special committee was read recommending that the present building remain another year, and that a series of class exhibitions be arranged similar to those held at the Agricultural Hall, London. The committee also advise the holding of exhibitions in various places in England and the United States during 1883, with a view of popularizing Irish manufactures, and also urge the formation of a new association to assist the manufacturers. It was decided that this report should be published, in order to elicit public opinion on the matter pending a special meeting to be held on the 11th inst.

TUESDAY'S MURDER.

Three boys witnessed the murder of Thomas Browne, the farmer shot dead in Castle Island yesterday. The inquest was held today. The jury returned an open verdict.

PATRICK HIGGINS

has been arrested in connection with the murder of Huddys, at Lough Mask. He was conveyed to Cong under heavy escort.

THE LAND QUESTION.

GLASGOW, Oct. 4.—Prof. Blackie and others are about to start a fresh land agitation in the highlands. The movement is wholly independent of the Land League party.

THE MINERS.

The national conference of miners considered the answer of the employers to their demand for increased wages. The conference decided that there was not sufficient unanimity to admit of a national strike, but, as an alternative, the eight-hours-a-day system will be nationally adopted.

LONGFELLOW.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Lord Cranbrook, Lord O'Hagan, the Bishop of Durham, Edwin Booth, the Earl of Clarendon, and Sir Robert Kane, President of the Royal Irish Academy, have joined the Longfellow Memorial Committee.

THE BIMETALLISTS

of this city have resolved to send deputies to the congress at Cologne.

FAILURE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Cremedi, Sons & Co., merchants, also carrying on business at Patras and Carfu, as Panajotti & Cremedi, have failed. Liabilities, £120,000.

EGYPT.

AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Oct. 4.—The Governors of the provinces have been ordered to send to Alexandria all the natives suspected of having taken part in the June massacres.

The Khedive has decided to have medals struck for the British expeditionary force. The Notables voted to present swords of honor to Gen. Wolseley, Admiral Seymour, and Gen. Drury Lowe.

The first detachment of the Household Cavalry started for Alexandria today on its way home. The rest will follow Thursday or Friday.

Gen. Wolseley has issued a general order complimenting the troops in the Egyptian campaign on their endurance, courage, gallantry, and good behavior. The order says the Queen is proud of her soldiers, and Gen. Wolseley, in the Queen's name, thanks them for their valor and discipline.

Arabi Pasha's direct complicity in the June massacres and the pillage of Alexandria will be proved, it is said, by documents in possession of the authorities.

AT PORT SAID.

PORT SAID, Oct. 4.—A transport has gone to Suez to embark the Indian troops.

AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 4.—The organization of the gendarmerie is proceeding. Several hundred men have already been enrolled.

Many persons were arrested at Damietta. Among the number is the chief Notable there.

AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 4.—The Sultan has called the attention of Lord Dufferin to the fact that the note of the Porte inquiring when the British troops will leave Egypt remains unanswered. The Sultan declared that if Dufferin did not reply he would address himself to the Powers.

AT GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, Oct. 4.—Sir Stafford Northcote, in a speech today, said he believed the Egyptian war was unnecessary and unjustifiable. Had the Government made a firm stand at the commencement, the war might have been averted.

HAWAII.

IMMIGRANTS WANTED.

HONOLULU, Sept. 26.—The King has commissioned Kapena as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan.

Great preparations are making for the coronation on Feb 12.

The British steamer Hanea landed over 1,300 Portuguese at Honolulu from St. Michaels. The immigrants were in a healthy condition. All were immediately engaged by the planters and other employers.

Col. George W. MacFarlane goes today, per the steamer City of New York, as Commissioner of Immigration, to make further arrangements for the promotion of Portuguese immigration.

The weather is very favorable for the sugar crop. The yield will not be less than 140,000 tons.

The United States steamer Alaska is in port.

Orders have been issued to have coined at the San Francisco Mint $200,000 in Hawaiian coins corresponding in value and denomination with the American silver coinage.

Considerable immigration from Germany is expected. The Government pays for the passage of women and children.

The Government has agreed to introduce immigrants from Japan, passage free, and they will be settled in the country under the care of the Government.

FRANCE.

RAISING MONEY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—It is reported that Tirard, the Minister of Finance, has resolved to abandon the convention with the Orleans Railway Company, on which the budget for 1883 was based, and obtain the funds necessary for the extraordinary public works by increasing the floating debt by 200,000,000 or 300,000,000 francs, which may be gradually paid off during five years, or possibly merged in the new loan.

THE MADAGASCAR MISSION.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 4.—The Madagascar mission arrived here. The mission will visit England, Germany, and the United States.

CZACKI.

President Grévy today delivered the baretta to Monsignor Czacki, the Papal Nuncio here, who was recently created a Cardinal. Grévy congratulated Cardinal Czacki on the conciliatory spirit shown by him in the performance of the duties of his office.

DUEL.

Arthur Meyer, of the *Gaulois*, and Gaston Dreyfus, fought a duel with swords today. Meyer was wounded in the neck and hand.

SPAIN.

POLITICS.

MADRID, Oct. 4.—The Conservative papers affirm that the Conservatives will support the efforts of Marshal Serrano, the Opposition leader, to form an Advanced Liberal party, with a view of creating two great political parties in Spain. They add that if the Conservatives, on regaining office, find the Constitution of '69 reëstablished they will accept it, providing the safety of the Crown is not endangered.

NAVAL.

The Minister of Marine has drafted a bill for presentation to the Cortes providing for a grant of 30,000,000 pesetas to increase the Spanish naval forces.

JAMAICA.

WESTGATE.

KINGSTON, West Jamaica, Oct. 4.—Westgate, alias O'Brien, who confessed to having stabbed Lord Frederick Cavendish, is not to be sent to England after all. The authorities are instructed to do with him as they deem best.

AUSTRIA.

THANKED BY THE EMPEROR.

VIENNA, Oct. 4.—The Emperor has thanked Herr Tisza, the Hungarian Prime Minister, for the energy he has shown in suppressing the riots against the Jews in Presburg.

MARTIAL LAW.

VIENNA, Oct. 4.—Presburg will be continued a month under martial law.

RUSSIA.

A GRAVE DIPLOMATIC DIFFICULTY SOLVED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 4.—The death of Tian Chu, leader of the Dungan rebellion, in China, solves a grave diplomatic difficulty, as China persistently demanded his surrender.

ITALY.

AN ERRONEOUS REPORT.

ROME, Oct. 4.—The report that the Pope had been shot at is wholly without foundation.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

An Indian Shoots a Man Dead in a Gambling Saloon—Other Wicked Deeds.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 4.—William Solomon was shot dead last night by a Seminole Indian in a gambling saloon at Fort Clark.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Oct. 4.—The trial of Allen Wales, of Hustisford, Dodge County, for murder, is now in progress before the Circuit Court at Juneau. This case is one of peculiar interest to the people of this section. Mr. Wales, who is a prosperous farmer and an estimable citizen, shot and killed a man whom he caught stealing watermelons from his field during the night-time, about one year ago. The killing was unintentional, as Wales supposed the gun was loaded only with fine shot, and he intended merely to frighten the thief. Grain, vegetables, and poultry had been stolen from Wales' farm at various times previous to the shooting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 4.—Louis Herald, formerly bookkeeper for Boylan & Co., commission merchants of this city, was indicted by the grand jury on forty-one counts for embezzlement and forgery while in their employ. Experts have been at work at their books, which it appears were never properly kept, and, although this work is not yet completed, it is found that he has appropriated, so far as they have gone, nearly $2,000 in raised checks and drafts. He has not yet been arrested.

JACKSON, O., Oct. 4.—Last Saturday Samuel Hull, a wealthy citizen, was murderously assaulted while at work in an ore-pit, four miles east of this place, by John Jackson, 20 years old, who robbed his victim of $16. Jackson has been captured and made a full confession. He said he wanted the money to give to a woman. Hull is reported to be dying.

MANSFIELD, La., Oct. 4.—Peter Thomas and Laura Bright, convicted of the murder of Dick Bright, the woman's husband, have been sentenced to be hanged. They killed Bright with clubs and threw the body into a bayou. Both confessed. The woman is enciente.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 4.—At Bremen, Ind., S. B. Turne's jewelry store was entered last night, the safe blown open, and $4,000 worth of stock carried off.

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 4.—At a festival in Carencro, last night, Adolph Marceaux, who was offended, organized his friends and marched into the hall in soldier style, armed. Marceaux commanded: "Halt! Aim! Fire!" At the first volley Narcisse Domingue was killed and her brother Alexis mortally wounded. There was a terrible panic in the hall. The murderers escaped, pursued by the Sheriff and a large posse.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREDERICK, Md., Oct. 4.—Three safes were robbed on the Baltimore & Ohio Road yesterday, and it is believed it was done by the same gang that stole Stonebraker's horses and shot Sheriff Benner.

DENISON, Tex., Oct. 4.—Judge Woods, late proprietor of the *Democrat*, of this city, but lately a citizen of the Indian Territory, where he has been engaged in getting out black walnut timber, had an altercation with one of his mill-hands named Slaughter, on Monday, in which Slaughter was killed and Woods shot twice through the body. Judge Woods died this morning.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 4.—Charles Gesh, music dealer, is under arrest charged with violating the condition of his pardon from the penitentiary, which was to abstain from intoxicating drinks. The case is without a precedent in the State.

THE MOREY LETTER.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—Regarding the Morey letter, the old lady Morey, living at West Lynn, was waited upon and new facts regarding the matter elicited. It was intimated that a man was found willing to give all points. George O. Tarbox, of West Lynn, introduced a New York agent to Mrs. Morey, but had no other connection with the case and was not cognizant of any irregularity occurring.

MICHIGAN SALT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 4.—The State Salt Inspector's report shows that there was inspected in September 348,487 barrels; total amount inspected for the year to Oct. 1, 2,440,392 barrels—an excess of 260,000 barrels over the corresponding period of last year.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEWCOMERSTOWN, O., Oct. 4.—Margaret Egwalt, a highly respectable lady of Perrysville, committed suicide yesterday by hanging. She was nearly 70 years old and temporarily deranged.

Gothic and other styles of furniture at J. A. Colby & Co.'s, Nos. 217 and 219 State street.

NEW YORK.

A Couple of Weddings in High Life in Suburban Towns.

Tug Wilson Has Decided to Remain in Old England.

Nitro-Glycerine Found in the Possession of a Counterfeiter.

Col. Mapleson's Company of Singers—Expense of Maintaining the Public Schools.

Arguments Before the Tariff Commission—The Peabody Fund—Financial Embarrassments.

HYMENEAL.

PRESTON AND FARGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The marriage of William Duncan Preston, son of William R. Preston, and Miss Annie Stuart Fargo, daughter of James C. Fargo, President of the American Express Company, took place at Irvington today. The ceremony was performed in the Church of St. Barnabas by the rector, the Rev. William H. Benjamin. Special cars carried guests from New York, and the church was crowded in every part. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a plain dress of white satin, with train en Princesse and corsage cut décolleté and a veil of Spanish lace. A pin of diamonds and black pearls worn at the throat was a gift of the groom. The bride's mother wore black silk with point lace trimmings. There were no bridesmaids. The best man was Alexander Leduc. There were present to witness the ceremony among others Jay Gould and wife, Cyrus W. Field and wife, Edwin D. Morgan and wife, E. S. Jaffray and wife, James H. McVicker and wife, and many other prominent people.

SANDS AND LORILLARD.

Miss F. Augusta Lorillard, a daughter of Mr. Jacob Lorillard, was married this afternoon to Mr. William S. Sands at All Breeze, Throgg's Neck, the country residence of the bride's father. The bride's dress was white satin trimmed on the front with rows of plaiting and at the side with a garniture of orange-blossoms. The corsage and sleeves were trimmed with point lace. Her veil was also of point lace, and was secured by a spray of orange-blossoms. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice Turnbull, Miss Anna Sands—a sister of the groom—Miss Annie Hunter, and Miss Catharine Schuchardt. Invited guests present at the wedding and the reception which followed it consisted mainly of society people from this city, the majority of whom had been brought by a steamboat specially chartered for the occasion.

TUG WILSON.

HE WILL STAY IN OLD ENGLAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The heartrending and official announcement that Mr. Tug Wilson will not return from England in order to keep his engagement in the prize-ring with Mr. James Elliott, of this city, was made today. Sporting society was aghast. For some time rumors have been current that Mr. Wilson was content to live in England for the rest of his days upon the proceeds of his one night's performance in the Madison Square Garden, and that the $500 posted by his backer, Mr. Richard K. Fox, would be forfeited to Mr. James Elliott, against whom Mr. Fox had in an evil hour matched Mr. Wilson. Today pugilistic gentlemen swarmed into Mr. Fox's office to witness the wonderful proceedings which it was said would there take place. Mr. Fox added that he had been shamefully treated by Mr. Wilson. He directed Stakeholder William F. McCoy to give the money to Mr. Jack Stiles, Mr. Elliott's backer, and, as everybody prepared to weep over this touching scene, Mr. Stiles stifled his sobs. He declared that he had not the heart to accept the money. He would merely take back the $500 which he had posted for Mr. Elliott, and Mr. Fox should not lose the $500 which he had posted for Mr. Wilson.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

A QUANTITY OF THE COMPOUND FOUND IN THE POSSESSION OF A COUNTERFEITER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A startling discovery was made today by Secret Service Officer Drummond, just previous to the examination before United States Commissioner Shields of Louis d'Agrencour, an engraver, who is under arrest on the charge of counterfeiting Cuban postage stamps. Among the effects belonging to the accused, which Mr. Drummond's assistants captured, was a traveling bag filled with a number of articles, principally engraver's tools, dies, plates, and other articles. Drummond noticed, in examining the contents of the bag,

A GLASS VESSEL

containing a substance which he was puzzled to know the nature of. The glass used, with the other articles in the bag, was handled indifferently, and the bag, in being carried about, was often shaken up, thrown down and otherwise carelessly dealt with. During the examination of D'Agrencour on Monday, the suspicious vessel, with other articles, was brought into court and thrown out of the bag on the Commissioner's desk. Drummond finally had the contents of the glass vessel examined. He was informed that it was nitro-glycerine. There was about four ounces of the explosive, enough to have blown up a large section of the Federal Buildings.

COL. MAPLESON.

HIS COMPANY OF SINGERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Col. J. H. Mapleson will reach New York early next week. With him will come a portion of the company which will sing in this country next winter. No authentic list has yet been received even by Mr. Mapleson's agent in this city, but rumor is to the effect that besides Mme. Patti, who will come without a doubt, the company includes Mlle. Scalchi, a contralto singer of high repute; Mlle. Zagury, a light soprano, formerly known as Miss Laura Harris, a daughter of the late Augustus Harris, and a sister of the present manager of the same name; Mlle. Rossini, Mme. Lablache, Miss Juch, Mme. Galassi, Signor Galassi, Signor Mierzwinski, a tenor who has sung for some years in Covent Garden, and Signor Ravelli. Although Signor Campanini is reported to have leased a theatre in Parma to which he will devote himself, it is generally believed that he will be found in his accustomed place in Mr. Mapleson's company when the season opens.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THEIR COST FOR NEXT YEAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The estimate for the support of the public schools of this city for the year 1883 amounts to $4,000,000. Of this $2,461,000 are for salaries of teachers in grammar and primary schools, $105,000 for janitors in grammar and primary schools, $96,000 for teachers and janitors in the Normal College, $75,000 for teachers and janitors in the evening schools, $25,000 for teachers and janitors in the colored schools, $155,000 for books and stationery, $105,000 for corporate schools, and $619,600 for new sites for school buildings, repairs, furniture, and heating apparatus. The salary of the clerk of the board was increased from $4,500 to $6,000, that of the Auditor from $4,500 to $5,500, and that of the President of the Normal College from $6,000 to $7,000.

TARIFF COMMISSION.

ARGUMENTS BEFORE THAT BODY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—In the session of the Tariff Commission today at the Windsor Hotel, a paper was read by Robert Dunlap, hat manufacturer, in favor of placing hatters' silk plush on the free list, or reducing the duty from 60 per cent to 10 per cent ad valorem.

E. D. Goodwin, of Falls Village, Conn., a farmer, read a paper on farmers' rights and interests as affected by the tariff. He said that for fifty successive seasons in the sterile soil of New England he had contended for a livelihood. He could have but one crop in a year, while his manufacturing neighbor could multiply his wheels ad infinitum without any limit to his products and profits.

A number of merchants will be given a hearing tomorrow to present certain practical questions connected with the tariff; not to propose any sweeping or radical changes, but only those which their business experience shows them to be important to American interests.

Before members of the Tariff Commission, Samuel Mullen, in behalf of Louisiana rice farmers, and representing the Rice and Produce Exchange, delivered an address in which he stated that the annually increased production of rice in Louisiana and the very existence of the industry is solely due to the protection accorded by the tariff.

THE PEABODY FUND.

MEETING OF TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The annual meeting of the Trustees and Directors of the Peabody educational fund are in session here today. Among those present are ex-President Hayes, Justice Waite of the United States Supreme Court, H. B. Whipple of Minnesota, and Alexander H. Stuart of Virginia. General Agent Curry made a report showing that since Oct. 1, 1881, $80,334 had been distributed. Of the income of the fund, Tennessee received $2,800, Texas $17,500, Virginia $3,234, West Virginia $2,300, South Carolina $5,375, North Carolina $6,485, Georgia $8,590, Mississippi $4,275, Louisiana $5,900, Florida $3,725, Arkansas $5,075, Alabama $5,075. Judge Manning reported that he had presented a claim against Mississippi for bonds belonging to the Peabody fund repudiated by the State. In the Judge's opinion there was no chance of their ultimate payment. With accumulated interest these bonds would reach $1,000,000. The meeting adjourned.

EMBARRASSED

BY THE MONEY STRINGENCY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The firms of Blake, McMahon & Co., iron founders, at Nos. 513 to 519 West Twenty-fifth street, and Blake & Mahoney, dealers in scrap-iron, at No. 137 Barrow street, were reported financially embarrassed today, mainly the result of the stringency in the money market, which, it is said, prevented them from obtaining the necessary funds to continue. The firm of Blake & Mahoney have been in the scrap-iron business for many years, and claimed to be worth $100,000. The were the capitalists of the firm of Blake, McMahon & Co., who run the Fulton Iron Works, and had, it is said, about $15,000 invested therein. It is said the liabilities of Blake & Mahoney on notes were about $20,000.

DUTIES ON RAW MATERIALS

PROMINENT MERCHANTS COMBINING TO SECURE THEIR REMOVAL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A meeting of representatives of business houses in this city was held last evening in the Windsor Hotel to consider the question of the heavy duties on raw materials, the evils caused thereby, and the best means of remedying them. Among those present were H. B. Pedder, representing James M. Constable, of the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co.; Gustav Schwab, of Oelrichs & Co.; J. Schoenhof, of Adler & Schoenhof; R. H. Wolff, of R. H. Wolff & Co.; J. Mesereau, of W. T. & J. Mesersau; J. B. Brown, President of the New York Plow Company; the National Suspender Company, the Marvin Safe Company, the Hall Safe & Lock Company, the Hazard Manufacturing Company, and other business houses were represented. The meeting was called to order by J. Schoenhof, who explained its objects in a brief speech, at the conclusion of which J. B. Brown, President of the New York Plow Company, was elected Chairman. Brief addresses were made by J. B. Sargent and Gustav Schwab, who were followed by R. H. Wolff. Mr. Wolff said that it was of vital importance that the manufacturers of finished goods should at once combine to protect their interests and those of the whole country against

THE EVILS OF THE PRESENT TARIFF SYSTEM,

and against the aggressions of monopolists and high protectionists. The raw material men were doing all the protection talk. They picked the Tariff Commission to suit themselves, and most of the testimony submitted had been prearranged by them. These "raw material vampires" had formed a close and powerful organization under very efficient management, and money was lavishly spent in endeavoring to uphold the present heavy duties on raw materials. The specific duties, the speaker said, ought to be abolished. Raw materials should be admitted free of duty. Pig-iron ought not to be protected more than 10 to 15 per cent ad valorem. Bessemer steel, ingots, blooms, billets, and wire rods should not be protected at a higher rate than 20 per cent ad valorem. Steel in bars, sheets, and coils should not be taxed higher than 25 per cent ad valorem. The speaker then gave copious statistics showing that all kinds of machinery and household goods made from the above materials, after going through various processes and a great additional outlay of labor, were protected from 35 to 45 per cent, while the raw material manufactured by the fourteen Bessemer corporations is protected under the present tariff by 150 to 200 per cent ad valorem. Mr. Wolff was followed by Mr. M. D. Wilber, agricultural implement manufacturer, who made a strong address. A resolution was then passed that a committee of six on permanent organization be appointed by the Chair. The committee was appointed as follows: Edward A. Moen, Gustav Schwab, R. H. Wolff, J. Schoenhof. James M. Constable, and R. C. Browning. The meeting then adjourned.

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

THEIR EXCHANGE FOR GOLD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Up to noon today $320,000 worth of United States certificates had been exchanged at the Sub-Treasury, corner of Wall and Nassau streets, for gold. Certificates to the amount of $1,000,000 had been placed in the charge of the Paying Teller, but only three applications were made for them, to the following amounts: One for $200,000, one for $100,000, and one for $20,000. A second lot of $4,400,000 worth of certificates, in denominations of $100 and $500 each, were received from Washington today, and Assistant Treasurer Acton kept himself secluded in his private room so that he might be enabled to sign them without interruption.

ITEMS.

HENRY C. FISK'S MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The friends of Henry C. Fisk, Clerk of the Committee on Railroads of the National House of Representatives, are still at a loss to solve the mystery attending his disappearance. Fisk has been missing since June 16, on which day he was last seen in the Belmont Hotel, No. 141 Fulton street, this city. He has an estimable wife and two daughters living in Corry, Pa. His mother and a brother died in the Utica Lunatic Asylum, and it is feared that Mr. Fisk has lost his reason, and is wandering aimlesly about either in this city or elsewhere.

THE MONEY STRINGENCY.

The *Evening Post* says: "We have reason to believe that if the stock speculators again run up the rates for money so as to embarrass merchants the Secretary of the Treasury will direct the purchase in the market of a round amount of bonds each week for the sinking fund—this in addition to the prepayment of called bonds. This is important, not because it means low rates for money, but because it is in the nature of an assurance that the exigencies of stock speculation will not be permitted by the Treasury to get up a panic which would injure mercantile interests."

KILLED BY AN ELECTRIC-LIGHT WIRE.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Joseph Stammans, a line man in the employ of the Brush Electric-Light Company, received a shock from a line he was adjusting, and was almost instantly killed. He was at the top of a pole making a new connection. He did not fall, his foot being caught in the wire. He was taken down, and died soon after being carried to the station-house. The skin on both hands was hanging in strips as if seared off with a hot iron.

BEQUEATHED MORE THAN HE OWNED.

John H. Swift, formerly a merchant of this city, died in May, 1881, leaving a will whereby he made bequests to relatives and friends, and also gave to religious and educational societies bequests amounting to nearly a million dollars. The executors ask a judicial interpretation of the will, claiming that the estate will not realize more than $200,000.

DEFALCATION IN A BANK.

Mr. Camp, the Manager of the New York Clearing-House, says there is a slight defalcation in one of the city banks, but so trifling as hardly worth noticing. This statement was made in reply to the inquiry whether a heavy defalcation had been discovered in one of the banks here. The *Post* says: "This morning dispatches came from Chicago to the effect that there was a heavy defalcation in one of the New York banks. This started searching inquiries here, but these failed to discover any foundation for the report. It had a temporary effect on the stock market."

A COOL MORNING.

This has been the coldest morning of the season in this region. The temperature in the northern and interior portions of the State was as low as 39 degrees at daybreak, and frosts are reported in some localities. Sky clear.

AN OCEAN STEAMER DISABLED.

The steamship Gellert, from Hamburg, reports that on Oct. 1, when about forty-five miles east of Sable Island, she fell in with the steamer Mount Lebanon, from Baltimore for Havre, in a disabled condition, and towed her 110 miles, when the cables parted, and the Gellert was obliged to go on her voyage.

AN ITALIAN CONSUL AT CHICAGO.

A letter has been received from Rome under date of Sept. 20 from the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the effect that an Italian Deputy-Consul is to be sent to Chicago. This step is taken on account of the number of Italians and in the business carried on by them at Chicago.

THE TURF.

The American Jockey Club will end their meeting Saturday instead of the following Tuesday. There will be seven races.

ST. PAUL ROADS.

An Unfounded Alarm in Minneapolis—Denial of Reports—A Probable War.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 4.—A rumor was started today that Minneapolis had been "sold out" by the Northern Pacific, in building a track into St. Paul, leaving out Minneapolis, and giving it only a side-track, furnished kindly by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba. Vice-President Oakes was seen last night by a reporter, to whom he denied the report in emphatic terms. He said, "There is no truth in the story. We shall build from Minneapolis on the west bank of the river, crossing somewhere in the vicinity of Anoka, north of the mouth of Rum River. We expect to cross over to the east side to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, and use the right of way to Sauk Rapids, and make connection with the Western Railroad. As to the reported transfer by the Northern Pacific of the Casselton Branch to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, and the transfer of the latter's line from St. Cloud to Minneapolis to the Northern Pacific Road, there is no truth in the story. There is no trade of any kind consummated affecting any interest in common between the two railroads. There is no foundation for the story that the Manitoba Southwestern has been transferred to the Canadian Pacific syndicate."

A consultation of railway officials was held in Minneapolis today, but it came to a sudden termination, and the central figures, including General Manager Merrill, President Porter, and Mr. Cable at once seized their satchels and left for St. Paul and other points. Enough was learned from other sources to show that the Rock Island Company refused to enter into any agreement as to passenger rates between Minneapolis and Chicago, and according to indications a cutting in rates must inevitably follow the refusal of the Rock Island representatives to enter into an agreement. A call for information was made at the Minneapolis & St. Louis office, but no specific knowledge was returned, except that the ticket office of the line (Rock Island) had received orders to "sell tickets to Chicago." Railway officials were generally found reticent, but enough was learned to warrant the presumption that the Rock Island interest intends to secure its full share of the passenger traffic between Minneapolis and Chicago at any cost. Evidently the conference was not satisfactory, and the fight between the Rock Island and other roads may be considered as inaugurated.

A prominent official of the Rock Island, on being questioned somewhat closely on the subject, seemed unwilling to go into details, but said: "I will give you the inside track. You see, the three roads—the Milwaukee, the Omaha, and the Rock Island—are in the pool, agreeing to divide the entire wheat business among themselves. Well, the Milwaukee Road proposes to carry wheat free as far as Red Wing and those points where there is no competition. Of course, the immense advantage of this is evident in a moment. That road would have control of the whole country. The other roads are not to be trifled with in this manner. They immediately protest, and the Rock Island withdraws from the pool, while the Omaha gives thirty days' notice of the same step. There are a great many details which need not be stated now. I can assure you that the fight is to be a big one, and, what is more, it is one that will scarcely be settled very amicably. The representatives of the three roads got their heads together this afternoon to see what could be done. Cable, I fancy, is not a man to be trifled with."

On being pressed for more particular facts, the gentleman replied: "Details are of no use now, but this much I can assure you: There will be a big fight, and the main causes I have told you."

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 4.—A fire today at the Stanton air shaft, owned by the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, destroyed the entire head-house. At the time the fire was discovered there were sixty men in the pits below. Their families and friends were soon on the spot, and the agonizing cries were pitiful. All the men, however, are saved. On coming out many of them fell to the ground in an exhausted condition. Their escape through the gangways leading to the Empire mines was miraculous.

THE FIRE RECORD.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 4.—Watson's iron-works and Craighead & Ellwell Manufacturing Company's building burned today. Loss, $55,000; insured. Two hundred and twenty-five men are thrown out of work.

ANITA, Ia., Oct. 4.—A fire here destroyed eleven houses, about half the business portion of the town. Loss, $20,000; partly insured.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEWCOMERSTOWN, O., Oct. 4.—John Watson and Thomas Watson were crushed to death in a coal-mine twenty miles north of here.

FINANCIAL.

APPLETON, Wis., Oct. 4.—Lowenberg & & Gaus, dry goods merchants, made an assignment to Karl Fischer this morning. Assets, $12,000; liabilities over $17,000.

EX-SECRETARY BLAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 4.—Ex-Secretary Blaine arrived this evening in a special car. He is in a very comfortable condition.

HUMOR.

"Neuralgia" is the name borne by a charming girl of Iowa. Her mother found it on a medicine-bottle, and was captivated with its sweetness.

A subscriber writes to an editor in the West: "I don't want your paper any longer." To which the editor replied: "I would not make it any longer even if you did; its present length just suits me."

Spinks went home the other night afflicted with double vision. He sat for some time with his sleepy gaze riveted on Mrs. S., and then complacently remarked: "Well, I declare, 'f you two gals don't look 'nough like to be twins."

"Do you like candy, ma?" asked a little Austin boy of his mother. "No, my son; it makes me deathly sick." "I am so glad to hear it. You are the kind of a woman I can trust to hold my candy for me until I'm done playing."—*Texas Siftings.*

This slang does raise the very mischief. When a handsome young wife went to a hardware store to get one of those wooden contrivances to mash potatoes, and said, "I want a masher," every man in the shop, from the boss to the office-boy, started to wait on her.

A belle met with a sad loss while returning from a summer resort the other day. By some means her diary, containing the names of all the gentlemen she had become engaged to, dropped out of the car window, and now she can't tell which of her male friends have a right to kiss her.

A letter from our private prospector in North Park relative to the condition of our Golconda property states that he finds, upon a thorough examination of the mine, that it has a foot-wall on one side and an injunction on the other. This settles the fact that it is a clearly-defined lead.—*Nye's Boomerang.*

A keen student of human nature must have written the following: "When you see a young man sailing down street shortly after midnight with his collar mashed down his neck, you can make up your mind there's young girl crawling up-stairs not far distant with her shoes under her arm and an extinguished lamp in her hands."

A dry-goods clerk with a very affected gait had to go to a distant part of the store for some goods for a party of feminine customers. "Walk this way, ladies," he called, as he swung himself off. "But we can't walk that way," cried a pert miss; "we never learned that style, you know." The clerk is now drilling on a more common method.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

A Great German Jubilee.

Considered in itself, says the Jena correspondent of the London *Times*, the Gustavus Adolphus Society has an excellent object: The sending of material help to struggling Protestants in Roman Catholic countries; but in comparison of the efforts put forth in England and America for kindred purposes, since the whole sum raised by it in all parts of Germany and beyond is not more than £45,000 sterling, it might seem unlikely to call forth a great demonstration, such as has awakened wide public interest and attracted the notice of the highest authorities in Church and State. The last few days have witnessed an exuberance of feeling unusual in Germany, in connection with the celebration in Leipsic of the jubilee or fiftieth year of this institution, and persons not in the habit of appearing at such services have lent their coöperation. Besides the usual transactions, an opening welcome was given in the *aula* of the university to the 400 or 500 deputies present, under the Presidency of Dr. Fricke, one of the Professors and President of the society. Eloquent sermons were preached in the Nicolai and Thomas Kirche by Dr. Rüling, of Dresden, and Dr. Kögel, of Berlin, both court preachers, and representing South and North Germany. A great banquet, attended by 900 persons, was held in the Schützenhaus, and the Gewandhaus, associated with the name of Mendelssohn, gave a concert embracing the most select pieces of German music, all the more interesting that Sebastian Bach had been organist of the Thomas Kirche, where the largest of all the meetings in Leipsic, filled to overflowing with an audience of 4,000, had gathered to hear the sermon of Dr. Kögel.

All the other interest of the occasion which embraced innumerable addresses from deputies far and near, bringing congratulations or asking for further help in the wide field which has already been covered by some 3,000 new churches, with schools and parsonages, was dwarfed by the extraordinary gathering on the battlefield of Lützen, some twenty miles to the south of Leipsic, where, on the 6th of November, 1632, the heroic King of Sweden, whose name the society bore, had fallen in conflict with the imperial army, defending the Protestant faith and the liberties of Germany. This took place on the last day of the jubilee (Friday, Sept. 15), and has not often been equaled in commemorative meetings of any kind. On the spot where 250 years before the very crisis of the Thirty Years' War had been passed through, and in one sense not only the religious liberty of Germany, but its whole future place in history, including that of our own days, had been decided, not to speak of our own revolution of 1688, and the future of America, there had stood till lately only a block of rough granit, called the Schwedenstein, where the King fell, bearing his initials, "G. A., 1632." In 1832 the idea had been conceived by the late Dr. Grossmann, of Leipsic, of founding the society, which has now existed for half a century, and, associated with this, of erecting by subscription from all parts of Germany a more fitting memorial. This was done, and in 1837 a beautiful bronze temple, open on all sides, with suitable texts, was placed over the Schwedenstein, which thus remained visible. It was in front of this memorial that the commemorative gathering took place. Immense crowds had gathered at an early hour from the surrounding country. An express-train brought hundreds of deputies and other visitors from Leipsic. Amid flags which waved on every side a pulpit had been erected opposit the monument. The festal procession, which was marshaled in the square of Lützen, a mile distant, headed by a Prussian military band, defiled in long procession along the highway beside which the monument stands and then wound to the left, through the enormous crowd that covered the far extended and level battlefield, not much less numerous than the armies which had struggled together upon it, since these, unlike the wars of recent times, had hardly mustered more than about 15,000 on either side. Shouts arose from time to time as well-known banners of local or student associations, mingled with the more military features of the procession, came into view.

One of the most remarkable incidents was the sending of a large golden banner from Finland, now Russian, but then Swedish, emblazoned with the words, "Finlandia gloriosi olim censors;" but a universal thrill ran through the crowd when a tattered flag which actually stood on the field of Lützen, now brought from Stockholm by command of the King of Sweden, with a deputation headed by Gen. von Wilt, passed along round the wide circle that covered every part of the ground. When Prelate Gerok, of Stuttgart, mounted the pulpit, about 10 o'clock, the vast audience was hushed into perfect silence, and then the mighty chorale of Luther, "Ein' feste Burg ist unser Gott," was raised and sung through its four strophes, with accompaniments and associations, such as probably never occurred before, the whole assembly, without book, joining as one man. The sun, that had been clouded, lighted up the whole scene, and a sermon of great pathos and beauty brought this service to a close. At noon addresses of welcome, with a telegram from the Emperor, read in the open air in the square of Lützen by the President of the Province of Saxony, with a public banquet and a great volksfest on the battlefield, with speeches and hymns suitable to the occasion, brought the whole jubilee to a conclusion.

It may be added that these important meetings, the interest of which in Germany has been increased by the peculiar relations with Rome, show that less progress has been made by the latter than the partial failure of the *Kulturkampf* might indicate; also that religious sympathies in Germany are not so slight or partial as has sometimes been taken for granted; and, once more, that the more negative type of theology is not in the ascendent, as, while the basis of the Gustaf-Adolph Verein does not exclude them, men of this school have lost influence in it more and more, and hardly any of its leaders, with the exception of Dr. Hilgenfeld, of Jena, who spoke at the Leipsic banquet, have made any utterance on the occasion.

Ward's Cream of Chalk.

Perfectly harmless, contains no acid, preserves the teeth, sweetens the breath. Depot 92 Lake street. 25 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To One and All—Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in consumption? If so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and sure remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Allen's Brain Food is the most reliable tonic for the brain and generative organs. It positively cures nervous debility, nervous headache, loss of memory, and all seminal and sexual weakness. Sold by all druggists; $1 a bottle; six for $5.

One box of Electro-Silicon will keep your silverware in prime condition a month.

All ye weak and dyspeptics drink Arend's Kumyss and throw physic to the dogs.

PROPOSALS FOR Steam Heating and Ventilating Cook County Hospital and New Infirmary.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County until 12 O'Clock m., Oct. 9, 1882, for the STEAM HEATING and VENTILATING of the Additional Buildings of the Cook County Hospital, now in process of erection and also for the Steam Heating of the New Infirmary at Jefferson, Ill.

For Blanks, Full Instructions, and Plans, call at Room 35 Court-House. E. F. C. KLOKKE, Clerk.

GRAND OPENING Today!

AUTUMN FASHIONS IN Millinery, Cloaks, Costumes, Fabrics, Etc.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S West End Dry Goods House

Madison & Peoria-sts.

NO CARDS!

The public generally and visiting strangers very cordially invited.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Black Dress Goods!

"Late Novelties!"

Embroidered, Braided AND Jetted Costumes, (UNMADE).

Drap Facconie,
Drap Strausburgh,
Cuir de Laine,
Travers Nouveaute,
Drap de Alsa,
Drap de Alma,
Melrose, and other
New Fabrics in Black.

Sicieliennes, 60 INCHES WIDE, For Circulars and Wraps.

Matelasse, For Cloaks.

Crepe Seceilienne For Mourning Cloaks.

Courtauld's Crape Rolled for Veils.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

HASKINS, Tapestry Decorator, CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL,

Advanced styles in FASHIONABLE Upholstery, Furniture (Overstuffed), and Decorations.

STUDIES IN Interior Furnishings.

Designs and Estimates Furnished.

Skilled workmen sent to any part of the country.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER.

The great remedy for all Chronic Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. It cures Skin Diseases and Scrofula. Get a pamphlet and read the certificates from some of the most eminent physicians in the country. Has stood the test of seventy-five years. Bottled direct from the springs in Rockbridge County, Virginia, which are open for the reception of visitors from June 1 to Oct. 1, each year. Capacity, 1,000 guests. For sale by druggists and mineral water dealers generally. Seventy-five cents for a half-gallon bottle.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Lightning from a Clear Sky—The Unexpected Defeat of Mr. Aldrich.

R. W. Dunham the Lucky Man—The Way in Which the Work Was Done.

The Victor Welcomed on 'Change—The Vanquished Takes It with Reasonable Philosophy.

Third District Democrats Nominate Capt. W. P. Black, Who Accepts the Barren Honor.

W. H. Harper and Capt. Parker Put Up for the Legislature by the Second District Republicans.

An Interesting Debate at Owsley Hall—McGarigle and the Shrievalty.

First Congressional Republican Convention — R. W. Dunham Knocks Down the Persimmons—An Anti-Aldrich Triumph.

The dark horse on the South Side won the race. Tuesday's primaries seemed to foreclose any hopes in that direction, and until the hour when the convention was called to order yesterday morning Congressman Aldrich and his friends firmly believed that the thing was all settled, and that after an informal ballot the present incumbent would again experience his biennial streak of luck and walk off with the nomination. Mr. Aldrich was present in Judge Anthony's court-room, where the convention was held, up to the moment it was called to order, when he retired to one of the ante-rooms, possibly to meditate on the happy turn of a phrase in his nomination speech. Mr. Coy and Mr. Dore, knowing that they were out of the race, and not in any danger of being called upon to say anything, remained in the court-room, interested spectators of the proceedings. About all the prominent Republicans in the First Congressional and the Second and Third Senatorial Districts were on hand, and a noisy crowd in the corridor, who had been shut out from the private entrance, kept up a racket at the big glass doors until the most interesting stage in the proceedings, when they were let in to enjoy the denouement.

The ante-convention interest centered in

THE CAUCUS OF THE "UNPLEDGED"

delegation from the Fourth Ward. Although nominally "unpledged," the two Fourth-Ward Aldrich lieutenants who got it up—Messrs. Woodard and Higginbotham—calculated from the start that a sufficient number on the delegation would eventually go to Aldrich to secure his nomination. When the delegation went into caucus the heavy end proved to be anti-Aldrich. In making up the "unpledged" the Aldrich people had been compelled to put on a number of independent citizens here and there to give it strength at the primary. Unconsciously they "loaded" it the wrong way. The first thing the caucus did was to send for Mr. Elbridge Keith and ask him if he would run, offering him an unanimous vote if he would. He absolutely declined. A vote was then taken on E. G. Mason, and eleven of the eighteen were for him. It was not thought that this was unanimous enough, however. The delegation then unanimously resolved to present the name of Ransom W. Dunham, of the Fourth Ward, the present very popular President of the Board of Trade. He was not the first choice of at least two of the delegation—Woodard and Higginbotham—and their subsequent action in the convention in voting for Dunham, changing to Keith, and then flopping back to Dunham when they discovered that the Keith movement didn't "catch on," simply confirmed this. In the caucus, however, they went with the majority of the delegation, and the opportunity to come in at the last with two votes and return Mr. Aldrich to Congress never arrived. The caucus was materially assisted in reaching a conclusion by the Coy and Dore workers in the Hyde Park, Lake, and other rural delegations. Recognizing the apparent impossibility of nominating their favorits, they declared their willingness to go over in a body, after the informal ballot, to any one upon whom the Fourth Ward might agree, except Aldrich. Two names were suggested—that of ex-Congressman John B. Hawley and Mr. Dunham. While Mr. Hawley was recognized as a man of the highest abilities and a most fit piece of Congressional timber, it was apparent that Mr. Dunham only could unite the two elements, and his name was accordingly agreed upon. Some intimation of what had been done naturally leaked out before the convention was called to order, but in the pending uncertainty as to whether the reported combination would hold out, and in the confident hope that a part of the "unpledged" would flop at the right time, the Aldrich men remained serene, and firmly believed that the game was theirs. When Mr. Dunham was finally nominated, they came to the conclusion that they had been the victims of misplaced confidence. In their calmer moments it was borne in upon them that Mr. Aldrich himself, just six years ago, turned up as the dark horse nominee of a convention where the compromise was brought about very much as it was yesterday.

ORGANIZATION AND NOMINATIONS.

Mr. R. W. Dunham, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, called the convention to order at 10:30 o'clock, and Col. Abner Taylor read the call.

Ira W. Buell, of the Third Ward, nominated Arthur Dixon for temporary Chairman. The nomination was made unanimous, and Mr. Dunham retired from the room. Mr. Dixon forbore making a set speech on the ground that the convention was one of business-men, and not of talkers. There were no contests, and on motion of Mr. Woodard, of the Fourth, the temporary organization was made permanent.

Mr. Keith moved to proceed to the nominations, the first ballot to be informal. Carried.

Mr. L. H. Bisbee, of Hyde Park, put in nomination Irus Coy, remarking that Hyde Park wanted a change, and believed in infusing a little young, fresh blood into Congress, and putting a man at the head of the ticket who would add strength to it and command the respect and support of the whole party.

Mr. D. L. Shorey, of the Third, nominated Mr. Aldrich, and referred to the gentlemanly canvass just ended as a credit to all its participants. [Applause.] Mr. Aldrich had represented the district six years, and had already received from his neighbors and business associates an indorsement far more eloquent than any words the speaker could utter—an indorsement of Mr. Aldrich as a perfect gentleman, a man of sterling honesty, and a Representative who had the respect of the people throughout the district. In conclusion, Mr. Shorey said he had a perfect confidence that, in naming Mr. Aldrich, he represented a majority of those who had studied his record.

Justice D. Harry Hammer, of the Fourth, desiring to nominate an active worker, a true Republican, a man known wherever commerce extended, the President of the greatest commercial body in the world, a man who would bring strength to the ticket, and insure the party a glorious victory in November, proceeded to name Ransom W. Dunham. The announcement was received with a burst of applause which discounted the vocal explosions following the presenting of the two previous names, and it at once became apparent that the dark-horse movement had the "boom."

Col. Taylor said the First Ward had a candidate before the convention met in Mr. John C. Dore, who had requested him to withdraw his name.

There were no further nominations, and the convention proceeded to take

AN INFORMAL BALLOT.

The announcements of the votes were received with the usual cheering, and the Aldrich people crowed lustily over their lead. Mr. Aldrich received thirty-eight votes, Coy twenty, and Dunham twenty-one; necessary to a choice, forty. The one delegate from Rich failed to show up. The ballot in detail was as follows:

	Aldrich.	Coy.	Dunham.
First Ward	10	..	..
Second Ward	11	..	..
Third Ward	11	..	..
Fourth Ward	..	..	18
Hyde Park	..	10	..
Lake	..	7	..
Calumet	2	..	..
Thornton	..	2	..
Lemont	1	..	..
Palos	..	..	1
Bloom	1	..	..
Bremen	..	..	1
Orland	..	..	1
Worth	1	..	..
Lyons	1	..	..
Riverside	..	1	..
Total	38	20	21

The Aldrich men's hopes were dashed when, on the second ballot, the Fourth Ward stuck to Dunham and the Coy and Dore strength went the same way, giving the dark horse forty-one votes. The anti-Aldrich men sent up a war-whoop that would have made a whole tribe of Sioux Indians sick with envy. Mr. Keith, in the excitement which ensued and pending the completion of the ballot and the announcement of the result, rushed over to Mr. Woodard and held a hurried consultation with him and Higginbotham in which he urged them not to vote for Dunham, whom he did not want, but, if they could not vote for Aldrich, at least to vote for any one beside Dunham. A moment later Mr. Woodard announced that two delegates from the Fourth Ward desired to change their votes to E. G. Keith, much to the horror of that gentleman, who was faithful to Aldrich. This only redoubled the excitement. The Third-Warders, preferring Keith to Dunham, and realizing that it was all up with Aldrich, gleefully hailed this flank movement as the next best thing. The Dunham men in the Fourth Ward crowded around Keith, Woodard, and Higginbotham, and the scene became an animated one. As a result of the mistaken impression of the Fourth-Warders, Mr. Keith was told that he couldn't break up the Fourth-Ward delegation, and perhaps the convention, by any such tactics; that if he was a candidate he should have announced himself as such before,. and the Fourth Ward would gladly have supported him. Woodard and Higginbotham were alternately cursed and pleaded with to change back to Dunham and stand with their ward. The "dark horse" of many of the delegates was E. G. Mason, and it is more than probable that some of them were trying to hold things in check until they could bring out his name and run him instead of Mr. Dunham. But Mr. Keith and other Third-Warders felt it their duty, being elected to vote for Aldrich, to stick to him to the end.

THE DECISIVE BALLOT.

During the hullabaloo, and while the roll was being verified, the doors were opened, the crowd poured in and joined in the noise. In the midst of it all the missing delegate from Rich was announced to have been found. An Aldrich man up in front questioned his right to vote, whereupon the delegate showed himself, produced his credentials, and again set the crowd wild by voting for Dunham, who now had forty votes without Woodard and Higginbotham, and needed just one more to nominate him. After thinking it all over, and listening to the persuasive pleadings of the other Fourth Ward delegates, Woodard and Higginbotham seemed to have come to the conclusion that it would never do to go back on a Fourth-Warder in that style and expect to retain their residences in the Fourth Ward, and they accordingly jumped back to Dunham, thus giving him forty-two votes and securing his nomination by one more than he needed. The announcement of the vote—forty-two for Dunham and thirty-eight for Aldrich—was received with the enthusiastic shouts of the whole anti-Aldrich crowd, whose delight at the pretty turn in affairs was simply unbounded. The detailed ballot was follows:

	Dunham.	Aldrich.
First Ward	..	10
Second Ward	..	11
Third Ward	..	11
Fourth Ward	18	..
Hyde Park	10	..
Lake	7	..
Calumet	..	2
Thornton	2	..
Lemont	..	1
Palos	1	..
Rich	1	..
Bloom	..	1
Bremen	1	..
Orland	1	..
Worth	..	1
Lyons	..	1
Riverside	1	..
Total	42	38

The First and Second Wards for once had failed to land on the winning side, and the delegates from those "queer" boroughs looked cheap enough.

Mr. Carmichael, of Lake, moved to make Mr. Dunham's nomination unanimous. Col. Taylor seconded it, and the motion went through with a whoop. Col. Taylor, Mr. Bisbee, and Mr. Higginbotham were sent out to hunt up Mr. Dunham and bring him.

The following Congressional Committee was appointed to serve during the ensuing two years: First Ward, D. W. Nickerson; Second, Henry Bonn; Third, Ira W. Buell; Fourth, H. H. Belding; Hyde Park, C. H. Crawford; Lake, A. C. Potter; Fifth Commissioners' District, John Humphrey.

DUNHAM ACCEPTS.

The committee returned about this time, bringing the nominee with them. The court-room again rang with applause and cheer as he made his appearance and proceeded to address the convention as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I desire to return to you my grateful acknowledgements for this manifestation of your esteem. I think I can truly say that in no manner have I been a candidate for this office; but I was asked by some of my friends, in case I was nominated, if I would accept the position. I hesitated to leave my business, as I would be obliged to do, but at their earnest solicitation I finally agreed that, if a Republican Convention saw fit to honor me with a nomination to represent a district so important as this is, I would accept the nomination, and go to Congress and serve this district faithfully. [Applause and cheers.] Gentlemen, I have been a resident of this city nearly twenty-six years. I have tried to be, and believe I have been, a good citizen. Further than that, I have been a Republican from the day of the party's organization, and I am glad I have been such, for I would not have been happy but with the party that has been so successful in protecting and saving this land. Gentlemen, no further speech is necessary from me at this time except to again thank you and say, as I said before, that I will do my duty. [Prolonged cheers.]

After this the convention adjourned with three hearty cheers for the nominee, who held an impromptu reception back of the Judge's bench, where he was congratulated for the next half hour, and compelled to work his right arm after the manner of a pump-handle.

The Aldrich men were naturally not so happy as they might have been, but they took the matter philosophically, and acknowledged that they had been outgeneraled. The anti-Aldrich folks were unanimously of the opinion, and so expressed themselves, that the nomination was the best thing that had been done for the Republican party in Cook County this season, and indulged in a deal of self-congratulation and exalted crowing, which, under the circumstances, was quite pardonable. In a conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter,

MR. COY GAVE THE HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT

about as follows: Tuesday evening, after the primaries, he and some of his adherents figured up the situation, and saw that Dunham, if anybody, was the man to beat Aldrich. In order to nominate him it was necessary that the Fourth Ward should go for him and stay with him. The first thing to do was to see the Fourth Ward delegation. Having been elected as "unpledged," although five of the delegates were original Aldrich men, it was put home to them that it would not look well to go to Aldrich. The delegation saw the point, and readily embraced the offer which the Coy men next made them—to vote for and nominate a Fourth Warder. Mr. Woodard and Mr. Higginbotham suggested Mr. Keith, while Justice Hammer, Justice Brayton, and several other declared a decided preference for Mr. Dunham. The Coy men objected to Mr. Keith on the ground that he had been rather too active a supporter of Aldrich, but readily promised to go to Dunham and stay with him, provided the Fourth Ward would. The combination was discussed for some time, but the conference finally broke up without having arrived at an agreement, and the delegates slept on the proposition over night. The morning caucus seemed to settle it, but Woodard and Higganbotham "balked" on the formal ballot. According to Coy, the argument which finally prevailed with them and sent them back from Keith to Dunham was the statement that if they persisted in voting for Keith enough of the Coy forces, to say nothing of six Fourth Ward delegates themselves, would go to Aldrich. Woodard and Higginbotham, according to the view of the matter, were more for Keith from the start than they were for Aldrich, and a good deal more for Dunham, a Fourth Ward man, and the choice of the majority of the delegation, than for the present incumbent, who lives in the Third.

It has already been stated that five of the Fourth Ward delegates were original Aldrich men. One of Aldrich's leading supporters openly admitted this yesterday, and explained that they would have stuck out for him had it not been for THE TRIBUNE'S exposé of the "unpledged" ticket scheme. In the face of that they couldn't very well vote for Aldrich, and so went with the majority of the delegation and voted for Dunham.

Senator Condee and Capt. White, of the Railway Mail Service, were anything but gleefully hilarious over the result. Both have Congressional aspirations themselves, and are said to have had a complete understanding with Mr. Aldrich that this was to be his last term, and that they could have the field to themselves, so far at least as he was concerned, in 1884. Indeed, Capt. White is said to have had the promise of Mr. Aldrich's friendly interest two years from now in consideration of the fact that he kept out of the race this time and threw his influence for Aldrich. As Mr. Dunham's first term is altogether likely to result in his getting another, in accordance with the courtesy which has passed into a custom, Senator Condee's and Capt. White's hopes are almost necessarily deferred until 1886, and even then Mr. Dunham may have a run of the present member's luck and go back a third time.

HOW IT TOOK ON 'CHANGE.

The nomination of Mr. Dunham was received on 'Change with surprise. Although he had been hinted at as the dark horse, nobody seemed to look upon the idea as anything more than a subject for jest, and the announcement of his success quite astonished the boys. The news of the nomination preceded his going on 'Change, and when he entered the hall the boys made a grand rush and crowded around him, quite overwhelming him with congratulations, and shouting, "Hurrah for Dunham!"

Many members of the board declared the nomination was first-class, and an honor to the Board of Trade. Others, the Democrats being of course among the number, did not look upon it with favor, and said little, and several refrained from expressing an opinion saying they guessed a good many people looked upon the affair as a great joke.

R. W. Dunham, who so industriously peddled the unpledged ticket Tuesday, says the first he knew of it was they came to his office and asked him if he would take the nomination if it were thrown at him, and he told them he didn't know but what he would. Some of the boys who heard this asked Dunham, "Will a duck swim?"

The reporter buttonholed several members of the board yesterday, and asked them what they thought of the nomination.

Mr. J. McDermid said: "I think it is first-rate. I shall vote for Dunham."

Secretary Gunn said: "I am surprised. Guess Mr. Dunham will make a good active member of Congress, and he is pretty sure to be elected."

Arthur Atkins says: "The right man in the right place."

Mr. G. M. How, who resides in the First District, said: "Dunham has not had much legislative experience, but I think he will prove to be a good man for the place. He is ambitious, energetic, and will have a majority of 5,000, unless M. W. Fuller is nominated by the Democrats. In that case the majority might be reduced, but the Republican nominee will be elected."

Frank Mitchell, who deserves to be called a prophet because he foretold a few weeks ago in a TRIBUNE interview that R. W. Dunham would yet run for Congress, gave his friend this fine "send-off": "I think Dunham will make a first-class Congressman. He is a man of towering ambition, and you will find he will do things—big things," said Frank, forcibly. "He is improving, too, and is not too old to grow. I am over 60 and have my growth, but Dunham will grow. He is worth $200,000. You will find R. W. Dunham won't be content to go to Washington and sit back on his dignity, but he will work. He will be a live man, such as we have not had to represent us."

"How does Dunham feel about it?"

"Well, rather shy. I think he appeared very shy when the boys received him on 'Change."

"Will he ever be President?"

"Shouldn't wonder."

C. E. Culver remarked of the nominee: "He is a business-man, not a statesman."

Orr, of Irwin, Orr & Co., looked upon Dunham as a natural politician, all policy, who would make a good man, but seemed to lack firmness, owing to his desire to please everybody.

J. R. Bensley would not talk, but remarked that many folks appeared to look upon the nomination as a huge joke.

Mr. Lefeus, of the Seipp Brewing Company, thought the Germans would vote for Dunham if the Democrats did not put up a stronger man—one who had had large legislative experience.

Mr. McGeoch only laughed at the nomination, and Asa Dow did not like it.

MR. ALDRICH

was seen at his office during the afternoon. He was going through his correspondence at the time, but upon being asked what he thought of the result, paused for a moment and replied: "I am satisfied."

"But are you not disappointed?" queried the reporter.

"I expected a different result," he said, "but it will afford me a great deal of pleasure to support the nominee."

"To what do you attribute your defeat?"

"To the fact that the Town of Lake and Hyde Park delegates united with the Fourth Ward."

"This was a surprise, of course?"

"Most certainly, for I had assurances that the Fourth Ward delegates would stand by me."

"Why did they not?"

"They never, as a whole, pledged me anything, but I understand that in a caucus held in the forenoon they agreed to present Mr. Dunham's name—a resident of their ward—as a compliment to him."

"You worked for the election of the delegates?"

"Most assuredly."

"And believed they would support you?"

"Certainly."

"Had you any promise?"

"Several of the delegates were absolutely pledged to me, and I had every assurance that the majority would be for me, and that the others were for me as against Mr. Coy."

"Will you give names?"

"No; for I care very little about the whole thing, except that I do not like the idea of being sold out, or deceived, as it were. But, as I said before, I will cheerfully support Mr. Dunham and do all I can to roll up a big majority for him."

"You expected the nomination, of course?"

"I had no other idea."

"Then you must think and feel that you were not justly dealt by."

"I cannot persuade myself that it was an honest or fair deal, yet I am entirely satisfied that Mr. Dunham was in no way responsible for what occurred."

"Did you know him as a candidate?"

"When I returned from Washington I heard his name mentioned in connection with the office, but that was all."

"You had not regarded him, then, as an opponent?"

"I scarcely thought of such a thing."

The conversation ended here, and Mr. Aldrich resumed the reading of the letters which had accumulated on his desk, and the reporter took his departure.

Mr. Dunham is a native of Massachusetts, having been born in Berkshire County March 21, 1838. In his 11th year the family removed to Springfield, where he attended school until his 19th year, when he entered the office of the Massachusetts Life-Insurance Company as a clerk. He continued in the employment of this company in Massachusetts until April 1, 1857, when he arrived in Chicago to take charge of the books of the Western department of the company, ceasing his connection in August, 1860. He then entered the grain and provision commission office of T. J. Bronson, of the old firm of Walker, Bronson & Co., in which Charles H. and George C. Walker were partners. He remained in a clerical capacity with this firm until December, 1871, when the present firm of William Young & Co. was formed. He became the managing partner of the firm in Chicago, the other members of the firm residing in Milwaukee, and has conducted the business of this large firm in Chicago ever since its formation. In January last Mr. Dunham was elected President of the Chicago Board of Trade, receiving a majority over two competitors. His Republicanism was inherited, his father being one of the original Free-Soil party. Two years ago Mr. Dunham was a supporter of Mr. Aldrich, and was a delegate in his behalf from the Fourth Waad, becoming the member from that ward of the Congressional Central Committee.

Mr. Dunham stated yesterday to a reporter that he had no hesitation in saying that he would not have voted for the River and Harbor bill as it stood when passed. He pronounced himself thoroughly in favor of civil-service reform, was opposed to all jobs and rings, and would always fight them with his vote if he found them out. Other questions were asked him regarding the Lake-Front, etc., but he stated that he hadn't given them as much thought as he ought to, since he never expected to be a candidate.

Second Senatorial Republicans—Col. William H. Harper and Capt. H. A. Parker Nominated for the House—Two Excellent Selections.

The Second Senatorial District Republican Convention met yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Judge Anthony's court-room to nominate two candidates for the House. The district is composed of that part of the Fourth Ward south of Twenty-ninth street, and Hyde Park and Lake. Senator Condee, of Hyde Park, holds over, and by common consent it has been agreed ever since the new apportionment was made that one of the Representatives should come from the Fourth Ward and the other from the Town of Lake. The Fourth Ward having pronounced at the primaries for Col. William H. Harper, Secretary and Manager of the Chicago & Pacific Elevator, and Lake for Capt. H. A. Parker, of Englewood, the Civil Engineer of the Rock Island Railroad, their nomination was merely a matter of form.

Mr. George A. Follansbee, Chairman of the Senatorial Committee, called the convention to order and Senator Condee was elected temporary Chairman. After returning his thanks to the convention, he urged upon it the nomination for the House of men of worth, integrity, and strong political affiliations. "We want no bolters," he went on, apparently mindful of a certain "kick" last spring on the apportionment bills; "we want no men who have not the interests of the Republican party at heart. We want men who are true to their party and to the vast business and manufacturing interests of this Senatorial district." [Applause.]

There were no contests, the temporary organization was made permanent, and Mr. James L. High put in nomination Col. William H. Harper, referring to his sterling Republicanism, his excellent business record, and his gallant services in the army. If nominated he would be triumphantly elected.

Mr. Gross, of Lake, in a brief but happy speech, nominated Capt. H. A. Parker, of Englewood. Mr. Gross referred to Capt. Parker's admirable record as a soldier and his high standing as a citizen and business-man, and promised that in him the Republican party in the next Legislature would have a tower of strength.

On the roll-call the Fourth Ward cast its sixteen votes, Hyde Park its ten, and Lake its seven, or thirty-three in all, for each of the two candidates, who were accordingly declared the nominees. Mr. High and Mr. Gross were appointed a committee to wait upon them.

The new Senatorial Committee was made up as follows: Fourth Ward, George W. Couch; Hyde Park, H. C. Robinson; Lake, D. L. Carmichael.

CAPT. PARKER,

on being presented to the convention, returned his thanks for the nomination, and said he had neither sought nor worked for it. In fact, there were those present who knew that in accepting it he placed himself in an exceedingly embarrassing position, so far as business matters were concerned. If elected, as he fully expected to be, he should devote the best of his ability, judgment, and conscience to the service of the great Commonwealth of Illinois. Believing that the Republican party represented the best principles of government, and was best calculated to promote the Nation's welfare, he should labor as best he could for its unity, peace, and purity. In judging of his future acts and motives, he trusted his hearers would be as charitable as they had already been generous. The Captain's remarks were greeted with long and hearty applause, and it was evident that he had made a most favorable impression upon the convention, as he will upon the people that the next Legislature.

Irus Coy, who was present, was called upon, and received a hearty welcome. He said he was glad of the work just done, and he didn't know but he felt pretty well, too, over the work done during the forenoon. [Laughter and applause.] He should go into the canvass, as he always had done, with all his power and might, and work for the success of the whole ticket from top to bottom. [Applause.]

Mr. High reported that Mr. Harper, who was very particularly engaged in an important business transaction, was unable to be present, but had requested him to express to the convention his sincere thanks for the nomination and his assurances that he would support the entire ticket, and, if elected, as he proposed to be, would endeavor to represent the district faithfully and creditably.

The convention then adjourned, having made two nominations which will compare very favorably with any so far made throughout the State, and which are really decidedly above the average.

The Democrats of the Third Congressional District Nominate Capt. W. P. Black and He Accepts.

The Regular Democrats of the Third Congressional District met in convention yesterday morning at Wall's Hall, corner of Halsted and Adams streets. J. E. Van Pelt, Chairman of the District Committee, called the convention to order, and nominated as Chairman Walter S. Bogle.

Mr. John T. Pratt moving that the convention proceed to nominations, Mr. Van Pelt proposed the name of Col. W. P. Black, a man, he said, whom no Democrat would have reason to be ashamed of. Col. Black had been classed as a Prohibitionist, but this was wholly owing to his having lent his name and influence to the work of suppressing the sale of liquor to minors and drunkards. He had it right from Col. Black's own lips that he was not a Prohibitionist, and that he did not believe that prohibition prohibited. He moved that Col. Black be nominated by acclamation.

Secretary Stitt opposed, and the motion was withdrawn in order to give him an opportunity to nominate Col. Baldwin, whom he referred to in a Star-Spangled-Banner kind of a speech as a War Democrat.

The first ballot resulted in 44 votes for Black and 9 for Baldwin, and it was then and there discovered that there was only one delegate present from the Thirteenth Ward.

It was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on Mr. Black and inform him of the action of the convention.

Mr. Van Pelt offered a resolution to the effect that the convention indorse the Democratic platform, as the State Convention had done before them. Carried.

Some one moved to adjourn, and "Doc" Stitt brought down the house by moving to lay the motion on the table. It was finally voted to adjourn until noon, or such time as the committee was able to report.

Some one who just then woke up inquired why they adjourned. "To give the delegates time to take their medicine," was the reply of Charley Hitchcock. The medicine was anti-prohibitory, of course, and was obtained in large quantities in the saloon below.

Along about 12:30 o'clock the committee hove in sight, having in tow Col. Black, John H. Oberly, Alfred Orendorff, Gen. Lieb, Joseph Mackin, and other lights of the party. The convention reassembled, and the Chair promptly

INTRODUCED COL. BLACK

as the next Congressman from the Third District. Col. Black said the Chairman was a little previous in his remarks, and that the correctness of his prediction depended largely upon whether Democrats of the district worked unitedly, harmoniously, and confidently from now until election, and if they did victory was easily within their grasp. Two weeks ago his nomination was scarcely thought of, and least of all by himself. Taking up the Republican party, the speaker proceeded to give it the customary Democratic paddling. It was, he maintained, old and strong even in its corruption, and was seeking to perpetuate itself by centralization of government. It was because he foresaw this corruption in the great party that he had years ago become an independent worker against it and its practices. [Applause.] He had not been particularly identified with any party since, but he believed in the tendencies of the Democratic party and had worked for its best interests. One of the best features of the latter party was its bold and dignified stand against sumptuary laws and against the sacrifice of personal liberty to the caprice of the majority. He therefore entered the campaign with spirit. He was willing to work not for his own success only, but for the triumph of Democratic principles. [Applause.] There was general complaint in the Republican party among many of its very best men. They were in revolt against the men who operate the machine, and these Republicans in the Third District, as he understood it, had consented to work with the Democrats and against machine power. [Applause.] It would have been better far for himself, he thought, if he had kept on in the busy life he had been leading, but the convention had willed otherwise and he submitted.

In a few personal remarks Col. Black said that as the Democratic party was opposed to sumptuary legislation of all kinds so also was he. This was no new doctrine, and he was surrendering no principle in making this public announcement. He declared that he was not and had never been a prohibitionist, believing that the doctrine of prohibition was a tendency towards the curtailment of personal liberty. He then pledged himself to support the principles of the party, and sat down amidst loud applause.

OTHER SPEECHES.

Col. Baldwin said a few pleasant remarks for a defeated candidate, and called for three cheers for the nominee, which were given with great gusto.

Mr. Orendorff, the candidate for State Superintendent of Instruction, said a few words concerning the political outlook in the State. As Cook County went so went the State; and he had no fear for the result if the Democrats of this city combined and worked as they should. He introduced John H. Oberly, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Mr. Oberly declared that under no circumstances could the convention have a speech from him. He could not speak if he wanted to, and he did not want to. But, all the same, he made the speech. The Republican party was again trounced, while the Democratic party was represented as having been refined by the fire of defeat during the past twenty years. He also basted the Republicans for not having taken some stand on the prohibition movement, which he claimed was the only live issue of the day.

Gen. Lieb being called for, made some rambling remarks about politics and 15,000 Democrats marching through the streets under the Democratic banner. He maintained that prohibition was simply another form of "Know-Nothingism," and that it would speedily meet with the same fate. Referring to Mr. Seipp's recent letter declining a nomination for any office the General became quite excited. He asserted that if in the place of this millionaire who withdraws the right sort of a poor man was substituted, the party would perhaps be the gainer by the change. After taking him to task for dropping out at such a time, because forsooth he must leave town for a couple of weeks, he exclaimed in a very excited manner, "The sooner such men leave us the better. Any respectable German will draw as well as Mr. Seipp." These remarks met with not a little applause.

Joseph Mackin was next called out, and acquitted himself nobly. "Well, you know," said he in his peculiar tone and drawl, "I'm not given much to windy talking. You all know me; I'm a writer and not a talker; I'm no office-seeker, and I'm not looking for any pay; I'm simply a worker, and I would advise every one of you to do on the day of election just as I am going to do—go to the polls and stay there, and count not only the ballots but the judges and clerks to see that they are all there. Less wind and more practical work on the part of some of you will give a majority fully up to the expectations of the State. These 4-year-old Democrats don't amount to much in my opinion." The speaker was about to say something about the Seipp affair, but he stopped short as if afraid to make a bad matter worse.

The convention then adjourned. There were on the floor a number of delegates who were delegates also to the Courtney convention which meets at Parker Hall this morning. It is claimed that the nomination of Col. Black has restored peace and harmony in the party, and that the Courtney convention will simply ratify the nomination and adjourn.

Proposed Reform in the Primary System.

Following if the text of the resolution proposing a change in the plan of conducting primary elections offered at a recent meeting of the Fourth Ward Republican Club by Mr. E. O. Seymour, and referred for future action:

WHEREAS, One of the cardinal principles of our republican form of government is the consent of the governed, and in view of the fact that our system of primary elections for the selection of candidates for the various offices in the gift of the people has in the main proved a failure, and in many instances a farce; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Fourth Ward Republican Club that we earnestly ask the coöperation of the State Central Committees of all parties and such other committees and persons who may aid in the adoption of the following general plan, which has for its object the abolition of ward and district primaries and nominating conventions, substituting therefor what may be called a nominating election for the purpose of giving to each individual voter a free and voluntary expression or choice by a direct vote.

The nominating election to be held in the same places as the general election at least four weeks prior to the general election, and to be presided over by judges the same as the general elections. The choice of candidates for the various offices to be voted for on the day of the general election shall be the person receiving the greatest number of votes—one person to be chosen for each office for each political party, as shown by the votes cast, for persons belonging to their respective parties, except in the choice of candidates for judicial offices, who shall not be considered party candidates, and must be selected by majority vote. Each person voting at the nominating election shall qualify by registration or certificate, the same as at the general election, no voter to be allowed to vote for more than one person for each office, or more than once.

At the nominating election there shall be chosen by majority vote one person from each precinct or district who shall be styled nominating judge, who shall qualify under oath, as may be prescribed by law, who shall hold office until the day following the general election.

It shall be the duty of these several judges to determine and provide for by ballot vote in convention assembled in the district for which they are chosen within one week next succeeding the nominating election any and all omissions, disabilities, or failures to make choice at the nominating election by reason of a tie vote or otherwise. They shall also formulate and cause to be printed a sufficient supply of tickets for each party in proper form for use at the several voting-places on the day of general election, the expense of same to be provided for by law.

In the event of failure to make choice of a nominating judge, by popular vote, the judges of the nominating election shall select by ballot vote some person within their district to serve as nominating judge. The election laws of the State to be changed to conform to the foregoing, and provision made for the necessary expenses of the same.

Seipp's Refusal to Run—The Uneasy Candidates.

Billy Seipp's card, published in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago, announcing that he would not be a candidate for County Treasurer or any office, has been followed up by further developments which go to show that he meant just what he said, and the Democratic managers are now casting about for a substitute. It now transpires that a family meeting was held at the Seipp residence last Sunday, at which Mr. Seipp himself was present. All the members of the family not only advised him not to run, but insisted that he must not, in view of business and other reasons, which barred him from going into politics.

Finally, in deference to the family wishes and his own inclinations from the start, Mr. Seipp declared that he would not accept a nomination, and wrote a letter absolutely declining to be a candidate, and stating that he was obliged to go to New York to meet his father on the latter's return from Europe, and would be gone some three weeks. This letter, which is understood to have been put in the hands of Tom Brenan, Assistant City Treasurer, will be presented to the Democratic County Convention, which meets on the 11th. Mr. Seipp has left for New York, will not be here when the convention meets, and may not return until after the election.

The Democrats had an unfortunate experience a few years ago in nominating Judge Tree for Congress when he was in Europe, and are not likely to repeat their folly by nominating Mr. Seipp when he is in New York, with a prospect of staying there until on or about the 7th of November. In fact, they appear to have made up their minds that Seipp is off the track for good—if he was ever on—and have already begun to look around for somebody else. Charley Kern has been called upon by a great many of his friends and urged to reconsider his previous refusal to be a candidate. He has met them all with his usual beaming countenance, but has given them no further satisfaction than to say he would "think about it." The idea prevails that Mr. Kern could make up his mind without very much difficulty if he were only sure who would be the nominee for Sheriff. There are candidates and candidates, some of whom might run well together, while others might not. The growing rebellion over the machine methods by which McGarigle is to be nominated, if nominated at all, has apparently thrown the candidates for the Treasurership and the other offices into a fit of despondency. None of them want to walk on the edge of a volcano in imminent danger of eruption, and if McGarigle is nominated, as he probably will be, that will be about the size of it. If the convention should nominate the Sheriff first it would probably relieve several gentlemen who are now on the anxious seat and help them to formulate a decision in very short order. McGarigle is still bent on bagging the nomination, although there are ugly rumors that he has been urged from headquarters to get out of the way and avoid the threatened storm of wrath and indignation which will begin in the Fifth Ward and travel through the Irish strongholds. The situation is indeed becoming interesting.

Notes.

The Democratic County Committee met last night at the Palmer House and fixed up the list of judges, etc.

The delegates to the Tom Courtney Third District Democratic Congressional Convention will assemble this morning at Parker Hall, and will doubtless, in the interests of harmony, nominate Capt. William P. Black, who has already been put in the field by the regular Mackin Democracy.

The Scandinavian indignation meeting which was to have been held in the Seventeenth Ward did not take place, the hall where it was to have occurred having been rented for another purpose. A meeting will be held in a few days, however, as there is much feeling in the Seventeenth Ward over the failure to nominate Mr. Sundelius for the Legislature.

The Sixth Ward Republican Club held a large and lively meeting at the corner of Lincoln and Hinman streets last evening. Felix Meyers was nominated to serve on the Central Committee, and the nomination appears to have so irritated one Ryan, who was charged with a desire to bulldoze the club into selecting him for the place, that a disturbance ensued, which resulted in a large portion of the meeting leaving the hall, and going to the prairie near by, where they finished their work by electing Harry Volk President and Frank Morony Secretary. The meeting adjourned to meet in one week at the corner of Leavitt street and Blue Island avenue.

Mr. L. H. Whitney, Republican candidate for the Legislature in the Fourth Senatorial District, has challenged Messrs. Parish and Lawrence, also Republican candidates, to a public discussion at Owsley's Hall Saturday night. Mr. Whitney claims that they were not regularly nominated, and have no rights to Republican support as against him. He offers to pay for the hall, and to have D. L. Hough or George R. Davis for Chairman. The statement made in the columns of THE TRIBUNE that the chances were that Mr. Whitney would be drawn off the track was incorrect and unauthorized. Mr. Whitney says he will stay in the field until election-day, if he receives only one vote.

The Fifth Ward Republican Club met at 2208 Archer avenue last night. A committee was appointed to select eleven names from the club's roll-call and submit it at the next meeting of the club as the delegate ticket to the Republican County Convention. Another committee was appointed to advise the County Commissioners as to the appointment and location of judges and polling-places for the coming November election. Vincent Reifschneider, President of the organization, presented his resignation through the Secretary, which was accepted. The Secretary, Charles S. Schoreck, also presented his resignation on account of alleged irregularities at the Republican primaries recently held in the Fifth Ward, but action on it was deferred for one week.

The Democrats are more puzzled than ever over the question of whom to nominate for Congress on the South Side. Although the Republican majority is nearly 7,000, the Democrats can get puzzled on very small provocation, and they are puzzled now. One set would like to trot out Judge Trumbull, though what the Judge has ever done to them to deserve such treatment passes understanding. Judge Trumbull, however, has declined to touch a nomination, and Melville W. Fuller is now undergoing pressure. Mr. Fuller also objects to sacrificing himself purely for the sake of making a party show, and, while he has not flat-footedly refused to take the nomination, those who know him best are of the opinion that he will. Nobody has been suggested as a victim in case he does.

A meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club was held last evening at No. 636 Milwaukee avenue. Frank Schoenewald and Frank Draffen were suggested to the Central Committee as judges for the approaching county primary. The nominations made at the Senatorial Convention last Friday were indorsed. Mr. W. D. Mason was present, and being called for, made a short speech, thanking the club for aiding in nominating him for Senator, and presaging a Republican victory. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Peterson and Wendel, legislative candidates. The Chair was instructed to appoint a committee to select names for judges, for the County Board's approval, to act at the coming election. The club then adjourned.

Carter Harrison's suggestion, adopted by the State Central Committee, in reference to nominating two candidates in Senatorial districts where the Democrats are in the minority, and there is just a chance, however slim, of "stealing" an extra member, has stirred up great wrath in the bosoms of several gentlemen who want to go to the Legislature from clearly Republican districts, and who object most decidedly to taking their chances with a second man on the ticket. The amount of "kicking" which has been set in motion will increase as the raft of candidates find what is in store for them, and before the fun is over it will be definitly settled which is the stronger—the candidates and their numerous friends, or the State Central Committe and its chief nurse, Harrison, who is taking all the chances at the expense of the candidates, in the hope of waking up some day in the United States Senate Chamber.

M'GARIGLE AND THE SHRIEVALTY.

The Mayor says that he has not asked Superintendent McGarigle to resign, but that if he should be nominated for Sheriff and accept, he should expect him to resign, just as he would with any other man in a city department who runs for an office. The Mayor will allow Mr. McGarigle to remain as Chief of Police until nominated, but thinks that if he is seeking the nomination it would, be wise for him to quit at once. The Mayor has not talked with him on the subject, but has heard from some of his intimate friends that he intends to resign. Not to do so would hurt his prospects. Mr. McGarigle is not the Mayor's candidate. He has no candidate. The Superintendent is a good chief, and the Mayor would dislike to lose him; and he stated to him shortly after returning from Europe that it would be better for him not to run for Sheriff.

Mr. McGarigle says that he is in an exceedingly awkward position. He didn't become a candidate of his own choice. Everything that has been done for him has been done by friends. If nominated he will certainly resign the Superintendency. He talked over with his friends the advisability of resigning before the convention met, and they advised him not to do so, but to let matters take their course.

MURDER TRIAL.

The Case of J. W. Vorhees, Indicted for the Killing of Truman Loudon, at Jerseyville, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Oct. 4.—The trial of J. W. Vorhees, indicted for the murder of Truman Loudon on the 14th of July, 1881, commenced in this city on Monday last. A. A. Goodrich, State's-Attorney, is assisted in the prosecution by ex-Gov. John M. Palmer. The Hon. T. S. Chapman, brother-in-law of the deceased, has much of the responsibility, but will not actively engage in the prosecution. The defense is conducted by the Hon. William Brown, J. W. English, William M. Jackson, and Morris R. Locke. Two days were consumed—from Monday until Wednesday noon—in securing a jury, over 100 being excused or rejected. The names of the jury are as follows: Dennis Godfrey, Henry A. Noble, Eldridge Atchison, Joseph Cope, George Newhill, George West, Edward Childs, John Winger, James Railenburger, John Blackmore, James Carnes, and Alex Carnes. Inman Loudon, the deceased, was a young man, connected with one of the wealthiest and most influential families in the county, was a member of the First Baptist Church, and a prominent Mason, unmarried, and lived with his mother on his large farm about five miles south of this city. Vorhees, the accused, who was married in July, 1880, to a niece of Loudon's, was a young man of good address; had held positions as clerk in the business-house of John C. Darby in this city, and had also been in business on his own account in this city. At the time of the murder he was in the employ of John Wiley here, back of whose stall the homicide charged was committed. Although over fourteen months had elapsed since the killing of Loudon, the prosecution claim that they have been unable to obtain from the defendant or his counsel any clew to the line of defense. In his opening of the case today, J. W. English, for the defendant, charged Loudon with criminal intimacy with the wife of Vorhees previous to marrying; also, of writing a letter to her of an improper character, found on the 13th of July, 1881, at the time Vorhees' wife is said to have taken poison with intention of committing suicide, the day the murder was committed, for which Vorhees is being tried. Mr. Loudon had always borne a good character, and it remains to be seen whether the evidence will sustain the grave charges made. The prosecution closed their case this evening. The defense will present their evidence in the morning.

An invaluable strengthener for the nerves, muscles, and digestive organs, producing strength and appetite, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian
RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY
RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful does, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills,

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the abovenamed disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True."
"Radway on Irritable Urethra."
"Radway on Scrofula."

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

THE TURF.

Four Good Races at the Drivi Park Yesterday.

Bozedam, John Davis, Eva and Guy the Winners.

Free Admission to the Grounds a Good Program Today.

Good Sport at the Chicago Runn Meeting.

The second day of the fall running me at the Driving Park furnished some exce sport, the four events on the card b with one exception, well contested, an time made was very good until rain u the track somewhat slow. In selling race, which was the first be decided, Bozedam, a horse sold for little or nothing in pools Tuesday evening, won after a s struggle with Harry F. and Topsy. A the race had been run complaint was lo with the judges that Bozedam's name been changed from Maniac at a very r date indeed, and that a mention of this should have been made in the entry o horse. There is no doubt that dam and Maniac are the same h but the charge as made was proven, and consequently no a was taken by the judges. In the North ern Stake John Davis had an easy tas for him, his only opponent being B Bird, and in spite of the fact that reached here from Louisville only a hours before the race, he won very ha indeed, the mare being at no time ab head him after he took the track. The race at five-eighths of a mile brought large field, the most fancied o lot by the pool-buyers being Bell He ran well enough to be se in the first heat, and was in the same po at the finish of the second heat, bu judges gave the place to Alfretta on ac of a foul by Bell Boy, Eva K. being f each heat, and seemingly winning with thing to spare. The steeplechase, closed the program, resulted in the mo citing kind of a race between Old Guy, Dutchman, and Eva A., the first-name ning in the last few strides, and again ing that across the country or over h he is a hard one to take the money fro

THE FIRST RACE

was a mile and an eighth dash for all with selling conditions and allowanc starters being Harry F., Bernice, Ella Manitou, Topsy, Bozedam, and J. W ton. In the pools the field brough Harry F. $30, Bernice $30, and Bozeda The start was a good one, Norton and dam showing slightly in the lead as the flag fell, closely attended by Berni Topsy. They ran past the stand in this and in the succeeding mile the race be the leaders was as pretty a one as co imagined, Bozedam and Harry F. r head and head the entire distance, the winning by a nose only in 1:57, Topsy but a neck for third place, and the oth in a bunch at their heels. The winner brought $525 at auctio Pinkerton being the purchaser.

THE SUMMARY.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK, Oct. 4, 1882.— purse, $250 for all ages. Horses entered to carry proper weight; if for $1,000, five pounds; for $750, allowed ten poun $500, allowed fifteen pounds. Mile and an

J. B. Sherman's ch. g. Bozedam, 3 yrs., b rah—Alborac; 85 lbs. (O'Leary)

John Mason's b. g. Harry F., 5 yrs., by eroid—Bettie Belle; 107 lbs. (Downe)

William Mulkey's b. m. Topsy, 4 yrs., Usod—Black Slave; 105 lbs. (Cross)

J. S. Shaw's ch. f. Bernice, 3 yrs., by Intr Bettie; 83 lbs. (Higgins)

S. E. Butcher's b. m. Ella Rowett, ag Uncle Vic—Mammona; 105 lbs. (Willia

E. Beardslee's b. g. Manitou, 4 yrs., by Morgan—Queen of the West; 102 lbs. man)

Ed Corrigan's ch. h. J. W. Norton, 6 y Bonnie Scotland—Mary Gowan; 11 (O'Hara)

Time—1:57.

THE NORTHWESTERN STAKE,

a mile and three-quarter dash, for all had but two starters, John Davis and Bird. Davis was a hot favorit at $50 and justified the confidence of his b by winning easily, taking the track aft a mile had been run and increasing hi all the time, finally winning by four l in 3:06½.

THE SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—The Northwestern Stake, ages; $50 entrance, half forfeit, with $500 of which $100 to second. One and three-q miles:

C. L. Hunt's ch. g. John Davis, aged, by O. Fallon—Bettie; 117 pounds (Smith)

John Forbes' b. m. Bonnie Bird, aged, by Curtis—Bonnie Brae; 115 pounds (Jame

Time—3:06½.

Then came

A HEAT RACE

at five-eighths of a mile, the field inc Baybee, Athelstane, Eva K., Rob rt Alfretta, Harry Doswell, Bell Boy Cheek, Regent, Rebecca Rowett, and sine. The start for the first heat was one, but soon after the flag fell showed in front, Bell Boy, the favorit next to her. At the head of the home Regent came up with the others, t making a fine race to the wire, Eva ning by a clear length in 1:03; the ot per summary.

A long delay at the post before the heat was occasioned by the fractious Nick Cheek, who was finally left w flag fell. Eva K. won the heat a quite handily, Bell Boy second, and M third.

THE SUMMARY:

SAME DAY.—Club purse, $300, for all of which to second. Five-eighths of heats.

J. N. Groves' b. m. Eva K., 4 yrs., by J Morgan—Sally Doswell; 110 lbs. (Baker

W. M. Ashlock's b.f. Alfretta, 3 yrs., by Race—Mollie Ford; 98 lbs. (O'Hara)

P. A. Brady's b. g. Bell Boy, aged, by L fellow—Belle Knight; 117 lbs. (Gibbs)

W. K. Bender's ch. f. Maiasine, 4 yrs. Harry Bassett—Fly; 110 lbs. (Jones)

Ed Harrison's b.g. Regent, 5 yrs., by Reg 117 lbs. (Reynolds)

John McIver's ch. h. Robert Burns, 2 yrs Barney Williams—Miss Alexander; 85 (Yelmaun)

J. S. Shaw's ch. g. Harry Doswell, 3 yrs. Harry O'Fallon—Sally Doswell; 100 (Taylor)

J. W. Benson's b. m. Baybee, 4 yrs., by B —Kate Claxton; 110 lbs. (Neil)

C. Sullivan's b. h. Athelstane, aged, by J Morgan—Tribulation; 120 lbs. (Willia

W. S. Douglas' b. g. Nick Cheek, 5 yrs. Fellowcraft—Myra; 117 lbs. (Downie)

W. B. Jennings' b. f. Rebecca Rowe yrs., by Uncle Vic—Mammona; 98 (O'Leary)

Time—1:03; 1:06¼.

THE STEEPLECHASE

was the last race of the day, and it p be the best run and most exciting eve kind that has yet been seen on the track. The starters were King Du Guy, Eva A., and Bismuth, the first selling in the pools for $25, to $15 and $5 for the field. Eva A. took over the first two hurdles, and w water jump was reached still showe Up to this point all the horses had fully negotiated the obstacles, but now refused, although he was se over the course by Coleman. Ente centre field for the second time, Kin man took first place, followed by G when they entered the running tr the three-quarter pole all were lapp last hurdle was taken together by but from that point to the wire Guy most speed, and beat King Dutchm length, Eva A. two lengths behind end horse.

THE SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Steeplechase purse, $3 ages, $75 to second. Welter weights. short course, about a mile and three-fo

P. A. Brady's b. g. Guy, aged, by Narra —Chignon; 145 lbs. (O'Hara)

R. Shea's br.g. King Dutchman, aged, b fellow—Little Girl; 145 lbs. (Scott)

Ed Beardslee's b. m. Eva A., 3 yrs., Malloy—Nora; 126 lbs. (Shy)

T. M. Baldrey's b. g. Bismuth, aged, by Scotland—Arnica; 145 lbs. (Coleman)

Time—4:12.

A FREE GATE TODAY.

There will be no charge for adm the centre field today, and the large of the season is expected.

TODAY'S PROGRAM.

There are four races to be run t the entries to the same and pool-se night are herewith given:

The Lakeside Stake, for 2-year-olds, —Lord Raglan, $75; Rushaway, $15; Idle Pat, $10; Charley Lucas, $10; Blac the field (St. Mary, Nellie Moore, K Katie Fletcher, and Wheat Bread), $1

Selling race, one mile and a quarte

THE TURF.

Four Good Races at the Driving-Park Yesterday.

Bozedam, John Davis, Eva K., and Guy the Winners.

Free Admission to the Grounds and a Good Program Today.

Good Sport at the Chicago Running Meeting.

The second day of the fall running meeting at the Driving Park furnished some excellent sport, the four events on the card being, with one exception, well contested, and the time made was very good until rain made the track somewhat slow. In the selling race, which was the first to be decided, Bozedam, a horse that sold for little or nothing in the pools Tuesday evening, won after a sharp struggle with Harry F. and Topsy. After the race had been run complaint was lodged with the judges that Bozedam's name had been changed from Maniac at a very recent date indeed, and that a mention of this fact should have been made in the entry of the horse. There is no doubt that Bozedam and Maniac are the same horse, but the charge as made was not proven, and consequently no action was taken by the judges. In the Northwestern Stake John Davis had an easy task set for him, his only opponent being Bonnie Bird, and in spite of the fact that Davis reached here from Louisville only a few hours before the race, he won very handily indeed, the mare being at no time able to head him after he took the track. The heat-race at five-eighths of a mile brought out a large field, the most fancied of the lot by the pool-buyers being Bell Boy. He ran well enough to be second in the first heat, and was in the same position at the finish of the second heat, but the judges gave the place to Alfretta on account of a foul by Bell Boy, Eva K. being first in each heat, and seemingly winning with something to spare. The steeplechase, which closed the program, resulted in the most exciting kind of a race between Old Guy, King Dutchman, and Eva A., the first-named winning in the last few strides, and again showing that across the country or over hurdles he is a hard one to take the money from.

THE FIRST RACE

was a mile and an eighth dash for all ages, with selling conditions and allowances, the starters being Harry F., Bernice, Ella Rowett, Manitou, Topsy, Bozedam, and J. W. Norton. In the pools the field brought $40, Harry F. $30, Bernice $30, and Bozedam $25. The start was a good one, Norton and Bozedam showing slightly in the lead as soon as the flag fell, closely attended by Bernice and Topsy. They ran past the stand in this order, and in the succeeding mile the race between the leaders was as pretty a one as could be imagined, Bozedam and Harry F. running head and head the entire distance, the former winning by a nose only in 1:57, Topsy beaten but a neck for third place, and the others all in a bunch at their heels.

The winner brought $525 at auction, Billy Pinkerton being the purchaser.

THE SUMMARY.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK, Oct. 4, 1882.—Selling purse, $250 for all ages. Horses entered at $1,500 to carry proper weight; if for $1,000, allowed five pounds; for $750, allowed ten pounds; for $500, allowed fifteen pounds. Mile and an eighth.

J. B. Sherman's ch. g. Bozedam, 3 yrs., by Hurrah—Alborac; 85 lbs. (O'Leary)....1
John Mason's b. g. Harry F., 5 yrs., by Planeroid—Bettie Belle; 107 lbs. (Downie)....2
William Mulkey's b. m. Topsy, 4 yrs., by Ill-Used—Black Slave; 105 lbs. (Cross)....3
J. S. Shaw's ch. f. Bernice, 3 yrs., by Intruder—Bettie; 83 lbs. (Higgins)....0
S. E. Butcher's b. m. Ella Rowett, aged, by Uncle Vic—Mammona; 105 lbs. (Williams)....0
E. Beardslee's b. g. Manitou, 4 yrs., by John Morgan—Queen of the West; 102 lbs. (Hartman)....0
Ed Corrigan's ch. h. J. W. Norton, 6 yrs., by Bonnie Scotland—Mary Gowan; 110 lbs. (O'Hara)....0
Time—1:57.

THE NORTHWESTERN STAKE,

a mile and three-quarter dash, for all ages, had but two starters, John Davis and Bonnie Bird. Davis was a hot favorit at $50 to $30, and justified the confidence of his backers by winning easily, taking the track after half a mile had been run and increasing his lead all the time, finally winning by four lengths in 3:06¼.

THE SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—The Northwestern Stake, for all ages; $50 entrance, half forfeit, with $500 added, of which $100 to second. One and three-quarter miles:

C. L. Hunt's ch. g. John Davis, aged, by Harry O'Fallon—Bettie; 117 pounds (Smith)....1
John Forbes' b. m. Bonnie Bird, aged, by Judge Curtis—Bonnie Brae; 115 pounds (Jameson)..2
Time—3:06¼.

Then came

A HEAT RACE

at five-eighths of a mile, the field including Baybee, Athelstane, Eva K., Robert Burns, Alfretta, Harry Doswell, Bell Boy, Nick Cheek, Regent, Rebecca Rowett, and Malasine. The start for the first heat was a good one, but soon after the flag fell Eva K. showed in front, Bell Boy, the favorit, being next to her. At the head of the homestretch Regent came up with the others, the three making a fine race to the wire, Eva K. winning by a clear length in 1:03; the others as per summary.

A long delay at the post before the second heat was occasioned by the fractiousness of Nick Cheek, who was finally left when the flag fell. Eva K. won the heat and race quite handily, Bell Boy second, and Malasine third.

THE SUMMARY:

SAME DAY.—Club purse, $300, for all ages, $50 of which to second. Five-eighths of a mile heats.

J. N. Groves' b. m. Eva K., 4 yrs., by John Morgan—Sally Doswell; 110 lbs. (Baker).. 1 1
W. M. Ashlock's b. f. Alfretta, 3 yrs., by Cape Race—Mollie Ford; 98 lbs. (O'Hara)....6 2
P. A. Brady's b. g. Bell Boy, aged, by Longfellow—Belle Knight; 117 lbs. (Gibbs)....2 6
W. K. Bender's ch. f. Malasine, 4 yrs., by Harry Bassett—Fly; 110 lbs. (Jones)....4 3
Ed Harrison's b. g. Regent, 5 yrs., by Regent; 117 lbs. (Reynolds)....3 4
John McIver's ch. h. Robert Burns, 2 yrs., by Barney Williams—Miss Alexander; 85 lbs. (Telmaun)....5 5
J. S. Shaw's ch. g. Harry Doswell, 3 yrs., by Harry O'Fallon—Sally Doswell; 100 lbs. (Taylor)....7 6
J. W. Benson's b. m. Baybee, 4 yrs., by Billet—Kate Claxton; 110 lbs. (Neil)....10 8
C. Sullivan's b. h. Athelstane, aged, by John Morgan—Tribulation; 120 lbs. (Williams)..9 9
W. S. Douglas' b. g. Nick Cheek, 5 yrs., by Fellowcraft—Myra; 117 lbs. (Downie)....8 10
W. B. Jennings' b. f. Rebecca Rowett, 3 yrs., by Uncle Vic—Mammona; 98 lbs. (O'Leary)....11 11
Time—3:03; 3:06¼.

THE STEEPLECHASE

was the last race of the day, and it proved to be the best run and most exciting event of its kind that has yet been seen on the Chicago track. The starters were King Dutchman, Guy, Eva A., and Bismuth, the first named selling in the pools for $25, to $15 for Guy and $5 for the field. Eva A. took the lead over the first two hurdles, and when the water jump was reached still showed ahead. Up to this point all the horses had successfully negotiated the obstacles, but Bismuth now refused, although he was sent along over the course by Coleman. Entering the centre field for the second time, King Dutchman took first place, followed by Guy, but when they entered the running track near the three-quarter pole all were lapped. The last hurdle was taken together by the trio, but from that point to the wire Guy had the most speed, and beat King Dutchman out a length, Eva A. two lengths behind the second horse.

THE SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Steeplechase purse, $300, for all ages, $75 to second. Welter weights. Over the short course, about a mile and three-fourths:

P. A. Brady's b. g. Guy, aged, by Narragansett—Chignon; 145 lbs. (O'Hara)....1
R. Shea's br. g. King Dutchman, aged, by Longfellow—Little Girl; 145 lbs. (Scott)....2
Ed Beardslee's b. m. Eva A., 3 yrs., by Pat Malloy—Nora; 126 lbs. (Shy)....3
T. M. Baldrey's b. g. Bismuth, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Arnica; 145 lbs. (Coleman)....0
Time—4:12.

A FREE GATE TODAY.

There will be no charge for admission to the centre field today, and the largest crowd of the season is expected.

TODAY'S PROGRAM.

There are four races to be run today, and the entries to the same and pool-selling last night are herewith given:

The Lakeside Stake, for 2-year-olds, one mile—Lord Raglan, $75; Rushaway, $15; Aztec, $12; Idle Pat, $10; Charley Lucas, $10; Black Gal, $10; the field (St. Mary, Nellie Moore, King Lyon, Katie Fletcher, and Wheat Bread), $10.

Selling race, one mile and a quarter—George Hakes, 107 pounds, $20; Lord Lyon, 110 pounds, $20; Flanders, 107 pounds, $20; Sullivan, 95 pounds, $15; Manitou, 102 pounds, $15; Metropolis, 107 pounds, $15; Bismuth, 105, $5.

The Autumn Stakes, for 3-year-olds, mile heats—John Sullivan, $25; Effie H., $20; Ruth, $16; Mistral, $15; Ranger, $10; Alborak, $6; George Bonnell, $4; Bernice, $3; Spiegleburg, $3.

Handicap purse, mile and three-quarters—Ella Rowett, 103 pounds, $40; Dave Yandell, 100 pounds, $35.

Belmont Park, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—Belmont Park, fall trotting meeting. Three-minute class:

Blanchard....4 2 2 1 1 1
Tempest....1 4 1 2 4 2
Carrobassett....2 1 3 3 2 3
Young Morrissey....3 3 dist.
Gabe Post....5 5 4 4 3ro
Fly....dist.
Time—2:32¼; 2:31¼; 2:30¼; 2:31¼; 2:33¼; 2:32¾.

The 2:31 class:

King Almont....4 1 1 1
Gen. Beamish....1 2 2 3
Valley Boy....3 4 3 2
Brown Point Maid....2 3 4 4
Charlotte Cushman....5 dist.
Time—2:28¼; 2:26¼; 2:28; 2:26¼.

Brighton Beach.

BRIGHTON BEACH, Oct. 4.—Seven furlongs, Nina first, Oakdale second, Startle third. Time, 1:30¾.

Seven furlongs, Mamie Fields first, Vexation second, Ohio Boy third. Time, 1:31¾.

Mile and an eighth, three, Hartford and Skylark ran a dead heat, L. B. Sprague third. Time, 1:56¾. Hartford finally won the race. Time, 1:57½.

Mile and a quarter, Little Dan first, Bouncer second, Charley Rempland third. Time, 2:12¾.

Mile and an eighth, Ballast first, Malise second, Warrington third. Time, 1:57¼.

AMUSEMENTS.

John McCullough in "Richelieu" at Haverly's.

Another immense audience assembled in Haverly's Theatre last evening to witness Mr. McCullough's performance of *Richelieu* in Bulwer's play of that name. As the *Cardinal* Mr. McCullough is all that the character calls for, and his performance is a fine piece of artistic work. In the earlier scenes extremely happy, and in the scenes which call for power and tragic force he is fully equal to the emergency. In his scenes in the chamber with *Francois* the tragedian shows some splendid acting, and in the curse scene he approaches the climax skillfully, and tops it with an effective burst of power. Mr. McCullough's company is undoubtedly the best ever organized for the legitimate, and the play last evening was splendidly cast.

As *Adrien de Mauprat* Joseph Haworth did the best acting he has done here, and gave further evidence of his abilities. John A. Lane was an excellent *Baradas*, and as *Joseph* H. A. Langdon was very good. Frank Lane played the *King* very well, and H. C. Barton was a manly, earnest *Francois*. Henry Chanfrau as *Huguet*, J. H. Shewell as *Gaston*, Frank Little as *De Beringhen*, and Charles Kidder as *Clermont* were all good. As *Julie* Miss Kate Forsyth did some excellent work, and it was several times recognized by the audience. Miss Mitten Willett did well as *Marion*. The play was splendidly mounted, and the performance was nearly perfect.

This evening Mr. McCullough repeats his performance of *Othello*; tomorrow evening he plays in "King Lear," Saturday matinée in "The Hunchback," and Saturday evening in "Richard III." Monday evening Dr. Bird's prize tragedy, "The Gladiator," will be brought out, and "Virginius" will close the remarkably successful engagement.

Barry and Fay in "Irish Aristocracy at Muldoon's Picnic" at the Academy of Music.

Hugh Fay and Billy Barry are two of the foremost Irish comedians on the stage, and they are funny because they are original and entirely unlike other dialect comedians. In the palmy days of Hamlin's old Coliseum Hugh Fay used to be a favorit with a certain element of the theatre-going public, and since that time that popularity has grown, and he is now more widely known and appreciated. Billy Barry was another favorit on the variety stage, though better known in the East than in the West, and the lucky partnership between the two has proven a veritable bonanza. They started out with a one-act farce called "Muldoon's Picnic," and played it for a season or two as an afterpiece in variety shows, making a great hit. This season Mr. S. M. Hickey, a shrewd manager, saw that there was something in the team, and he engaged the author of Emmet's "Fritz in Ireland" to take the farce and lengthen it into a three-act comedy to suit the peculiarities of the comedians. This was done and the venture, which has met with success everywhere, is now crowding the Academy of Music at every performance with audiences who roar at the fun furnished.

Hugh Fay portrays the dignified old Irishman, who has gained some wealth, and who feels his importance accordingly. It is a very funny bit of character work, and his eccentricities and attempts at using high-flown language never fail to elicit laughter. Billy Barry represents a fat, irascible Irishman, who is generally half-stupefied with liquor, and is a good companion piece for Fay. The play does not amount to much, but it seems to show the comedians in their best light, and that is all that is cared for. The company is fairly good. Miss Jennie Fisher as *Mrs. Muldoon* is excellent, and Thomas F. Brennan as *Peter Belcher*, a "hard man," is very good. The other parts are acceptably filled. Next week the South Siders will have an opportunity to see the entertainment at the Olympic.

Exposition Concert.

Following is the program of the Exposition concert this evening:

March—Develir....Bilse
Overture—Lustspiel....Keler Bela
Waltz—"With Joy"....Resch
Sel.—"Trovatore"....Verdi
Overture—"Oberon"....Weber
Cornet Solo....Sig. Liberati
Polka—"Dread'ne' City Park"....Weiss
Fantasie—"Night Camp in Granada"..Kreutzer
Sel.—"Le Petit Mademoiselle"....Lecocq
Cornet Solo....Sig. Liberati
Schottish—"Dancing in the Sunlight"....Catlin
March—"Coronation"....Meyerbeer

Amusement Notes.

Monday evening, Oct. 16, the Union Square Company will appear at Haverly's in the New York success, "Lights o' London." This melodrama ran the entire season out in New York last year.

This afternoon, at the Grand Opera House, "Uncle" Dan Emmett will receive his benefit, and it promises to be a rouser. Mr. John McCullogh, Col. John L. Burleigh, "Fritz" Emmet, the beneficiary, and a number of volunteers will appear.

William J. Scanlan, the Irish comedian who played at the Academy last week in Bartley Campbell's new play "Friend and Foe," has commenced suit against Brainard & Sons, music publishers, for publishing his original song, "Peek-a-Boo."

Manager Meade, of the Olympic, has been obliged to ask for police protection at his theatre this week, as the huge crowds who are hungry to witness the exploits of the noted bandit in the play "Jesse James" threaten to break down the doors.

Unlike the majority of actors Mr. McCullough is always anxious and willing to give the members of his splendid company a chance to distinguish themselves, and in his répertoire he has plays which are brought out especially to show the good work of certain members of his company. He never tries to thrust them into the background, and when he sees them do good work he is the first to congratulate them. This trait in stars is very rare, for, as a general thing, they wish to get all the glory themselves.

FATAL RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 4.—Miss Laura Martin Ensley, of Memphis, jumped out of a drag while the team was running away this afternoon and was killed.

An enricher of the blood and purifier of the system; cures lassitude and lack of energy; such is Brown's Iron Bitters.

THE COURTS.

A Suit Against the City for Furnishing Bad Vaccine Matter.

Removal of a Cloud to Title on Land Occupied by the Palmer House.

New Suits, Divorces, Confessions, Judgments, Etc.

A Suit to Make the City Liable for Furnishing Bad Vaccine Virus.

A suit of a novel character was begun in the Circuit Court yesterday by William F. Schmidt against the city of Chicago and Dr. Junius M. Hall, to recover $5,000 damages. Schmidt says that he is the father of several children, among whom are two girls, twins, who are 9 years old. In January last his wife, under his direction, went with the children to the LaSalle School to have them admitted. The Principal, however, refused to admit them unless they procured a certificate from some physician that they had been vaccinated within seven years. As a matter of fact they had both been successfully vaccinated about two years before, and showed some very handsome scars, but the physician who had performed the operation had removed from the State, so that his certificate could not be obtained. Mrs. Schmidt then went to the City Health Department to get a certificate, but Dr. Hall, then in the employ of the department as assistant physician, refused to give her a certificate unless the children were vaccinated. She objected strongly to this, but rather than have the children kept out of school she finally succumbed, and the children were revaccinated. In a few days their arms began to swell, ugly sores made their appearance, and the twins were made sick for five months by the vaccination, and were compelled to stay out of school. Schmidt now charges that Hall was incompetent to discharge this duty properly, that he knew the virus he used was not pure or fresh, and that he, by his unskillfulness, and the city, by its negligence in employing such a man and using impure vaccine virus, have made themselves liable for the damages he (Schmidt) has suffered. He has lost the services of his two children for the time they were sick, and has spent considerable money for medicine, etc., and claims he needs $5,000 to compensate him.

Potter Palmer Wants to Remove a Cloud from the Title to Some of the Land on Which His Hotel Stands.

Judge Jameson yesterday heard the case of Potter Palmer against John Traynor and his wife, involving part of the land on which the Palmer House stands. In June, 1870, Palmer bought of Traynor for $35,000 cash a lot twenty feet front on State street and about 170 feet deep. The title was found to be perfect, and a warranty deed given, and the money paid. Five years after Palmer was astonished to learn the land had been sold for non-payment of the taxes of 1869 and 1870. He went to see Traynor about it, and the latter promised to pay the taxes. He, however, failed to do so, and Palmer was obliged to redeem the land for $633. He then sued Traynor for that amount, and recovered judgment, but the Supreme Court reversed it on the ground that the deed did not contain a covenant by Traynor that the land was free from tax-liens. This was the case, the deed reciting that "John Traynor, party of the first part, for his heirs, and executors, and administrators, doth covenant, etc., that he was seized of an indefeasible title, and that the land was free from all liens, taxes, etc." The very important word "himself" had been left out before the words "his heirs," so that Traynor covenanted for his heirs and assigns, but not for himself. This rendered a correction of the deed necessary and Palmer then filed the present bill to have the deed amended, and Traynor compelled to pay the back taxes. He claimed he paid more than the land was worth in 1870, because he wanted it for his hotel, and had since erected $900,000 of improvements on it. He showed that by the original contract of sale Traynor had agreed to give a full warranty against his own acts. In his answer, Traynor says that he is and was a blacksmith, and knew all about shoeing horses, but nothing about contracts or deeds. He signed the contract for a deed without understanding what was in it. But he claims that at the consummation of the sale Palmer waived the contract and made a sale without reference to it. Palmer reported that the title had been examined and was satisfactory, and presented to Traynor, contrary to the custom, a deed which had been drawn up by Palmer's attorney, and whereupon Traynor and his wife signed the deed and gave it back to Palmer. He claimed he did not intend to give Palmer a warranty deed and the latter knew he was not entitled to one according to the final agreement. The Judge held Palmer had shown clearly the intention was that a full warranty deed was to be given and that he was entitled to it. A decree was therefore entered in his favor, Palmer waiving the question of taxes, as he has a suit pending to recover them.

The Hyde Park Gas Company.

In the case of Long against the Hyde Park Gas Company, Mrs. Elizabeth McEvens Bayard filed a petition yesterday setting out that she owned twenty out of the thirty bonds for $1,000 each issued in 1872 by the gas company and secured by trust deed on its gas-works. Default has been made in the payment of the October interest, and the company has allowed its property to be sold for taxes, and has been committing waste, and is likely to lose some valuable contracts it has with the Town of Hyde Park. Mrs. Bayard is about to sue the company on the bonds, but as the Receiver, O. A. Bogue, appointed by the court, will be a necessary party, she asks leave to make him a party. The necessary permission was given by Judge Jameson.

Items.

The examination of law students for admission to the bar will be held tomorrow morning in the Appellate Court-room. The committee is composed of J. K. Edsall, F. A. Smith, and C. W. Needham.

Judge Jameson is engaged in hearing the creditor's bill of F. Elliott and others against Fred B. de Berard and others to compel De Berard to discover his property. Complainants recovered a judgment for $832.20 against him in November last, and they claim he holds a valuable but concealed interest in the engraving firm of P. Barnard and in the *Furniture Trade Journal*, and that he has transferred No. 619 West Washington street to his wife to prevent his creditors reaching it.

In the bill of interpleader of the South Park Commissioners against Kerr and others to decide who is entitled to the condemnation money for the Kerr-Phillips tract, Mrs. Phillips yesterday filed an answer relating her often-told story of her troubles with her husband, C. B. Phillips, and claiming a homestead and dower in the property.

The resignation of William J. McCoy, United States Commissioner at Morrison, was yesterday presented to Judge Blodgett and accepted.

Edward Renaud, who in December last was found guilty of assaulting a letter-carrier and fined $100, was yesterday sent to jail for non-payment of the fine. The time has been repeatedly extended, and finally Renaud was allowed to pay on the very popular installment plan of $10 a month and no chattel-mortgage security required. But even this was too hard for him, and now he will probably stay a month in jail, and then schedule out under the insolvent laws and cheat justice.

Friday will be the last day of service to the October term of the Circuit Court.

Divorces.

Kate L. Munford filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Thomas Munford, asking for a decree of divorce on the ground of cruelty.

Julia B. Pease charges that her husband, Anson Pease, after running through her property, which consisted of a grocery and confectionery store, abandoned her in April last and left her nearly blind and helpless and without any means. He is worth $5,000, and has an income of $2,000 a year, and she asks that he may be compelled to support her.

Ada Rothschild asked for a divorce from Jacob Rothschild, alias Sam Davis, on the ground of desertion and conviction of felony.

And Annie Lang claims she is entitled to the same relief because her husband is an habitual drunkard.

United States Courts.

Abram Jefferson began a suit yesterday for the use of the Traders' Bank, of Carson, Nev., against Enoch B. Stevens and Samuel H. Larmine to recover $4,000.

State Courts.

L. Schwarzkopf & Co. began a suit for $1,000 yesterday against Charles Hebel.

Albert D. Elmers commenced a suit in trespass against the Chicago City Railway, claiming $5,000 damages.

Poole, Kent & Co. began an attachment suit against Henry O. Kenyon to recover $19,758.75 due on grain speculations.

Sarah Williams brought suit for $2,000 damages against Anton Horn, John Laughlin, Thomas Mayor, and Mrs. Anton Horn.

Criminal Court.

Ellen Morris pleaded guilty to larceny and was remanded. Charles Vogel is on trial for selling liquor to an intoxicated person. John McCarthy was convicted of robbery and given one year at Joliet. Eliza O'Brien pleaded guilty to petit larceny and received six months in the bridewell. Eddy Wardron, a small boy, went to the Reform School for three years for larceny. William Smith said he was guilty of larceny, and Judge Anthony sent him to the penitentiary for a year.

The indictment against Dr. Henry Meyer, the alleged poisoner of Gelderman, was stricken from the docket with leave to reinstate, though there is no possibility of his ever being prosecuted, as there is nothing in the charge. Harry Rubens, who represented the friends of the deceased, concurred in this action.

The trial of Gibbs and Walsh upon the charge of altering election returns in the Fourteenth Ward in April, 1880, was concluded yesterday morning. "While the testimony shows conclusively," said Judge Gardner in disposing of the matter, "that these defendants were very careless about the way they did their business, and certainly were in an unfit condition, according to their own statements, to do what they were set to do, it doesn't satisfy me that, in making the changes which they made in the tally list, and in the poll book, if they made one, they were acting willfully and wrongfully; that is, that they really intended to commit a fraud. I think it extremely doubtful whether any man in that party was in a condition to know what he was doing, and, while that condition doesn't excuse them on an indictment for a criminal offense, it is a circumstance. And it is the testimony of these defendants themselves—evidence offered by the prosecution, though that makes no difference, as they are competent witnesses—that they made the change upon a reëxamination of the votes—made the change to correspond with the votes. There is nothing tending to show that any change was made in the ballots themselves. They were in the box. And they both say that they counted those ballots over again and made the change on the tally-list and poll-book because they found the total of the ballots was different from what they supposed it was—different from the result they had announced before. Of course there are some suspicious things about it. It seems quite suspicious that they should not have been able to count the ballots right in the first place, but their condition accounts for that. It seems that there was not a sober man in the whole party. They were utterly unfit to discharge their duty, but discharged it after their fashion, and I am not satisfied from the testimony that, in making the changes on the list, which it is admitted was done, they were actuated by any wrong motive. I will therefore acquit them."

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of his chancery calendar. No. 128, Finney vs. Grand Trunk Railway Company, on trial.

APPELLATE COURT—Calendar Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30. No case on hearing.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call 5,848, 5,886, 5,900, 5,948, 6,030. No. 5,834, Furst vs. Heinze, on trial.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Insane cases 9 to 12.

JUDGE GARY—374, 379, 381 to 387, inclusive. No. 377, Eilert vs. Dinet, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call 5,904, 5,914, 5,940, 6,012, 6,042, 6,052. No. 4,228, Strong vs. Linington, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—8, 10, 11, 12. No 7, Elliott vs. De Berard, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call 196, 199, 200, 202, 205, 207, 208, 209, 211. No. 195, O'Reilly vs. Hall, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call 166, 167, 173, 176, 178, 180, 189, 193, 195, 197. No. 172, Waldo vs. Languth, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 1 to 50, inclusive, on his new calendar.

JUDGE TULEY—3, 4, 5, 6. No. 2, Foster vs. Becker, on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—10, 11, 12, 13, 14. No case on hearing.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 394, 379, 342, 343 to 349 inclusive, and 314.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 67, 69, 70, 81, 86, and 89.

Judgments.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Ætna Life-Insurance Co. vs. County of Kankakee, $5,525.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Theodore Mosher vs. Propeller Beaver, $286.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—H. B. Peabody vs. N. N. West, Fred Austin, and William Ottaway, $6,278.89.—Max Dold vs. Emanuel Hartman, $325.—C. W. Pardridge et al. vs. Jacob Wolfson, $1,070.57.—The J. M. W. Jones Printing Co. vs. Charles E. Locke, $757.16.—Herman Schaffner et al. vs. Michael and Timothy Lorden, $325.14.—E. R. Young et al. vs. William Haythorn, $665.75.

JUDGE SMITH—C. W. Pardridge et al. vs. Lazer Cooper, $971.87.—R. H. Sanborn vs. Simon Bloom, $2,624.37.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nils Mattson et al. vs. Amanda Harris, $186.57.—E. S. Alexander vs. David T. Thompson, $381.75.—D. B. Wesson vs. Belford, Clark & Co., $805.67.—M. T. Cole et al. vs. John Cochrane, $575.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Lyman Baird vs. Barton A. Ulrich, $288.80.

HOAXED.

The Clergymen of Baltimore Annoyed by Unknown Parties in Various Ways.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 4.—A similar character to "Gentleman Joe," the persecutor of the Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York, is annoying the clergymen of this city, and has thus far escaped arrest. The Rev. Edward McColgan, the aged Vicar-General of the diocese, has been the principal victim. Late the other night he received a message that a prominent politician living several miles from the city had been shot and mortally wounded, and wanted the priest to administer the last sacrament. The reverend father proceeded to the place, only to find out that he had been hoaxed. The next night he received a dispatch telling him that great excitement prevailed at St. Joseph's Church, on the Bellaire road, that the priests had been drinking and quarreling, and one of them was shot during the difficulty. Father McColgan got a carriage and drove to the place, and again found that he had been cruelly tricked. Several other prominent ministers here have received all sorts of quere letters, it is presumed from the same party, though they are in different handwritings. The police seem puzzled to find out the whereabouts of the fellow.

THE BEE-KEEPERS.

Subjects Discussed at the Cincinnati Meeting—Election of Officers.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—The Bee-Keepers' Society at today's meeting discussed the subject of raising queen bees, and heard a paper by A. J. Cook on the habits of bees. Toronto, Canada, was chosen as the place of the next meeting. Officers were elected as follows: President, D. A. Jones, Ontario, Canada; Secretary, A. J. Root, Medina, O.; Treasurer, Charles F. Muth, Cincinnati; Vice-Presidents, A. B. Mason, of Maine, J. D. Davis, of Massachusetts, G. M. Doolittle, of New York, Mr. L. Latorris, of Maryland, Mr. Bowers, of Virginia, Dr. J. P. R. Brown, of Georgia, Mr. Hart, of Florida, Dr. Blanton, Mississippi, J. W. Wilson, of Tennessee, L. Johnston, of Kentucky, Dr. Bessie, of Ohio, A. J. Cook, of Michigan, J. M. Hicks, of Indiana, E. C. Miller, of Illinois, C. Grim, of Wisconsin, O. A. Poppleton, of Iowa, R. Hayhurst, of Missouri, Dr. Lay, of Texas, Harry Hammond, of South Carolina.

At the night session the new officers took their places. By request A. T. Root read a paper on "Courtesy in Journalism," in which he especially objected to quarrelsome personalities in scientific discussions in the press. Papers were also read from Dr. G. W. Demarees, of Kentucky, on "Control of Fertilization," and from Paul L. Viallon on "Comb Building." During the afternoon the members visited the Exposition, where an exhibition of machinery used by bee-keepers was made. The session ends tomorrow.

THE WRECKED R. E. LEE.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 4.—The Captain of the steamer Henry Lowrey reported last night that when he passed the wreck of the Lee yesterday there were five bodies tied to bushes. A party of gentlemen who lost relatives on the ill-fated boat left today for the purpose of identifying the bodies if possible.

ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS DEAD.

She Died Yesterday at Carlsbad Springs, Germany—Details of Her Life.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 4.—A private cable dispatch received here this afternoon announced the death yesterday of Adelaide Phillipps, the famous contralto singer, at Carlsbad Springs, Germany. Her death will be greatly regretted in Boston, where she lived many years, and where the great triumphs of her life were achieved. It was at the old Museum here in 1843 that she made her first appearance on the stage as a singer and dancer, and it was in Boston, seven years later, that

JENNY LIND

became interested in her, admired her marvelous voice, and urged her to go abroad and study. Many friends were glad to aid the young girl in this brave undertaking, and a benefit concert was arranged in her behalf by the late Jonas Chickering and others. Jenny Lind herself contributed liberally, her subscription being $1,000. Five years later, when she returned crowned with honors, Boston again enthusiastically received her, and has ever since looked upon her as belonging to it, sympathizing with her

IN HER TROUBLES,

applauding her for her devotion to her family, the support of which fell upon her, and always freely bestowing praise. She went abroad a month or more ago in search of a change of climate, hoping to benefit her health, which has been so seriously impaired for the past six months that she has not been able to fulfill her engagements with the Boston Ideal opera company. Like Charlotte Cushman, Miss Phillipps first engaged in a different pursuit from that in which she was destined to make her great success. The one exchanged the lyric for the dramatic stage, and the other merely reversed this order.

DETAILS OF HER LIFE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 4.—Adelaide Phillipps was born in Bristol, England, in 1833. She came to America when 7 years of age, and thereafter made Boston her home. Her first professional engagement was at the Boston Museum, where she remained eight years. While a member of the dramatic company of this theatre her voice, a contralto, began to develop, and she went abroad to study. She was for a year a pupil of Garcia in London, then went to Italy, and in November, 1853, made

HER DEBUT

at Brescia. In December, 1855, she sang at the Carcano, in Milan, in the "Barber of Seville." She appeared at the Boston Music-Hall in concert in October, 1855, and in the New York Academy of Music in opera in March, 1856. In October, 1861, she was heard at the Italian Opera in Paris, and subsequently in Madrid, Liege, Antwerp, and other Continental cities. In 1869 she was one of the solo singers in the Boston Peace Jubilee.

WACHTEL, SANTLEY, PAREPA, AND MISS PHILLIPPS

made up a celebrated quartet in "Trovatore" as given in 1872 in New York. During a large part of her career she devoted her talent to concert and oratorio, only appearing at quite rare intervals on the operatic stage, although she was long considered the best contralto singer in the country. Of late years, however, she had been engaged with the Boston Ideal company in comic operas, and appeared in Chicago, in August, 1881, if not later.

OTHER OBITUARY MENTION.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—Prof. Charles Aiken, who was Superintendent of Music in the Cincinnati public schools from 1848 till 1878, died this morning at his residence at College Hill, O.

GREAT SALT LAKE.

Ocean Fishes in That Body of Water—Prof. S. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, on the Subject.

A paper was read Aug. 24 before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its recent meeting in Montreal on the topography, geology, etc., of the Great Salt Lake Valley. In the paper it was "suggested that the waters of this great valley form a river and ocean system in miniature, in which the planting of ocean migratory fish, such as salmon, rock-fish, and others, would probably prove a success." It was published in THE TRIBUNE Sept. 2 and a copy was sent to the Hon. Spencer F. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner at Washington, with the request that he give his views on the subject. He sent in reply the following very interesting letter:

MY DEAR SIR: I am much obliged to you for a copy of your article on the Salt Lake region; and in reference to the portion of it suggesting the cultivation of sea-fish in the waters of the lake, I beg to say that the extreme salinity of water will, I fear, render it quite unprofitable to introduce marine forms of life with any considerable amount of success. Of course, near the mouths of the rivers or streams where there is a certain amount of dilution, it is not impossible that something may be done; but I do not think that salmon, shad, or any of the ordinary varieties of eatable mollusca, such as oysters and clams, can ever be made to thrive. The very great limitation of the area would prevent the establishment of the general system of relationship between the lower orders of creation and the higher such as the ocean exhibits. So far as I know one very important element is wanting—namely: the microscopical algæ, such as diatoms and other forms. These may exist, but they have not been, so far as I know, indicated. In the sea as well as on land all animal life has the vegetable kingdom as its foundation, certain forms devouring particular kinds of vegetation, and in their turn supplying food to carnivorous species. This tendency has been shown to exist as positively in the sea as on the land.

There are certain forms of life which seem fitted to resist concentrated saline solutions, just as others will endure a temperature of the water or on the land with impunity that would be entirely detrimental to the great majority of the species. Thus in salt lakes we have a species of shrimp—the artemia—occurring in enormous abundance; the same we find in the vats where sea water is evaporated for the production of salt. I am under the impression that the same crustacæ is found in the evaporating vats of the interior salt springs. The animal has never been found in a free state in the ocean, but always makes its appearance ultimately in highly concentrated forms of sea-water.

Another form of life which resists equally with the artemia a high degree of salinity is the larva of a fly; the chrysalids of these are sometimes heaped in great wind rolls along the shores of salt lakes.

I have caused several lots of young shad and salmon to be planted in the waters of Bear River and the Jordan, with a view of ascertaining whether they would go downwards to Salt Lake when ready and return again. I have heard of no results, however, from this experiment.

You speak in your article of the minnows, etc., as furnishing the migratory red-fish planted in Salt Lake (rivers) with appropriate food. This, however, would not answer their purposes, so far as shad and salmon are concerned, as both species are largely devourers of the various forms of crustaceans. Of course there is no difficulty in land-locked salmon, especially the California variety, as this would thrive in any of the streams emptying into the lake. There is, however, no object in introducing it under such circumstances, where there are very good species of genuine trout occupying the same waters. Shad would, I think, be entirely out of the question. Very truly yours,

SPENCER F. BAIRD.

The Hon. William Bross.
Chicago, Sept. 23, 1882.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 5.—The Nebraska Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which has been in session at Waverly, this county, for the past week, concluded its labors today, and adjourned to meet at Red Cloud, Webster County, a year hence. The session has been a very profitable one, and was largely attended by clergy and laity of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. The records of the synod show that during the past year there have been over 700 additions to the membership of the church, which is said to be a very flattering increase. The following persons were elected delegates to the General Synod to be held at Springfield, O., May, 1883: The Revs. J. G. Grovemiller, G. H. Schnur, and J. H. Dicks, clerical; Dr. P. S. Leisenring, M. L. Easterday, and J. H. Bender, laity. The Rev. G. H. Schur and Mr. W. P. Miller, were elected as Trustees of Carthage College. Provisions were made for the establishment of a number of new mission points in this State.

A BISHOP'S BODY

To Be Brought from France and Buried in Indiana.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Oct. 4.—Father Audran, pastor of St. Augustine Catholic Church at Jeffersonville, left that city yesterday for France. The object of his visit to that country is to disinter and bring back to Indiana the body of the Rt.-Rev. Gilbert Clestine Gene Lawrence de la Haliandiere, former Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Vincennes, who died in France many years ago, and who was the uncle of Father Audran. Bishop Haliandiere established the Sisters of Providence and all the other orders of the Catholic Church in Indiana.

At the time of entering the priesthood Bishop Haliandiere was a Count and a Judge in France, and was very wealthy. A great deal of his wealth was given in the cause of the church—over $100,000 in all. Father Audran will return with the body in two months, and the ceremonies at its interment at Vincennes will be most imposing.

HALCYON DAYS FOR HOGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., Oct. 3.—Never since the first settlement of Indiana has there been a larger crop of hickory, oak, and beech mast known than that of the present season. The nuts are now falling, and hogs that are running loose in the woods will soon be very fat. Farmers say that three weeks' feeding of corn, after the hogs have become fat on mast, will make the meat as hard and firm as if it had been fed on corn exclusively.

All cases of weak or lame back, headache, rheumatism, etc., will find relief by wearing Carter's Smartweed and Belladonna Backache Plaster.

New Life

is given by using BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. In the Winter it strengthens and warms the system; in the Spring it enriches the blood and conquers disease; in the Summer it gives tone to the nerves and digestive organs; in the Fall it enables the system to stand the shock of sudden changes.

In no way can disease be so surely prevented as by keeping the system in perfect condition. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS ensures perfect health through the changing seasons, it disarms the danger from impure water and miasmatic air, and it prevents Consumption, Kidney and Liver Disease, &c.

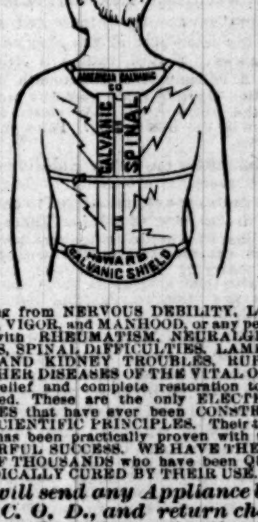
H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the well-known firm of H. S. Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C., writes, Dec. 5th, 1881:

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for malaria and nervous troubles, caused by overwork, with excellent results.

Beware of imitations. Ask for BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and *insist* on having it. Don't be imposed on with something recommended as *"just as good."* The genuine is made only by the Brown Chemical Co. Baltimore, Md.

IMPORTANT FACTS
TO THE SICK AND WELL.

ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC. WARRANTED ONE YEAR.



Suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, VIGOR, and MANHOOD, or any person afflicted with RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, PARALYSIS, SPINAL DIFFICULTIES, LAME BACK, LIVER AND KIDNEY TROUBLES, RUPTURES AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE VITAL ORGANS. Speedy relief and complete restoration to health guaranteed. These are the only ELECTRIC APPLIANCES that have ever been CONSTRUCTED UPON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES. Their thorough efficacy has been practically proven with the most WONDERFUL SUCCESS. WE HAVE THE TESTIMONY OF THOUSANDS who have been QUICKLY and RADICALLY CURED BY THEIR USE.

We will send any Appliance by express C. O. D., and return charges, with privilege of examination before payment.

The Howard Electro-Magnetic Insole.

Warm feet, perfect circulation, and prevent COLDS, RHEUMATISM, and disease. ONE DOLLAR secures it by mail at our expense and risk. Send for our ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, giving cuts of our Galvanic and Magnetic Appliances that have no equal in the world.

AMERICAN GALVANIC COMPANY,
134 MADISON-ST.,
Southwest Corner Clark, Chicago.

CENTAUR
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Pains in Back and Chest, Tooth Ache, Head Ache, and all other bodily pains and aches.

The Great Healing Remedy.

In all Flesh, Bone and Muscle ailments on Horses and other Animals, its effect is instantaneous and permanent.

Liniment

CHICAGO BASE-BALL PARK.

RAPER
COMMANDERY
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS,
OF INDIANAPOLIS,
VERSUS
ST. BERNARD
COMMANDERY
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS,
OF CHICAGO.

Competitive Drill for the elegant Challenge Standard and Championship of the U. S. lately won by ST. BERNARD from RAPER at Indianapolis, will take place at

CHICAGO BALL PARK
Oct. 9, at 3 p. m.

Tickets and Reserved Seats for sale at Lyon & Healy's Music Store.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
"Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot?"
GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO THE VETERAN,
UNCLE DAN EMMETT,
Author of "Dixie," "Old Dan Tucker," etc.,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 5.
Among the many who have kindly volunteered are the distinguished artists:
MR. J. K. EMMET (Fritz),
MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH,
COL. JNO. L. BURLEIGH
(of the Miln-Burleigh Combination),
MISS MAGGIE WILLETT,
MISS C. A. RYDER,
3 - HOLLYWOOD CHILDREN, - 3
MISS MINNIE MAY THOMPSON,
HARRY THORN,
MEALEY AND HAGUE,
PAUL DRESSER, JNO. F. SHERRY,
GOLDEN AND DRAYTON, and
UNCLE DAN EMMETT.
Remember—Thursday Afternoon, Oct. 5.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
FRIDAY NIGHT, OCT. 6,
Inter-Collegiate
Oratorical Contest.
The Annual Competition of Eight Leading Illinois Colleges for Prizes in Oratory.
MME. LENA HASTREITER
WILL SING.
First appearance since her return from Europe.
Reserved Seats at Box-Office.
Tickets 75, 50, and 25 cents.

EXPOSITION.
Open day and evening.
Admission: Adults, 25 Cts.; Children, 15 Cts.
THE GREATEST OF AMERICAN EXHIBITIONS
OF
INDUSTRY,
SCIENCE,
and ART.
Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
Liesegang's Orchestra and the Great Cornet Soloist, SIG. LIBERATI. Immense attendance.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
ONLY THREE NIGHTS MORE. The Very Positive Success,
MISS JEFFREYS-LEWIS
As BEATRICE (her original character) in Belasco's Emotional Society Drama,
LA BELLE RUSSE.
Saturday—Last BELLE RUSSE Matinee.
Monday—America's tragedienne, MISS MARY ANDERSON, as JULIET. Sale of seats begins this morning.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
SECOND WEEK. CONTINUED SUCCESS
HESS ACME OPERA CO.
This Thursday Eve. | CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
Friday, | OLIVETTE.
Sat. Matinee, Saturday, | MASCOTTE. FRA DIAVOLO.
SUNDAY, Oct. 8—One Week Only—MISS LAURA DON in A DAUGHTER OF THE NILE. The latest New York success.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,
Cor. Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY....Proprietor and Manager.
THIS EVENING,
THE EMINENT TRAGEDIAN, MR.
John McCullough,
AS
OTHELLO!
Friday evening—KING LEAR. Saturday Matinee—THE HUNCHBACK. Saturday evening—RICHARD III.
In active preparation—THE GLADIATOR.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Still Crowding the Theatre Every Night!
Remember, Last 3 Nights and Saturday Matinee of
J. K. EMMET
In his new play, the great success,
FRITZ AMONG THE GYPSIES.
Last chance to hear the New Songs, to see the REAL GYPSY CAMP, and the Beautiful Scenery.
Sunday, Oct. 8, Salsbury's Troubadours in GREENROOM FUN.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT! Sale of seats commences THIS THURSDAY MORNING for the greatest Fun Makers in the World,
SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS
Who present Bronson Howard's latest successful Three-Act Musical Novelty of
GREENROOM FUN!
ON SUNDAY EVENING, OCT. 8, for one week only. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

THE CHICAGO MUSEUM.
Lake Front, adjoining Exposition Building.
The Monster Whale, The Century Plant,
And other extraordinary Curiosities. Music and performances afternoon and evening. Open from 8 a. m. until 10:30 p. m. Admission, 25 cts.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
Owing to the enormous success of the sensational play, JESSE JAMES (hundreds turned from the door at 8 o'clock), you are requested as far as possible to purchase tickets during the day. BOX-OFFICE ALWAYS OPEN. J. H. MEADE, Manager.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted and West Madison Streets.
DAN'L SHELBY....Proprietor and Manager
Monday, Oct. 2, and during the week
BARRY and FAY
IN
IRISH ARISTOCRACY
at Muldoon's Picnic.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Extra performances Sunday afternoon and night.

HERSHEY MUSIC-HALL.
Commencing Wednesday, Oct. 4,
DR. TOWNSEND.
"PSYCHOLOGY AND MESMERISM."
Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.
Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.
151 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.
2-Ton Wagon Scale, $40; 4-Ton $60; "Little Detective," $3. Send for Price List.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The gambling rooms at No. 75 Clark street are not in the basement.

The collections from customs duties yesterday aggregated $8,910.54.

F. W. McClure, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, is at the Leland.

Adolph Helle has returned home after a three months' absence in German, France, and England.

Justice Wallace yesterday fined William McCarthy, a teamster, $10 for working and abusing a disabled horse.

The Rev. Dr. E. C. Mitchell, Professor of Hebrew in Regents Park College, England, is the guest of Dr. James I. Tucker, of this city.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $35,865, of which $28,984 was for spirits, $1,909 for cigars, $4,330 for tobacco, and $400 for beer.

The regular monthly meeting of the Old People's Home was held yesterday, Mrs. Temple, President, in the chair. Mrs. Parks reported: Cash, $323; merchandise, $35; miscellaneous, $25.

Ella Maria Wentland, of No. 66 Liberty street; George Beach, of No. 516 Wabash avenue; T. M. Leavitt, and Bridget Shanahan were placed in the County Jail yesterday to await trial for insanity.

George G. Wheeler and wife, of Sioux Falls, Ia.; Amos Green, of Quincy, Ill.; W. B. Sink, of Rockford, Ill.; J. L. Howard, of San Francisco, Cal.; and Col. W. J. Dawes, U. S. A., are at the Sherman.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was at 8 a. m., 65 degrees; 10 a. m., 70; 12 m., 73; 4 p. m., 70; 6 p. m., 69. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.82; 8 p. m., 29.78.

A. D. Elsworth, of Winona, Minn.; D. W. Peasley, of Burlington, Ia.; David Wadsworth, of Auburn, N. Y.; Eugene M. Hersey, of Bangor, Me.; W. H. Smith, of Portland, Ore.; W. S. Aldridge, of Rochester, N. Y.; and J. H. Mills, of Sandusky, O., are at the Tremont.

Thomas O'Neil, an expressman, fell from his wagon at the corner of Ewing and Canal streets yesterday when his horse ran away, and in falling severed an artery in his arm. He came near bleeding to death before a surgeon could be procured, and lies in a critical condition at his home.

George B. Loring, of Washington, D. C., Commissioner of Agriculture; Eugene Field, of Denver, Colo.; H. B. Chamberlin, of Cheyenne, W. T.; H. P. Wyvant, of New York; E. B. Martindale, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. G. Kohn, of New Orleans; and Dr. C. E. Graham, of Hull, England, are at the Pacific.

The West Side German Saloonkeepers' Association met at 54 West Lake street yesterday, and decided to hold a mass-meeting, to which all West Side German saloonkeepers are invited, on Oct. 25 at the above number. The meeting will discuss the prohibition question and the candidates for public office.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Marsh, of Sioux City, Colo.; William Woods, of New York; R. Worthington, of Dublin, Ireland; Hamilton Cassard, of Baltimore, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hart, of New Orleans; R. R. F. Barnatyne, of Winnipeg, Manitoba; and Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Thomas, of Greenwood, Wis., are at the Palmer.

The many-times-continued smoke-nuisance cases against the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company, the Dock & Dredging Company, and the tug men generally were on the sheet again at the Armory Police Court yesterday. Col. Cameron sent a note to the court asking that the cases be dismissed, the Health Department having authorized him to take such action. Navigation will soon close anyway.

The wife of Patrick Dunne, of 2933 Shields avenue, swore out a warrant at the armory yesterday against her husband, charging him with cruelty toward her. Her appearance was very ladylike, and her story was a pitiful one. She had only been married to Dunne three years, but in that time he had learned to abuse her shamefully, and, as she alleged, had finally turned her out of the very house which she had bought with her own hard earnings.

James Hughes, a watchman in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, was running along the track on Sixteenth street trying to catch a train yesterday afternoon, when his revolver fell from his pocket, and striking upon one of the rails was discharged, the ball taking effect in Hughes' left leg, entering just above the knee and coming out near the hip. The wound is not dangerous. He was removed to his home, No. 487 West Fourteenth street, by the Twelfth street patrol.

Having neither money nor work, and only impecunious friends, Herman Korlandowsky made the threat Monday night that he would kill himself, and he kept his word. His dead body was found about 7 o'clock yesterday morning in his room at No. 53 Hobbie street. There was an ugly bullet-hole in his right temple, and on the floor was a 32-calibre revolver with one chamber empty. Deceased was 46 years old, single, and a bartender by occupation, but had been out of employment about five months.

The Prisoners of War Association met at the Grand Pacific last evening for the purpose of arranging for the reunion of the Illinois State Association in this city on Oct. 18. The matter was talked over and a motion adopted that the association, while willing to coöperate to make the reunion a success, could not assume any responsibilities, and the Secretary was instructed to inform the State Association officers of this action and obtain from them additional information about the reunion and report to a meeting held in one week.

The regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Training-School for Nurses was held Tuesday at 239 Dearborn avenue. Fourteen members were present, Mrs. C. B. Laurrence presiding. The usual reports were submitted. The Soliciting Committee reported that $9,000 had been subscribed towards the building fund, leaving but $1,000 to be subscribed before the building can be commenced. It was decided that the annual meeting be held at the Palmer House Tuesday, Oct. 24, at 8 o'clock p. m., and that no subscriptions be called for at that time.

The annual meeting of the officers of the State Industrial School for Girls was held yesterday in the First M. E. Church Block. The President, Mrs. Beveridge, being prevented through sickness from attending, Mrs. L. H. Wardner presided. The Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. H. Gunn, reported receipts $4,780.79. There are in the school fifty-six children, and twenty-eight were put into homes during the year. The Sunday-school is in a flourishing condition. Mrs. Myra Bradwell, Treasurer, reported receipts $7,931.42, disbursements $7,555.69, on hand $730. The board then adjourned to the 14th inst.

Among the recent appointees to the National Naval Academy at Annapolis was Master Hugh W. Brockway, son of Recorder Brockway, of this city. Upon the surgical and medical examination he was rejected because of some technical infirmity. Upon an appeal to Secretary Chandler, and in consideration of the trifling character of the defect and of the military record and the services and sufferings of Maj. Brockway, the Secretary of the Navy waived the physical objection to the young man, and he having passed an excellent examination intellectually, his appointment was confirmed, and he is now enrolled in the service.

The Executive Committee of the West Side W. C. T. U. met yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Maughan on West Monroe street. It was the first meeting since the vacation. The fall work of the society was reported generally prosperous. The West Lake Street Industrial School, in charge of Mrs. Branch, and the Carroll Avenue School, in charge of Mrs. J. P. Engart, are open and flourishing. Plans for opening a new mission on Halsted street were discussed, and much good is expected from it. It will be called the West Side Mission of the W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Ben Hogan will be in charge. It is to be formally opened Friday evening.

The following convicts will go to Joliet this morning to serve out the sentences mentioned: One year—John Corle, larceny; John Thompson, burglary; Samuel Booth, robbery; John Smith, robbery; Michael Haitler, larceny; John McCarthy, burglary. Eighteen months—John Pulze, larceny; Mike Crowley, burglary. Two years—George Dankward, alias George Allen, burglary; John Shutz, burglary. Two years and six months—James Brogan, burglary. Five years—James, alias Foxey, Whalen, robbery. Six years—John Murray, robbery. Seven years—William Walters, burglary. Willie Rose, Ernest Williams, and Eddy Wardron are to be taken to the Reform School to remain three years.

A colored man named Milton Graves, who boarded a Lake street car near Dearborn last evening, got into a dispute with the conductor, and when the car reached Franklin street drew a revolver and threatened to shoot him. The row caused great excitement and drew a big crowd, and some one turned in an alarm for the patrol. The Harrison street wagon responded and a man who was making westward on Lake street at a lively gait was pointed out as the one who assaulted the conductor. The officers pursued him closely, and the man who was running rapidly stumbled at the stairs leading from the bridge approach to the dock and fell into the river. Signal-Sergt. Powers and Officer Myers rescued him only to learn that he was a tugman and had no connection with the street-car fight. Retracting their steps, the officers made a careful search, and eventually ran across Graves, who had secreted himself in a neighboring saloon. He was taken to the armory and booked for assault, Conductor L. M. Clatt appearing as the complaining witness.

Two "bats," or colored men, known as Scott T. Walker and Eugene J., alias "Honey," Hall, have long looked upon each other through jealous eyes, each claiming to be the better man of the two. Both have tried to "run" Fourth avenue, and each has a large retinue of admirers. Yesterday Walker, who had been boasting a good deal, met Hall in Sim Johnson's saloon on Fourth avenue, and a row at once ensued. They had a hand to hand fight first, and then after the firing of one shot in the saloon the fight was transferred to the walk and three more shots were fired at Hall by Walker, who, before he could fire the fifth shot, was arrested by Officer Shreve, while Officer Treharn took in Hall. Walker is booked at the armory for assault, while Hall is held as a witness. Hall was slightly cut about the head in the fight.

The Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum acknowledges with thanks the following cash donations for September: B. D. Magruder, $10; Harmon, Merriam & Co., $10; O. R. Keith & Co., $50; Mrs. S. M. Nickerson, $15; Henry W. King, $50; William H. Baker, $50; Cragin Bros., $5; L. L. Coburn, $10; C. Blair, $25; John R. Walsh, $25; Felix Marston & Blair, $15; Parkhurst & Wilkinson, $15; Lambert Tree, $25; J. C. Bundy, $5; Mrs. Hall Dow, $100; Mrs. Samuel Price, $5; Mrs. Phebe Carter, $5; Mrs. E. A. Washburn, $30; the Rev. O. S. Haskell, $5; cash, $10; W. C. Potter, $1; Mrs. G. A. Macomb, $1; John V. Farwell, $50; Abram Poole, $50; cash, $25; J. W. Doane, $20; M. A. Farwell, $10; Mrs. Thomas Howard, $5; John L. Thompson, $10; Charles A. Dupee, $10; F. H. Kales, $25; Philip Armour, $100; Henry Corwith, $20; Victor Lawson, $10; P. H. Smith, $25; C. E. Lapham, $5; W. D. Evart, $10.

Justice Prindiville yesterday held William Devine to the Criminal Court in $200 bail for selling liquor to minors. Devine runs the saloon at the Exposition, and schoolboys of tender age has patronized him. The same Justice fined Mary Crawford $10 for the same offense, the charge being changed to disorderly conduct. The way in which Mary suddenly found herself charged with the offense was rother peculiar. She was in court to testify in a replevin suit, and on the witness-stand she carelessly chanced to tell about selling wine and beer to some little boys in her saloon at Cummings. Mr. Paxton, of the Citizens' League, happened to be in court and heard this statement, and without any ado he swore out a warrant against the woman for selling liquor to minors. She pleaded guilty to the charge of disorderly conduct and paid the fine, preferring to do that rather than go to the Criminal Court.

The Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless held a regular monthly meeting yesterday in the club-room of the Tremont, Col. C. G. Hammond presiding. The Superintendent reported as follows: Admitted during the month, adults, 88; children, 61; total, 149. Of this number 73 adults and 32 children were dismissed. Number dismissed who were previously admitted, 31; surrendered children sent to the home, 12; helped to situations and homes, 19; sent to hospitals, 7; number of deaths during the month, 14; number in Home Oct. 1, adults, 31; children, 85; members of family, 23; total, 139. The report of the home school showed 90 pupils in attendance; that of the Burr Mission, 59. Bills amounting to $1,600 were ordered paid. A committee of two was appointed to confer with the health officers to the end that the immediate transfer of patients from the pest-house to the home may be prevented. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Mrs. Van H. Higgins were adopted.

AN UNPROVOKED OUTRAGE.

Ah Jue, an inoffensive Chinaman running a laundry at No. 1348 State street, started out at noon yesterday to visit a brother Celestial at the corner of Jefferson and Twelfth streets. He had crossed the Twelfth street bridge and had nearly reached the viaduct when he was assaulted by a young man, who pounded him on the head with the butt of a revolver and afterward shot him, the ball striking him in the back of the head, glancing along the skull, and coming out of the top of the head without having done serious damage. Officer Granger was the first to arrive at the bridge after the shooting, and questioned John Wheiland, "Dutchy" Wheiland's brother, who assists the bridgetender, and who denied that there had been any trouble there at all. Afterward Wheiland charged a young colored man named Lawson Conway with having made the assault, and Conway, who was found unloading a schooner near by, was arrested by Officer Klare and locked up at the armory. Officers Shanley and Dooley, of the West Twelfth Street Station, arrested Wheiland, who, in spite of the fact that he had smirched his face with coal dust, was immediately identified by Ah Jue. It was pretty generally believed at first that the colored man had made the assault, and it was thought that Wheiland's blackened face had misled the Chinaman. The prisoners were accordingly placed side by side at the Twelfth Street Station, and the Chinaman upon seeing them repeated his statement that Wheiland was his assailant. Young France, a son of the bridgetender, says that the colored man was the one who clubbed and shot the Chinaman, explaining that they were all standing together when the Chinaman passed, when Conway, who seemed a little drunk, said: "See me do him up," and started after him. A box of cartridges that fit the revolver used by the Chinaman's assailant was found in the colored man's satchel at the bridge-house, and the revolver was recovered from the Polk street bridgetender, who said that the colored man gave it to him. The handle shows plainly that it was used as a club, and one chamber is empty. These statements and facts seem to point to the "coon," who claims to be innocent, and says he was in a neighboring saloon at the time of the row. Justice Ingersoll will look into the case this morning.

THE CITY-HALL.

Scarlet-fever was reported from No. 99 Orchard and No. 53 Fry streets, and diphtheria was reported from No. 59 Mohawk street.

Mr. Whittaker, the foreman of Palmer & Co., of the Quintard Iron-Works, arrived yesterday to superintend the putting up of the Bridgeport pumps. He brought with him the plans for the setting of the battery of boilers.

Some one apparently intoxicated has put a sign on the lamp-post at the alley on Adams street, back of City-Hall, calling it Milwaukee avenue. A delegation of Fourteenth Warders was at the Mayor's office yesterdy protesting against the outrage, as they claim, inflicted upon them by the misnaming. The sign will be taken down.

The Committee on Public Buildings was to have met yesterday afternoon to consider the defective drainage system alleged to have been adopted in the new City-Hall. There was a large number of practical plumbers present to prove the utter worthlessness of wrought-iron pipe for carrying off excretions, and they brought with them specimens which had rotted out in a few months. Another meeting will soon be called.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: W. C. Craig, two-story and cellar dwelling, 42x44, Halsted street, near Fullerton avenue, to cost $8,000; C. H. McCormick, two-story and cellar dwelling, 42x44 feet, Belden avenue, near Sheffield street, to cost $8,000; Leo Schundt, two-story and basement dwelling, 52x66 feet, northeast corner Goethe and North State streets, to cost $45,000; William Westlake, five two-story and cellar dwellings, 100x44 feet, Nos. 3704 to 3712 Forest avenue, to cost $20,000; Scott & Gage, two-story and basement dwelling, 21x44 feet, No. 439 Wentworth avenue, to cost $4,000; H. M. Hooker, three two-story flats, 72x62 feet, Nos. 732 to 736 West Jackson street, to cost $25,000.

A RIGHT TO STEADY WORK.

"Mr. Cregier," said a rather irate individual yesterday to the usually pleasant-mannered Commissioner of Public Works, "I have a note for you from Mr. Waller, and I want you to put me to work right away."

"I want you to understand right here," said the Commissioner, "that I will not be dictated to. I went out of my way to find work for you, and you refused to take it. You want to dictate to me where I should place you. I want you to understand that if a man works for the city he can only find work where there is work to do."

"And I won't go there. I'm a mechanic, and so was my father before me. We're a family of mechanics. I've a right to work for the city where I please. I am a taxpayer these thirty years, and I want you to know I've a right, and I am a mechanic."

"I don't deny that you are a mechanic, but I won't be dictated to. Will you take the work where I will give it to you?"

"No, sir, not for two or three days and then be laid off. That wouldn't buy milk for the children."

"But if the work is through there you will get work somewhere else."

The man turned about on his heel, and said, "I want things square," and left in anger.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Commissioner Clark announces that he is in the field for renomination and election.

The Committee on Public Charities granted a "pass" to Charles Miller to Toronto, to Ella Randolph and child to Omaha, and to James P. Corcoran to Fond du Lac, and audited bills to the amount of $1,700.

The Committee on Public Service was engaged yesterday in fixing polling-places and appointing judges of election, but did not complete its work. It also considered the matter of redistricting the Twelfth Ward, and made some unimportant changes, which are liable to be reconsidered, however, at the board meeting today. The committee will meet again this morning at 10 o'clock to complete its work.

The hospital investigation will be resumed tomorrow, when the members of the Medical Board will be called as witnesses. Commissioner Mattocks will be represented by counsel, and a lively time is promised.

The Superintendent of the Insane Asylum reports that there were twenty-nine admissions to that institution for the month just closed, and that there were 469 patients under treatment Oct. 1. The deaths for September were eight, the number cured and discharged twenty-one, and the number of escapes three.

The case of the West Park Commissioners for the condemnation of land south of Douglas Park for boulevard purposes, which has been on trial in the County Court for several days, came to a close yesterday. In other words, the evidence and arguments are all in, and the case has gone to the jury. Up to a late hour in the afternoon the jury were wrangling over the case, and the understanding was that if a verdict was reached it would be sealed and returned today.

The sewer passing through the north side of the hospital lot has been discovered to be in very bad condition—imperfectly constructed—and the Warden recommends that it be rebuilt before the new buildings now in course of construction are gone forward with. It does not affect the hospital, it appears, having no direct connection with the sewage, but it is recommended that it be repaired or rebuilt at this time because it can be done much cheaper than it could be after the new buildings have been erected.

The Warden of the Poor-House submitted his monthly report yesterday, which shows that the admissions for September were 122, of whom fifty-nine were men, forty-seven women, nine boys, and seven girls. The discharges were 112, the deaths twenty-one, and the births twelve, leaving 720 in the institution, against 598 at the end of the previous month. Of the number now there 383 are men, 264 women, forty boys, and thirty-three girls. The number of cases of typhoid-fever are reported on the decrease.

The report of the Superintendent of Schools shows that his receipts from fines from the Justices of the Peace for the past year were about $683. Of this amount $510 was contributed by the country Justices, and only $173 by the city Justices. The details are wanting, but on the face of the report there is an injustice, unless it is conceded that there are more violations of the State laws in the country than in the city. Commissioner Klehm is looking the matter up, and at no distant day is likely to submit some pertinent inquiries on the subject. The facts are that there has always been a laxity on the part of the city Justices in turning over fines, or even making reports, and an interrogation into the whole subject would do no harm.

DYSENTERY AT THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Mention was made in yesterday's TRIBUNE of the prevalence of dysentery in a malignant form at the County Hospital, which had led to the isolation of the cases to prevent the spread of the disease. Last evening a reporter called at the institution to make further inquiry into the matter, and found that all that had been reported was true, and that the contagion had spread by the admission of a patient with the disease in a virulent form. Three patients recovering from typhoid-fever, it was found, had taken the disease and died, but the physician in charge was not prepared to say whether they caught it from occupying adjacent beds, or from using the same water-closets—the general opinion being that it is possible for the infection to spread from either cause. Under these circumstances, and giving the infected the benefit of the doubt, the exposed patients have been removed to temporary quarters in the dead-house, and in the ward from which they were removed the water-closets are being hourly disinfected. One of the five now down with the disease will die, it is thought, but there is no fear of the malady spreading to any extent.

A MOURNFUL PARTY.

SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE UNDERTAKERS.

The second annual meeting of the Undertakers' Association of Illinois was held yesterday forenoon in Greenebaum's Hall, on Fifth avenue, President Rogerson in the chair. The forenoon session was devoted to the reception of members, reports of committees, etc. Among the members from out of town were the following: Charles I. Benjamin, Saginaw, Mich., President of the National Association; G. W. Murphy, Quincy; J. R. Ochiltree, Homer; Eugene Daley, Joliet; Fred Cummings, Huntley; D. W. Baxter, Rochelle; Matthew Black, Wilmette; A. Kraus, Wilmington; A. H. Knapp, Sycamore; S. D. Underwood, Englewood; H. E. Kent, Marca; William Frith, Kankakee; William Senne, Oak Park; A. C. Burpee, Rockford; John Thompson, Peoria; J. Burchart, Sandwich; James Barker, Kewanee; James Gerharz, Lemont; Thomas H. De Motte, Eureka; F. F. Briggs, Matamoras; C. M. Cummings, Peoria; Thomas Wapples, Gibson City; J. H. Baker, Dwight; William Logan, Rockford; Matthew Fleming, Lake; C. Walter, Sandwich; C. Kampp, Wheaton; George W. Weston, Peoria; J. Howell, Brighton; W. McL. Wadsworth, Dixon; W. F. Hegg, Delavan; A. S. Haibert, Newark. Nearly all the undertakers of prominence in the city were present.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—G. W. Murphy, Quincy; Vice-Presidents—J. A. Palmer, Elgin; William Frith, Kankakee; D. W. Baxter, Rochelle; C. P. Walters, Sandwich; Secretary—E. B. Perrigo, Chicago; Treasurer—A. B. Russ, Chicago.

After the appointment of committees, the association adjourned until this morning.

In the evening a banquet was tendered the association by some of the leading coffin manufacturers of this city. Nearly 200 sat down to a very elegant supper, and, though there were plenty of baked meats, there was certainly nothing suggestive of a funeral about them. The faces at the tables were nearly all jolly ones, and a stranger could never guess the avocation of the banqueters. There were ornaments and flowers in profusion, but nothing that would suggest coffins, hearses, or plumes. The music, too, was of an inspiring kind—no Dead March in Saul, but gems from the operas, National airs, etc. That community of interest that is supposed to exist between the undertakers and the doctors was shown by giving the place of honor to a number of M. D.'s, the latter seeming quite at home as guests of a profession to which it is unkindly said they sometimes furnish a subject.

The President of the association, Mr. J Rogerson, called on Mr. A. B. Russ, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, to welcome the guests, and this was done in a few well-chosen words. Mr. Russ was followed by Mr. J. W. Murphy, of Quincy, the newly-elected President, who returned thanks for the hospitable manner in which the Chicago manufacturers had entertained the members. He hoped all those present would attend the meeting next year at Quincy, when they would be well taken care of.

Speeches were also made by Mr. Benjamin, of Saginaw; J. T. Richards, of the Chicago Coffin Company; Mr. Whetsett, of the Stein Manufacturing Company; Mr. L. Hornthal, and others. Prof. Davis, of Bennett Medical College, invited the association to visit the college at 10 o'clock this morning to witness some practical lessons on embalming, illustrated by actual operation on a subject. After a few more speeches the merry undertakers separated.

The association has accepted the offer of Prof. Davis, and will visit Bennett Medical College this morning. In the afternoon the visitors will be taken in carriages for a ride through the parks and boulevards.

THE GRAND LODGES.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE EXALTED MASONS.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of Illinois resumed its annual session at McCormick Hall yesterday morning, and devoted the whole day to routine business, little of which was of general interest.

Treasurer Egan reported receipts of $63,143.34 and expenditures of $31,258.70, the balance being $31,884.64, of which $31,508 belong to the general fund and $376.20 to the charity fund.

The Finance Committee reported that they had audited the accounts of the Treasurer and Secretary, and found them correct.

The matter of a system of checks, to prevent defalcations, was called up, and laid over for a year, the committee saying that they had the subject under consideration.

Ex-Secretary Burrill was admitted to the hall, and, by his request, was permitted to speak in self-vindication. He didn't say much—simply that he was not guilty of embezzling the Grand Lodge funds, and then he broke down and retired.

The Committee on Chartered Lodges recommended that charters be issued to A. D. Van Meter lodge at Cantrall and Crete at Crete; that the dispensation to Sullivan lodge be continued for one year; and that the petition of New Liberty be rejected. Concurred in.

The following officers were elected: Grand Master, Daniel M. Browning; Deputy Grand Master, John R. Thomas, Metropolis; Senior Grand Warden, Henry C. Cleveland, Rock Island; Junior Grand Warden, A. T. Darral; Grand Treasurer, W. M. Egan; Secretary, Loyal L. Munn, Freeport.

P. G. M. Henry W. Rothert, of Iowa, was introduced, and received with the usual honors.

The Committee on Chartered Lodges submitted the following statement of the numerical strength of the order in Illinois:

Lodges, 684; raised, $2,345; admitted, 827; reinstated, 366; died, 460; demitted, 1,504; suspended, 895; expelled, 40; increase for year, 674; present membership, 38,521.

The labor will end today.

SCOTTISH RITE BODIES.

The annual reunion of the Scottish Rite bodies for the exemplification of the degrees is holding in this city, and will last three days. A Lodge of Perfection was opened yesterday afternoon. Today there will be a Council of Princes and Rose Croix, and tomorrow night the Consistory. Twenty-four candidates are going through.

EASTERN STAR.

The Grand Chapter Eastern Star devoted yesterday to routine business, and adopted an ode-book prepared by Mrs. Jennie E. Matthews and Mrs. Lorraine J. Pitkin. The following officers were elected: W. G. M., Mrs. J. F. Cozine, Rockford; W. G. P., John F. Dickinson, Erie; A. G. M., Mrs. Jennie A. Walker, Aurora; A. G. P., Thomas Ruggles, Hamilton; G. Secretary, Mary A. Beale, Chicago; G. T., Mrs. M. A. Mann, Peoria; G. C., Mrs. Sue A. Sanders, Delavan.

The remaining business will be disposed of today.

THAT POISONED BOUQUET.

WHAT MRS. SCOVILLE HAS TO SAY ABOUT IT.

Mrs. Frances M. Scoville, sister of the late Charles J. Guiteau, was interviewed yesterday about the alleged poisoned bouquet which was handed to the assasin the day before his execution. The lady was found at the office of her attorney, Mr. R. P. Blanchard, and was perfectly ready to talk. The reporter asked if she had seen the Washington telegram in the morning papers, which stated that Prof. Tilden had found five grains of arsenic in one of the flowers. Mrs. Scoville said she had seen the report and was much amazed at the continued repetition of the story. She affirmed that she knew nothing of any poison being placed in the flowers, and gave her account of the presentation of the bouquet as follows:

"On Thursday, the day before my brother's execution, I had thought of taking him a bouquet, and said so to Mrs. Ray, at whose house I boarded. But I forgot to get the flowers and started to the jail for my last visit to Charles without them. Miss Chevalier, Corresponding Secretary of the Society for the Protection of the Insane, my brother John, and little girl Bertha were with me in the carriage. I am nearly sure that there was some one else there, and almost equally sure that it was Mr. Lloyd, the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. On our way to the jail I saw a greenhouse by the roadside and I remembered the flowers, and told John about getting them. John got out and went up to the greenhouse, where he told the florist to give him the best bouquet he could for a dollar. The man brought out the bouquet, which was wrapped in tissue paper. John wanted to see what he had paid for, and the man took off the paper. We all looked at and smelled the flowers, and then the florist rewrapped them. I think it was Miss Chevalier who carried the bouquet from there to the jail. When we got there we had to wait some time in the Warden's room, and the

BOUQUET WAS LAID ON A SMALL TABLE.

It was still covered with the paper, and nobody could have touched it without us seeing, although there were a number passing to and fro. At last John handed the flowers to young Crocker, the son of the Warden, and he took them inside. I am sure he did not put the poison in. I wish you would put that down."

The reporter suggested that no insinuation of the kind had been made as to young Crocker, and the lady resumed:

"The paper was unopened then and I don't know when the paper was taken off. Possibly Charley Reed took it off before he handed it to my brother. All I know is that when Reed came out he was very much affected. He said he wanted to tell me how much Charley thought of the flowers; that it was the first time he had ever seen him weep. After some further delay we were admitted inside. Then I found my brother very much excited because he had been put back into his cell, and they would not let me in with him. Warden Crocker stood at the door and a guard stood close behind me. Dr. Hicks was inside with my brother. After a good deal of talk we got Charles quieted and I gave up the idea of going into his cell. Last winter he had refused to kiss me good-by, but I thought as this was the last time I would kiss him, and I asked him if he would kiss me. He said he would; that it should go down to history that he had kissed me through the bars of his cell. Then he came and kissed me two or three times. We talked about mother, and he said he would see her in Heaven. He replied that he did not know much of her and would be glad to make her acquaintance. Oh, he was just as crazy as could be. He talked of the execution and said he hoped the President would not weaken at the last minute and have him shut up for life. I said: 'Why, Charles, you seem to be actually glad to go,' and he answered 'You bet your life I'm glad to go.' Then I noticed the flowers on his window-sill, and to divert his attention spoke to him about them. He said they were very nice and smelt them. Then he put them back, and I never saw them again."

The reporter asked Mrs. Scoville if she had anything to add to her statement. She replied:

"They were a little ashamed that they did not let me in the cell, and they

WERE OBLIGED TO GET UP SOMETHING.

Last winter they started the poisoned-pellet story, and I was not allowed to go Charley's cell for fear I should give him poisoned pellets from my mouth. How could I do that without exposing myself to the danger of poison. It is ridiculous. They say in this telegram that the quantity of arsenic was so great that it would have defeated the end sought. Now you say for me that Mrs. Scoville knows enough about medicine to know the effect of an overdose. I did not put any arsenic in the flowers, and don't know who did so. Some fool did it."

"Yes," broke in Mr. Blanchard, "some crank of the Mason order."

"Why should I have given him poison," said Mrs. Scoville in conclusion, "so long as they did not clear him on the ground of insanity I did not care how he died. I did not see the disgrace which people think attaches to hanging, for he was hanged unjustly. Women have said to me since this story was started that they would have given him poison if he had been their brother, but I don't see it in that way. Anyhow, I didn't do so, and don't know who did."

HORRIBLE BEEF.

WHAT A REPORTER SAW YESTERDAY AT THE STOCK-YARDS.

"There goes some Chicago beef," said a man at the Stock-Yards yesterday morning when ten head of the most sickly-looking cattle imaginable were being driven and pounded in an inhuman manner by three drovers to a slaughter-house on Archer avenue. "I suppose," said the individual, who appeared to be a visitor, "that such stuff will be offered in some of the butchers shops for sale tomorrow, and if they saw it now who would buy it?" The above remarks are of vital importance and interest a certain class of Chicago's population to a great degree. That such cattle should be offered for consumption is a crime for which the punishment is inadequate. Of course none of the wealthier class are liable to come in contact with such food, but they are who buy their meats from small-fry butchers who are supplied from the Jackson street market. Following the drove down the street for a block the reporter was given a good opportunity to judge the condition of the animals. Several of the beasts had open running sores on their sides; their shanks were destitute of hide, and the blood that trickled down them formed a feast for a multitude of insects. On reaching the corner of Fortieth and Halsted streets one of the beasts was so exhausted that it refused to go any farther, despite the inhuman blows that were rained upon its back. An individual who had a pole with a big spear in one end handed it to the drover, and with it he stabbed the poor beast several times in the head and sides, and on one occasion went so far as to try and gouge out its eyes. He was prevented from doing this, however, by several humane persons who were onlookers and who threatened to have him arrested if he did not desist in his cruel practices. Finally a cart was procured and the beast was hauled to the slaughter-house. The others of the herd were so famished for both water and food that they gored each other frightfully in the sides in endeavoring to quench their thirst from water in a pond which was putrid from the wallowings of innumerable hogs who cooled their skins in it on their way to the slaughter-house. However, the poor beasts apparently looked upon the fluid as a luxury, and drank it eagerly until driven away by the drovers to the slaughter-houses, and today they will adorn some butcher's stall as first-class beef. Pursuing his investigations, the reporter entered the Stock-Yards to see whether there were any more of the same class of animals contained therein. Strange to say, there was no difficulty in finding many of the same kind. The individuals who deal in such stock are scalpers, and the term is aptly applied. Finding a commission man who is conversant with the operations of these scalpers, he was asked to give a few points relative to the trade in such animals. "Well," said the commission man, "they are what are called distillery cattle—that is, they are purchased here at the Stock-Yards for a small sum and shipped to a country distillery, where they are swelled up on swill, etc., after which they are reshipped to this market, and from appearances are fat cattle; but they never deceive a man in the business."

"Is there always a good market for such goods?" queried the reporter.

"Well, yes; but the trade is confined to small butchers on Jackson street, who dress them up in first-class shape and derive a good profit."

"What is the market price for such animals?"

"Well, you can buy all you want for 3½ cents per pound."

"And the beef is sold at 10 and 11 cents?"

"I believe that is what they receive for it."

On Jackson street are sundry meat-markets which supply butchers whose capital is insufficient to engage in slaughtering their own beef. The Jackson street butchers have agents who, being unable to cope with first-class buyers at the Stock-Yards, purchase all cattle that are rejected. The condition of the cattle is not so much thought of. They are purchased for a mere nothing, and if they are able to walk to the slaughter-houses there is an immense profit in them. When they are unable to walk a dray is procured and they are carted there, but the profit is not so much, as it costs $2 for cartage. Very few butchers who have a respectable trade care to patronize the Jackson street market, and those who cater to the trade of the indigent are compelled to go where the carcass is the cheapest. However, if they could have a look at the business at the Stock-Yards that will be offered for beef today it is possible that they would swear off eating beef for some time, if not forever.

HOG-STEALING.

ANOTHER BAND OF SWINE PILFERERS.

There is at present a gang of hog-thieves whose depredations it is said throw the machinations of the old Stock-Yard gang clear in the shade. Although they do not work in Chicago or at the Stock-Yards, the losses that two railroad companies have had to pay to shippers whose hogs had been stolen from the cars while en route to Chicago approximate several thousand dollars. How long the scheme has been in operation is not definitely known, but during the past three weeks a great number of porkers has failed to turn up at the Stock-Yards. The managers were notified and men were appointed to hunt down the man or men who were reaping such a rich harvest. A few nights ago a stock-train was broken into a short distance from Chicago, while standing on a side-track, and a large number of hogs stolen. The doors were moved from their fastenings while the job was being performed, and when finished were adjusted in such a manner that nothing of the matter was known until the train reached the Stock-Yards, when the number of hogs in the cars failed to tally with the shipper's contract. The usual kick took place, but how it resulted is unknown. An arrest was made yesterday, but it turned out to be that of the wrong man.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education for District No. 1 was held Tuesday evening. A large amount of routine business was transacted, including the auditing and paying of bills aggregating about $6,000. The Committee on School Sites was instructed to contract for the purchase of a large lot in Wrightwood and another in Wecklerville, subject to the approval of a majority of the voters of the district. The work on the new school-house on Diversy street is progressing as fast as possible.

The Board of Trustees met yesterday afternoon pursuant to adjournment. The tax levy for Lincoln Park was fixed at $4,000.

The Chicago & Evanston Railroad matter was postponed, as the board understood the company would settle for the right of way in a manner satisfactorily to the people, and to give further time the board adjourned till Tuesday.

EVANSTON.

A caucus will be held at the town-hall Monday from 4 to 7 p. m. to select six delegates to the Sixth Senatorial Convention.

Cards announce the marriage of Mr. T. H. Scott and Miss Edith W. Keibben, of St. Louis, to take place Oct. 10.

The Lecture Committee of the senior class have engaged the following for their course: Three illustrated lectures by Mr. H. H. Ragan, to come the last week of October, followed by Joseph Cook, J. W. Danenhower, A. A. Willits, and Remeyi, later in the season.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Bread-Making.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHEROKEE, Ia., Oct. 3.—I see by THE TRIBUNE that Mrs. Ewing has been giving lectures and lessons on bread-making in Chicago, and think she could do missionary work if she would transfer her field of labors to Iowa. I have traveled over a good portion of this State recently, and am induced to believe from bitter experience that the art of bread-making is sadly misunderstood, and that there is imminent need among all classes for instruction on the subject. Bad food, and notably bad bread, is a fruitful source of intemperance, and if the Woman's Christian Temperance Union would employ Mrs. Ewing to visit and give a course of bread-making lessons in every town in Iowa they would do more toward making the State clean and healty than they can accomplish in a dozen years by all their efforts to enforce prohibitory laws.

A FRIEND OF TEMPERANCE.

Speculative Railroad Building.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—I notice your editorial in Tuesday morning's issue on the subject of "Speculation in Useless Railways." It is timely. The public needs a warning that it may avoid disaster. The building of useless railroads precipitated the panic of 1873. A similar condition of things is now impending. The "Nickel Plate" seems to be a case in point. It lies parallel to and close by another well-established road for nearly its entire length. The old roads are thoroughly equipped and competent to do all the business they can get. One of them has thus far found a single track adequate to its necessities. Evidently the "Nickel Plate" has no raison d'etre. The New York, West Shore & Buffalo seems to be another unnecessary railroad. For the entire distance from Albany to Buffalo it runs contiguous to the New York Central, passing through the same towns and cities and drawing its local traffic from identical territory. But the New York Central is a first-class four-track road, entirely competent to attend to all the local business it can get. Its bonded indebtedness is $43,500 per mile, while that of the new road, when completed as proposed, will be $117,650 per mil. The very reliable *Railroad Gazette* is my authority for these figures. What conclusion shall we draw from these facts? Evidently here is another road built to sell. Who wants to buy?

CAUTION.

A FINE SHOWING

Made by the Kansas Land Department of the Union Pacific Railway at the St. Louis Fair—Kansas Beyond Doubt in the Lead for Agricultural Products.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 3.—The attendance at the fair was by far the largest in the history of the association. The hotels are crowded to their utmost capacity, from three to ten persons being crowded into every bedroom, while the halls and parlors are filled with cots closely packed together. The exhibits in the different departments in the fair-grounds are fine, but the one which attracts the undivided attention of the visitors is that of the Kansas Land Department of the Union Pacific Railway.

Their display occupies about sixty feet space on the northern side of the central aisle, and is one of unquestioned merit and decorated in superb style. It consists of the main part of their exhibit which won the blue ribbon at the Minneapolis Fair, with some valuable additions. The display, as presented to me, consists of samples of the various grains, grasses, vegetables, wood, coal, stone, and fruits indigenous to the State of Kansas, and all arrayed in the highest artistic taste, and in about the following order as to number: forty different varieties of wheat, thirty of oats, sixty-five different kinds of native Kansas grasses, a fine display of different varieties of rye, barley, sorghum, broom-corn, etc. The fruit and vegetable exhibit is one of the largest and finest I have ever seen, embracing forty-five different kinds of apples, thirty of potatoes, fifteen of onions, and a large number of varieties of grapes, pears, peaches, and quinces, all of the finest quality imaginable. Indeed the fact is getting to be well known that whenever Kansas puts herself forward to make a display of her agricultural products she is always ahead of anything shown, and sure to carry away the first premium. How it will be here as to the premium I cannot say, but she has certainly made the finest showing of agricultural products that St. Louis ever saw, and one deserving of the first prize. The display is arranged and decorated in a very artistic manner, and in a way that does great credit to the Land Department of the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific Railway. At each end of the display is a large vase made entirely of different varieties of grain, and containing a bouquet of Kansas grasses reaching to the ceiling, eighteen or twenty feet in hight. In front, in the centre, are two obelisks, each eighteen feet high, one being made entirely of the fruits of Kansas, and the other of grain. The latter is covered in heiroglyphics in millet in the exact imitation of Cleopatra's needle. In the centre of the display in the background are two large signs, each thirty feet long, composed entirely of grasses and grain, in the revived old English style of illuminated letters, reading "Union Pacific Railway; Kansas Products." The background shows numerous designs in grain, stars, crescents, etc.

Not being able to secure enough space in the agricultural hall to show all the samples, Mr. Gilmore has erected in the rear a large tent, called the Kansas Annex, in which are displayed in addition to those already enumerated specimens of wool and vegetables. Wheat is shown which yielded sixty-one bushels per acre, and grown on upland soil at that; corn in the stalk, eighteen feet high, and sorghum and broom-corn equally tall. An interesting feature of the display is some sacks of flour from the Ellis Mills, Ellis, Kas., which are located 320 miles west of Kansas City, and in what was formerly known as the "Great American Desert." In the display I noticed the following card, an extract from the report of the State Board of Agriculture of Kansas: "Corn crop of 1882, 200,000,000 bushels; wheat crop, 35,000,000 bushels," all of which shows Kansas is rapidly taking the lead in agriculture as well as stock-raising.

C. H. W.

A WINTER RESORT.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Sept. 21.—Gen. Russell Hastings, who, it will be remembered, married Miss Platt, niece of President Hayes, at the Executive Mansion in 1878, has purchased the property in Bermuda Island known as "Fairyland," where he proposes building a house for a winter home. Several Americans, among them Rufus Hatch, have already purchased homes in this beautiful island, where the thermometer never in winter indicates lower than 54 degrees, and the tenderest flowers bloom in profusion all winter.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, sending pure blood to the brain, gives a sound mind in a sound body.

POND VS. POND.

This Celebrated Divorce Case Once More Makes Its Appearance in the Boston Courts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The celebrated divorce case of Pond vs. Pond came up in court again today, when counsel for Isabel Stone Pond, the respondent, filed a motion to continue the case until the next term, and submitted in support thereof an affidavit from his client. In this affidavit Mrs. Pond asserts that the libel was unexpected by her, it having been kept from the lists for two terms, although it was filed on Aug. 9, 1881. As she had been refused alimony in the former case, she had returned to her profession of vocalism in order to gain a living, and, as it had become extremely difficult to secure engagements in this country on account of the notoriety she had acquired in the former case, she had accepted engagements in England. Hearing of the new libel, she had returned to Boston in August last to contest it. She was obliged to return to England, however, to fill important engagements, one of which was on Oct. 10. She therefore prayed for a continuance until the April term of next year.

R. M. Morse, on behalf of Maj. Pond, stated that his libel had been listed as soon as possible, and that any delay was due to the fact that the court had not until recently acted upon the exceptions filed in the former case. He urged that Mrs. Pond's affidavit was not of such specific nature as to warrant a continuance. The court will give its decision tomorrow.

FATAL RUNAWAY.

A Memphis Belle Killed in Nashville by Jumping from a Vehicle Drawn by a Runaway Team.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 4.—At 6 o'clock this evening, while Charles D. Porter, son of Ex-Gov. Porter; Miss Alice Rains, daughter of Felix R. Rains; George Burton, and Miss Laura Ensley were driving in East Nashville, the horse attached to the drag in which they were seated became frightened at the corner of Woodland and Seventh streets and ran away. Miss Ensley leaped from the vehicle at the corner of Woodland and Ninth streets, and fell on her head. Mr. Burton jumped out fifty yards beyond, and landed on his right foot. Mr. Porter and Miss Rains remained in the drag and succeeded in stopping the horses after they had proceeded half a mile. Miss Ensley was conveyed to a neighboring house in an unconscious condition, in which she remained until twenty minutes past 8 o'clock, when she breathed her last. Miss Ensley was the only daughter of Enoch Ensley, of Memphis, and was one of the belles of that city. She was universally beloved, and her death is deeply regretted.

1,400 MILES ON A BICYCLE.

CHEYENNE, W. T., Oct. 4.—Will Rose, a journalist and bicycle tourist, of Danville, Ill., who started for San Francisco on a bicycle six weeks ago, is here. On account of the lateness of the season and the advice received, he will go no further on account of the danger of getting snow-bound in the mountains. Rose came 1,400 miles on a bicycle all alone.

OPENING.

The Parisian Suit Company's, corner State and Monroe streets, opening occurs today. The ladies should not fail to attend, as this firm will have the finest exhibit of fine garments that was ever shown in this city.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15 cents. Druggists.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses were issued yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
Frederick Lau, Chicago	21
Louisa Kestner, Chicago	21
John Warszafski, Chicago	26
Mary Baber, Chicago	18
John Grabowski, Chicago	21
Mary Florowna, Chicago	25
John F. Burkett, Bourbon, Ind	25
Dora B. Weimer, Warsaw, Ind	22
Hans Hanson, Chicago	24
Jennie Larson, Chicago	19
Peter H. Borearenson, Bremen	30
Catharine M. Rock, Bremen	27
Frank Pettis, Elgin	29
Lottie Pope, Elgin	34
Charles Shepard, Chicago	30
Lizzie Lammert, Chicago	27
Hinderickes Huezenger, Chicago	21
Sophia Ostinck, Chicago	30
Nils Larson, Chicago	37
Tilda Monson, Chicago	33
John Hellenback, Chicago	24
Clara Beerman, Chicago	21
Christopher Jewell, Chicago	27
Annie C. Haagens, Chicago	18
Thomas W. Ryan, Chicago	34
Mary K. Nicholson, Chicago	24
William L. Biron, St. Paul, Minn	43
Elizabeth Temple, St. Paul, Minn	32
Henry Kaufman, Jefferson	19
Wilhelmina Duwe, Jefferson	18
Franz Pooch, Bloomington, Ill	26
Hulda Hogsprung, Bloomington, Ill	19
August Kraus, Chicago	22
Anna Krupka, Chicago	22
John Rathacker, Philadelphia	24
Louisa Gehring, Chicago	24
George L. Badger, Chicago	30
Mary Miller, Chicago	29
W. Otto Hennings, Chicago	43
Bridget B. Turnan, Chicago	29
Clayton C. Mason, Chicago	21
Carrie E. Richards, Chicago	19
Charles Kesler, Chicago	25
Augusta Brueggert, Chicago	21
Carl Larsen, Chicago	24
Clara Erickson, Chicago	26
William Anderson, Chicago	22
Emma Arlanson, Chicago	22
John G. C. Helsey, Chicago	23
Mary P. Clancy, Chicago	21
Frank Brown, Lake	27
Mary Finigan, Lake	17
Stanislaus Tyrakowski, Chicago	28
Josephine Masarska, Chicago	20
Norbert Brauchand, Chicago	41
Martine S. Harbour, Chicago	41
Julius E. Eckart, Chicago	47
Maria Pevestorf, Chicago	34
Michael J. Finnegan, Chicago	25
Nellie E. Ford, Chicago	19
George Hub, Chicago	30
Anna Klopf, Chicago	30
Bernhardt Kougen, Chicago	27
Mary Ulrich, Chicago	24
William J. Blair, Wainlow, Ind	29
Minnie Schultz, Wainlow, Ind	19
Franz Flascher, Chicago	45
Johanna Boehine, Chicago	38
Robert S. Brown, Chicago	37
Kittie J. Moore, Chicago	27
Swen Olson, Chicago	28
Annie Bohn, Chicago	27
Roderick S. Thomas, Lapeer, Mich	24
Emma S. Baker, Austin, Ill	22
Etham M. Wilson, Chicago	37
Ella Hutchins, Chicago	28
Siegfried Blum, Chicago	24
Paulina Schwartz, Chicago	24
Peter Wellaud, Chicago	27
Annie Huels, Chicago	22

DEATHS.

LITTLE—In Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 30, Mrs. Margaret E. Little, relict of William T. Little Sr. and mother of Mrs. S. G. Prince, of this city, aged 74 years.

SISSON—The funeral service of Edward Sisson will take place at his late residence, 161 Twenty-fifth-st., Thursday, Oct. 5, at 1 p. m.

SHALIN—On the 3d Andrews La Roy Shalin, aged 5 years, son of Albert Shalin.

☞ Toronto papers please copy.

JOY—Oct. 4, at his parents' residence, No. 166 West Polk-st., John J., beloved son of Patrick and Ellen Joy, aged 28 years.

☞ Rochester papers please copy.

HANNON—Annie M. McCarthy, beloved wife of P. M. Hannon, aged 23 years and 9 months, at her residence, 467 West Indiana st.

Funeral Friday at 10 a. m. to St. Columbkill Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by cars to Calvary.

TEN EYCK—At her late residence, No. 302 Michigan-av., Oct. 4, Jennie, wife of W. C. Ten Eyck.

Remains will be taken to her parents' home, Columbus, Wis., for burial.

VAUGHAN—Oct. 3, Bridget, beloved wife of Patrick Vaughan, aged 44 years.

Funeral from late residence, No. 56 Ashley-st., Thursday, Oct. 5, at 11:30 a. m. to St. Columbkill Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POLITICAL.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Young Men's Republican Club of the Thirteenth Ward this evening at Benz's hall, No. 786 West Lake.

MISCELLANEOUS.

N. O. LATTIMORE WILL LEAD THE noon meeting in the Y. M. C. A. lecture-room today.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the Illinois Social Science Association will be held today and tomorrow at the Clark Street Methodist Church. The following program will be presented today: Meeting of the Board of Management, 9:30 till 10:30; meeting of the association and reading of reports, 10:30 till 12 m. At 2 p. m., "Theoretical and Practical Aspects of Social Science" (President's address), Mrs. Helen E. Starrett; "What Must We Teach Our Boys?" Prof. Geo. Howland; discussion.

THE REV. F. W. CONRAD, D. D., editor of the "Lutheran Observer," Philadelphia, Pa., will preach this evening at the hall of the Grace English Lutheran Church, corner Chicago-av. and Sedgwick-st., at 7:30 o'clock.

UNIFORM SUITS

FOR RAILROAD MEN AND FIREMEN ARE NOW READY, MADE IN BOTH THE DOUBLE AND SINGLE-BREASTED SACK STYLES, WITH RING BUTTONS AND EYELETS SO THAT THEY CAN BE WORN EITHER FOR CIVILIAN OR UNIFORM PURPOSES. COLORS WARRANTED FAST AS SHOWN BY THE ACID TESTS.

OUR BUSINESS SUIT STOCK IS NOW IN ELEGANT CONDITION AND WORTHY OF CAREFUL ATTENTION FROM THOSE WHO SEEK TO DRESS WELL FOR A REASONABLE SUM OF MONEY.

F. M. ATWOOD,

SUCCESSOR TO

A. J. NUTTING & CO.,

104 & 106 MADISON-ST.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

AT AUCTION!

Thursday, Oct. 5th,

AT 9:30,

Fancy Goods!

The largest stock ever offered in this city, consisting of Bohemian Vases, Cologne Sets, Mantel Sets, China Tea and Dinner Sets, Motto Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Cuspidores, Card Stands, Cut Glassware, and a full assortment of Majolica Ware.

Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS,

Thursday, Oct. 5, 9:30 a. m.

Clothing, Hosiery, Underwear, Carpets, &c. &c.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By A. KAHN & CO., 180 Monroe-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Thursday Morning, Oct. 5, at 9 o'clk.

Full Assortment New Fall Goods.

JAMES P. McNAMARA, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HOSIERY, &c.,

FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. 6, at 9 o'clock.

JAMES P. McNAMARA, Auctioneer.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 111 and 113 Wabash av.

AUCTION SALE DRY GOODS, GLOVES, CAPS, &c., THIS MORNING, OCT. 5, AT 10.

SPECIAL SALE CARPETS, in quantities to suit, TOMORROW (FRIDAY), AT 10 A. M., AT 111 & 113 WABASH-AV.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

CHURCH'S ELEGANT STOCK OF HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS will be sold out Friday, Oct. 6, 10 a. m., at 280 Wabash-av.

IMPORTED BULBS Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses,

And all other sorts for Fall Planting. Largest assortment ever shown in Chicago. Illustrated Catalogue free. Send for it.

Hiram Sibley & Co., SEEDMEN, 200-206 Randolph St.,

NEW & ELEGANT ST CLAIR HOTEL [illegible] CINCINNATI, O.

Candy — Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Candy — KRANZ'S CONFECTIONS are famous the world over. Wholesale and retail. Special rates on large orders. JNO. KRANZ, manufacturer, 80 State-st.

BIRDS — KAEMPFER'S Food for MOCKING BIRDS, At his Bird Store, 127 Clark-st.

LIPMAN'S Loan Office, 99 Madison-st. Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

TO RENT.

Second Floor Front Office in Tribune Building.

WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

HATS — 10,000 FINE HATS, ALL STYLES, $1 TO $2.50. LESTER'S, 10 North Clark.

UNIFORM SUITS
...OAD MEN AND FIREMEN ARE ...Y, MADE IN BOTH THE DOUBLE ...LE-BREASTED SACK STYLES, ... BUTTONS AND EYELETS SO ... CAN BE WORN EITHER FOR ...R UNIFORM PURPOSES. COL... ...ANTED FAST AS SHOWN BY ...TESTS.
...INESS SUIT STOCK IS NOW IN ... CONDITION AND WORTHY OF ...ATTENTION FROM THOSE WHO ...RESS WELL FOR A REASONA... ...F MONEY.
...I. ATWOOD, SUCCESSOR TO ... NUTTING & CO., ...04 & 106 ...DISON-ST.
GEO. P. GORE & CO. AUCTION! ...sday, Oct. 5th, AT 9:30, ...ncy Goods! ...stock ever offered in this city, consisting ...n Vases, Cologne Sets, Mantel Sets, ...d Dinner Sets, Motto Cups and Saucers, ...dores, Card Stands, Cut Glassware, and a ...t of Majolica Ware. ...ked for country merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...EGULAR TRADE SALE ...Y GOODS, ...rsday, Oct. 5, 9:30 a. m. ...Hosiery, Underwear, Carpets, &c., &c. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
By A. KAHN & CO., 180 Monroe-st. SPECIAL SALE OF ...TS AND SHOES, ...ay Morning, Oct. 5, at 9 o'clk. ...ll Assortment New Fall Goods. JAMES P. McNAMARA, Auctioneer.
...GOODS, CLOTHING, ...HOSIERY, &c., ...AY MORNING, Oct. 6, at 9 o'clock. JAMES P. McNAMARA, Auctioneer.
...WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., ...uctioneers, 111 and 113 Wabash av. ...SALE DRY GOODS, GLOVES, CAPS, &c., ...HIS MORNING, OCT. 5, AT 10. ...SALE CARPETS, in quantities to suit, ...ORROW (FRIDAY), AT 10 A. M., ...AT 111 & 113 WABASH-AV. ...WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE. ...URCH'S ELEGANT STOCK OF ...EFURNISHING GOODS ...l out Friday, Oct. 6, 10 a. m., at 280 Wa...
...MPORTED ...ULBS Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, ...her sorts for Fall Planting. Largest ...t ever shown in Chicago. ...d Catalogue free. Send for it. ...m Sibley & Co., SEEDMEN, ...0-206 Randolph St.,
NEW & ELEGANT ...CLAIR HOTEL ... CINCINNATI, O.
...ndy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.
...ndy KRANZ'S CONFECTIONS are famous the world over. Wholesale and retail. Special rates on large orders. JNO. KRANZ, manufacturer, 80 State-s.
...RDS KAEMPFER'S Food for MOCKING BIRDS, At his Bird Store, 127 Clark-st.
...MAN'S Loan Office, 99 Madison-st. Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.
...TO RENT. ...ond Floor Front Office ...Tribune Building. WM. C. DOW, ...om 8 Tribune Building.
...ATS 10,000 FINE HATS, ALL STYLES, $1 TO $2.50. LESTER'S, 10 North Clark.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.
Cash Capital, $500,000.00.
Invested in Government Bonds.
Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.
DIRECTORS.
John McCaffrey, Geo. Sturges, Wm. H. Reid, John Crerar, John B. Drake, Geo. Strant, Wm. H. Mitchell, R. T. Crane, John J. Mitchell.
JOHN J. MITCHELL, President.
JOHN B. DRAKE, Vice-President.
WM. H. MITCHELL, Second Vice-President.
JAS. S. GIBBS, Cashier.

Preston, Kean & Co. Bankers.
100 WASHINGTON STREET.
Receive the accounts of Merchants, Bankers, and others.
Discount commercial paper.
Loan money on approved collaterals.
Careful attention given to collections.

Edward L. Brewster
Banker and Broker,
104 Washington-st.
Member New York Stock Exchange.
Member Chicago Stock Exchange.
Orders received for purchase or sale of Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin, in CHICAGO. NEW YORK. BOSTON.
Special telegraphic facilities.

Stocks and Bonds
Bought and Sold or carried on Margin.
DAY, FIELD & COLBRON,
130 LA SALLE-ST., Chicago.
17 NEW-ST., New York.
Direct Wire connecting with New York Office.

HILL & KENNEDY, Bankers & Brokers,
Members of Philadelphia, New York, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
303 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

TO STOCK DEALERS.
HOWES & COMPANY,
BANKERS,
11 Wall-st., New York.
MEMBERS of the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
We will execute orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks on reasonable margin, and, if desired, will use our discretion when to buy and sell, giving parties the benefit of 25 years' experience in the business.

Telephone Stocks
A SPECIALTY.
CHAS. EDWARD GRAY,
BROKER IN BONDS,
96 WASHINGTON-ST.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY,
N. E. cor. Madison & Dearborn-sts.
Receives accounts of Merchants and Manufacturers. Also receives and discounts Commercial Paper at the lowest market rates.
S. W. RAWSON, President. G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED.........1859

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
14 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Receivers and Shippers.
GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried, on margins.

ENGLISHMEN WARNED.

American Money Locked Up and the Conditions of Ten Years Ago Returning.

Pall Mall Gazette.

We can see nothing in the present position of the Union which differs essentially from that of 1870 or 1872. The population is, doubtless, larger, but then so are the operations of the railroad-builders, of the capital-consumers in all directions. There is much more money sunk in land, in mines, in manufactures, in stocks and herds, every year now than was the case ten or eleven years ago, quite as much more in proportion as the population is greater. And most of this new capital, moreover, is borrowed capital—English and other—so that the mortgaging of American material resources proceeds apace in many directions besides railway building, and after a fashion which goes far to prove Mr. Batchelor's pleasant sketch of United States savings to be a more illusion of the brain. Every year the obligations of the Union to foreign creditors deepen, and when every allowance is made for the wonderful development of the country and its magnificent resources the fear must be expressed that this progress by way of universal mortgage must end in a tolerably general bankruptcy. Mr. Batchelor is full of confidence in the agricultural resources of America. They are incalculable; and yet experience teaches us that even they also are precarious. No kind of prosperity can possibly be more so. Such a conjunction as a splendid harvest in Europe and a bad one in America is not impossible. This very season we have such crops in the greater part of Europe as must reduce if not destroy the greater part of the benefit which the American farmer is hoping to draw from the fine harvest there.

Although enjoying a strong position, the United States have no monopoly of supply. On the contrary, they are every year subjected to keener competition as ocean transport cheapens and improves, and they must submit always to the chances of the seasons—chances which hit them with all the greater severity that they have no trade worth mentioning except a trade in the raw produce of the soil. A country, in short, which depends on its harvests for its prosperity, as the American Union does, must submit to greater ups and downs than countries whose business is miscellaneous and spread over wider markets. For the last few years the States have enjoyed a quite exceptional measure of prosperity because Europe has been smitten with misfortunes. But could anything be more ridiculous than to count on a steady continuance of that prosperity? Why throw the teaching of experience to the winds in the case of the American Union, of all places in the world? If on all hands we find a country busy laying out immense sums of capital—chiefly borrowed abroad—on the assumption that it is to enjoy forever an adventitious prosperity due in great measure to the misfortunes of one or two of its neighbors, what is the reasonable and natural inference to draw? That it is best to help that country to be as extravagant as possible by lending it all the money we can, or that we should button up our pockets, saying, "Fulfil your sanguine predictions first; there will be plenty of opportunity to lend when you have proved that you can pay?" There should not be much hesitation upon the alternative to choose, we should imagine. People talk and write nowadays as if, because we want more food than we can grow at the best, America must get richer and richer in supplying our wants. This harvest year may, perhaps, before it is over put other notions into their heads. American meat exporters have, we suspect, other ideas now. We cannot, then, change the opinion we hold that the present is not an excellent time to buy United States railroad securities, whether old or new. The new, however, are most to be avoided because the test of their quality has yet to be applied.

THE CRYING EVIL.

Our beer is full of awful things;
There's terra-alba in our candy;
False notes, too oft, the tenor sings;
Our brandy's anything but brandy;
Our tea would make Celestials weep;
Our woolens bubble o'er with cotton;
Good fruit is always on the top,
While underneath is placed the rotten.

The oyster laughs their skill to scorn;
They can't adulterate potatoes;
But, though we know that "Eggs are eggs,"
They often seem half saleratus.
The English ale is far behind
The brew that pleased the cheery Dickens;
And I'm convinced we buy a kind
Of patent lignum-vitæ chickens!

On with the dance! We must not dare
To spend a moment in reflecting,
Since what we eat, and drink, and wear,
Is filled with what we're not expecting.
My farewell words, though few and sad,
Perchance may be anticipated:
Our politicians are so bad
They cannot be adulterated!
—*New York Sun.*

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a most valuable medicine for ladies of all ages who may be afflicted with any form of disease peculiar to the sex. Her Remedies are not only put up in liquid forms but in Pills and Lozenges, in which forms they are securely sent through the mails.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Moderately Active—Exchange Steadier.

A Less Unsettled Feeling in Stocks, and a Partial Reaction.

The Produce Markets More Active, and Irregularly Stronger—Pork and Lard Still Advancing.

Wheat Higher for Red, and Steady on Futures—Corn Unsettled by the Weather—Barley Weak.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was rather quiet, with no new features. There was a moderate demand for loans, and rates were steady at 6@8 per cent, the most usual rate being 7 per cent. The country orders for currency were only moderate in amount and generally for rather small sums.

Eastern exchange was steady at former rates at a discount of 25@50c per $1,000. Rather large quantities changed hands between banks at both figures.

The clearings of the Chicago banks aggregated $9,100,000, against $10,200,000 the previous day. Deliveries of produce are now made with less checking than formerly, the differences only being paid in many cases.

Sterling exchange was dull but steadier. Posted rates yesterday were 481@485½, with actual rates ½ less. Documentary was quoted at 478½@479. Continental bills were unchanged as follows: Bankers' francs, 519⅜@520; documentary bills, 527½; bankers' marks, 94⅝@95⅛c; documentary marks, 93⅞@94. The supply of bills was moderate.

The New York stock market opened steadier, though not free from a feverish tone. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Illinois Central stiffened a little, and Michigan Central advanced 1, but fell back 1½. Louisville & Nashville advanced ½, and fell back, while Union Pacific was easier, and the balance of the list were mostly steady. At 11 o'clock there was an upturn, led by Michigan Central, Louisville & Nashville, and Nashville & Chattanooga. In the afternoon the tone weakened, the principal movement being in Missouri Pacific, New Jersey Central, Denver & Rio Grande, and Louisville & Nashville. The closing tone was firm and steadier. Louisville & Nashville was the chief point of interest. It started out strong, but weakened when it was reported that the annual meeting of Directors at Louisville had voted to increase the stock 12,000,000, making it 30,000,000. The price dropped 3, and this influenced a smaller decline in Wabash, Texas Pacific, and Denver. Most of the Granger stocks were easier, but closed strong.

Missouri closed with large buying orders unfilled. The quick decline in Canada Southern was caused by a forced sale of 3,500 shares. Strong parties were buying Louisville & Nashville. Large offerings of commercial and bankers' bills badly weakened foreign exchange in New York; sixty-day bills could be bought at 480, and sight exchange at 485.

London and Amsterdam orders took a good many shares of stock yesterday, all along the line; and more are expected today. A great many shorts were covered in Union Pacific.

The bonded debt of the Texas Pacific is reported as $41,000,000; the gross earnings under $4,000,000; and net earnings less than $600,000.

Keenan says that the adjustment of relations between the Union Pacific and Central Pacific was on a basis most favorable to the latter company. The fair rate for money up to 2 o'clock was 8 to 9. After 2 it fell to 6, and a few loans were made as low as 5. A foreign house reports $5,000,000 called bonds shipped from Europe for redemption. They will be presented within ten days. In case of further stringency in the market much is expected from the Treasury. A large house which has been active in the money market of late says the stringency is over, and a steady 6 to 8 per cent rate may be expected until January. H. B. Claflin is quoted as saying money on commercial paper would be easier in a few days. Considerable Louisville & Nashville stock is said to have been rejected as loan collateral within this week.

There was a late bear pressure in New York on the circulation of a false report of a heavy bank defalcation.

The banks in Montreal have raised their rate of interests on loans to 7 per cent.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations on local stocks, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Chicago National	108	Traders' Ins. Co	120
Commercial National	250	†Union Iron & Steel	115
First National	160	†W. Div. City Ry	250
Fifth National	165	†C., W. & V. C. Co	100
Hide & Leather	127½	Chicago City 7s, 1884	104
Hiberian Bank Co	110	Chicago City 7s, 1887	108
Home National	40	Chicago City 7s, 1890	120
†Ill. Trust & Savings	185	Chicago City 4½s, 1900	106½
International Bank	80	Chicago City 4s, 1901	103¼
Merchants' National	300	Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	100
Mer. Lo. & Tr. Co	195	Chi. City Ry. 4½s	98
Nat'l Bank of Illinois	137½	Cook Co. 7s, 1885	106½
Union National	275	Cook Co. 7s, 1892	118½
Union Trust Co	200	Cook Co. 5s, 1899	106¾
†Cal. Iron & Steel Co	75	Cook Co. 4½s, 1900	105¼
†Cal. Canal & Dock Co	27	N. Chi. City Ry. 6s	102
Do pfd	75	South Park 6s	105½
Cham. of Commerce	70	South Park 7s	106¾
Chicago City Ry	290	W. Div. Ry coup 6s	107
Chicago G. L. & C. Co	165	West Park 7s, 1890	111½
Chicago Dock Co	40	West Town 5s, 1899	103
†Inter-State In. Ex	42½	Minnesota State 4½s	100¾
N. Chicago City Ry	185	M. U. Tel. Co. 6s	74
†N. Chi. Rolling-Mill	120		

Sales on the Chicago Stock Board were:

100 A T & S F6 R R. 91¾	10,000 C&N W R R s Fd 5s 99
50 do 91¾	100 NYC&StLRR s N 15¼
100 do s Oct 91¾	

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	1st	High	Low	Last Oct. 4	Last Oct. 3
Allegheny Central	3,400	27¾	27¾	26¾	27¾	27¾
Alton & T. H.	500	44½	44½	44	44½	41
Central Iowa	100	33½	33½	33½	33½	
Canada Southern	3,900	64¾	65	64	64¾	64¾
Central Pacific	1,160	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¾
C., B. & Q.	475	132¾	132¾	131¾	131¾	131¾
C., C., C. & I.	340	81½	81½	81	81	80¾
C., C. & I. C.	320	9	9	9	9	9
Ches. & Ohio	4,560	26	26¾	26	26¾	25¾
Do 1st pref	1,500	38	40¾	38¾	40¾	38
Do 2d pfd	848	28	29	28	29	28
Denver & Rio G	24,350	57¾	58¾	56¾	58¾	57¾
Del. & Hudson	500	112¾	113¾	112½	113¼	112¾
Del., Lack. & W*	35,602	138¾	139	136¾	136¾	138¾
Dubuque & S. City	100	88	88	88	88	
Erie	19,700	42¾	42¾	42½	42¾	42¾
E. Tenn. & Ga	300	10	10	10	10	10¼
H. & St. J. pref	200	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	85½
L. B. & W.	600	44¾	45	44½	45	44
Illinois Central	700	139¼	139¼	139¼	139¼	138
Jersey Central	8,400	75¾	75¾	74¾	74¾	75¾
Kansas & Texas	6,650	37¾	37¾	36¾	37	37¾
Lake Erie & W.	1,000	36¾	37¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Lake Shore	14,100	112¾	112¾	112¼	112½	112¾
Louis. & Nash	66,710	59	59¾	56	56¾	58
Manhattan	600	50¾	51	50¾	51	50¾
Do 2d pref	100	93	93	93	93	93
Michigan Central	6,300	98¾	98¾	97	97½	98
Minn. & St. Louis	600	33½	33½	32¾	33	33
Do pref	500	73¾	73¾	73	73¾	72
Mo. Pacific	5,950	107¾	108	106¾	107¾	107¾
Mutual Union Tel	200	25¾	25¾	25	25¾	
Nash. & Chatt	3,300	53	54	53	53	54
New York Central	2,000	133¾	133¾	132¾	132¾	133¾
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1,100	15	15	14¾	15	14¾
Do pref	2,400	31¾	31¾	31	31¾	30¾
Norfolk & W. pref	300	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57
Northern Pacific	4,630	49¾	49¾	49	49¾	49¾
Do pref	5,555	95¾	95¾	95	95¾	95¾
Northwestern	4,700	144¾	145¼	144¾	144¾	144¾
Do pref	100	162¾	162	162	161¾	162
Ohio Central	1,315	17¾	17¾	17½	17¾	17¾
Ohio & Miss	300	39¾	39¾	39	39	39
Ont. & Western	700	26¾	27¾	26¾	27¾	26
O. R'y & N. Co	5	152	152	152	152	155
Oregon Trans. Co	1,720	92¾	92¾	91¾	91¾	92¾
Pacific Mail	300	44¾	44¾	43¾	44	44
Pullman P.-C. Co	158	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	129
Peoria, D. & E	500	33¾	33¾	33	33	32¾
Reading	10,400	64	64¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Rich. & Dan	2,400	109¾	109¾	105¾	106¾	109¾
Do term	1,100	58¾	58¾	56¾	56¾	58¾
Roch. & Pitts	900	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Rock Island	1,250	134	134¾	134	134¾	133¾
St. L. & San F	300	40¾	40¾	40	40	38
St. Paul	12,470	108¾	108¾	108	108¾	108¾
Do pref	300	123¾	124	123¾	124	
St. Paul & Omaha	6,300	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Do pref	4,150	108¾	109¾	108¾	109¾	108¾
St. Paul, M. & M.	370	158	158	158	158	159
St. Paul & D. pref	100	93	93	93	93	94
Texas Pacific	12,250	46¾	46¾	45	45¾	46¾
Union Pacific	58,300	108	108	106¾	106¾	108¾
Wabash	6,100	36¾	36¾	35¾	35¾	36¾
Do pref	9,700	66¾	66¾	65¾	65¾	66¾
Western Union	12,025	87¾	88¾	87¾	87¾	87¾

*Del., L. & W., 136¾—Ex-div. 2 per cent quarterly.

The following is a complete record of bond transactions and sales of bank and express stocks on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

2000 A & T H 1st 114¾	2000 Nor Pac 1st coup 103¾
1000 A & T H 2d pref. 110¾	11000 do 103¾
3000 B C R & N 1st 105¾	1000 do 103¾
5000 C & O 1st series B 87	30000 N Y C & St L 1st. 90¾
4000 do 87¾	1000 N J C con assnd. 109
5000 Ches & O cy 53¾	2000 N & W gen mtg. 102¾
1000 C St P M & O con 107¾	6000 N Y C 1st con 133¾
1000 D S P & P 1st 102¾	15000 Rich & Dan deb. 71
10000 East Tenn inc 39¾	5000 do 71¾
1000 do 39¾	5000 S Carolina 6s 104
5000 Ft W & Den 1st 97¾	18000 S P of Cal 1st 103¾
10000 do 97¾	5000 do 103¾
10000 Gulf C & S F 1st 107¾	11000 St L & I M 5s 77¾
3000 do 107¾	1000 do 77¾
1000 Little Miami 1st 101	1000 St P & S City 1st 109
5000 Long Isl con 5s 97¾	1000 Tenn comp 61¾
1000 L & N gen mtg 86¾	1000 do 60¾
4000 do 86¾	1000 do 60¾
5000 M C 5s coup 98	1000 do 60¾
1000 M K T gen 6s 86¾	1000 Tex P 1st RG Div 82¾
1000 M L S & W 1st 101	2000 do 82¾
5000 M&StP1stCaPWD 98	5000 Union P 1st 115¾
2000 NYLE&Wnw2 cs 109¾	2000 U S 4s reg 118¾
10000 N Ori Pac 1st 91¾	2500 U S 4½s reg 112¾
5000 N C spl tax 3d cls 6¾	6000 Wab gen mtg 6s. 85¾

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

3000 C R I & P 6s1917 c. 127¼	8000 NYC&StL 1sts 91
14000 C B & Q I Div 4s 84¾	10000 N Y L E & W n 2ds. 100
5000 C & O cy 54	10000 NJC 1sts con ass. 109
15000 East Tenn inc 40¾	10000 Oregon Nav. 1sts. 18¾
4000 Erie 7s c gold 129¾	12000 Oregon S L 6s 100¾
4000 Ft W & D 1sts 97¾	5000 Rich & Dan deb. 71
5000 I B & W 1sts E D. 94¾	10000 do 72
12000 L & N gen Mg 6s 86	3000 StLAIMC&F 1sts. 100¾
4000 do 87	5000 Tex Pac inc L G 62¾
12000 do 88	2000 Utah S gen mtg. 104¾
5000 do 89	2000 Union Pac 1sts 115¾
18000 Met 2ds 90	1000 Union Pac skg f. 118

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

3000 C & A skg fund 115	4000 N Pac 1st coup 103¾
15000 C & O 1sts ser B 87¾	2000 do 104
3000 do 87¾	10000 NYLE&Wn 2ds c. 100¾
3000 do 88	10000 Rome W&O exts. 75
10000 C & O cy 54¾	2000 R & D deb 71
37000 do 55	5000 do 70¾
10000 C P gold bonds 114¾	5000 Rich & Dan 6s 99
1000 do 115	1000 StLASF 2ds c B 103¾
5000 D & Rio G 1sts 115¾	1000 StL&IM 5s 77¾
1000 E & T H 1sts 98¾	1000 StLKC&Odivists. 106¾
8000 East Tenn inc 41	2000 Tenn coup 60
2000 Erie 2d mtg 100¾	5000 Tex Pac inc L G. 67¾
5000 Harlem 1st coup. 135¾	1000 do 62¾
2000 L & N con 115¾	3000 Union P 1st mtg. 115¾
1000 L E & W inc 51	3000 U S 5s cont 3½s. 100¾
19000 Louisiana cons. 70	1000 WStL&P 1 div 90
3000 M & St P 8s 1sts. 131	40 Chatham Bank 120
3000 M&StPCP&PWdiv 92¾	100 Metrop'n Bank 172
4000 MLS&W 1sts 101	5 U S Express 71
3000 Morris & E 1sts. 138	100 do 70

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange yesterday:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board.					
Harshaw Mining	25	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Sullivan Mining	50	2	2	2	2
Duncan Mining	200	10	10	10	10
Flint & P. M. pfd	100	95	96	95	96
Central Iowa	100	33	33¾	33	33¾
Atchison	200	91¾	92¾	91¾	92
N. Y. & N. E.	300	55¾	56	55¾	55¾
Wisconsin Central	1,300	18½	19	18¾	18¾
Boston & Albany	50	175	175	175	175
Little Rock	25	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Old Colony	15	137	137	137	137
Eastern Railroad	5	40	40	40	40
Iowa F. & S. City	20	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Second board.					
Flint & P. M. pfd	100	95	95¾	95	95¼
Wisconsin Central	300	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
N. Y. & N. E.	250	55¾	56	55¾	56
Atchison	300	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Central Iowa	250	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Boston & Maine	2	154	154	154	154
Boston & Albany	75	175	175	175	175
Little Rock	15	53	53	53	53
Catalpa Mining	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Pewabic Mining	200	13¾	14	14	14
Crescent Mining	500	50	50	50	50

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange yesterday:

FIRST BOARD.

1000 C B & Q 5s, 1919 103	1000 Con Valley 6s 63¾
1000 K C St J & C B 7s 1st mtg 114	3000 Eastern R R 6s 110
	3000 Oregon S L 6s 100

SECOND BOARD.

5000 Hartford & E 7s. 56	5000 Mex Cent 7s 78¾
4000 N Y & N E 7s 115¼	3000 do 79
1000 Wis. Cen. 3d 47¼	1000 Denver Extn 4s 83¾
1000 Con Valley 6s 64¼	

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Money 3@4, closing offered at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 7@8.

Sterling exchange-bankers' bills, steady, 480¾; sterling exchange demand 485¼.

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols 70	Tenn. 6s, new 51
Missouri 6s 111	Virginia 6s 35
St. Joseph 109¾	Virginia 6s, consols 57
Tennessee 6s, old 51¾	Virginia 6s, def'd 13

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

5s, extended 100¾	4s 118¾
4½s 112¾	Pacific 6s of 1895 130

RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific firsts 114¾	U. P. land gr'ts 110
Erie seconds 100	U. P. sinking fds 117¼
Lehigh & Wilkes, askd 102	Tex. Pac. land grants. 62¾
U. P. firsts 115	Tex. Pac., R. G. 83¾

MINING AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

Caribou 1¾	Standard 5¾
Central Arizona ⅜	Sutro ⅜
Excelsior 1	Robinson 1
Homestake 17¼	South Pacific 14
Little Pittsburg 1	Adams 139
Ontario 38	American 96
Quicksilver 8¼	United States 69
Quicksilver pr'd 44	Fargo 128
Silver Cliff ¾	

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 4—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 100 3-16; consols, account, 100 9-16.

Illinois Central, 143; Pennsylvania Central, 65¾; New York Central, 137¼; Erie, 43¾; do seconds, 3½; Reading, 32¼.

Amount of bullion gone in, £46,000.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Rentes, 81f 62½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—Sight exchange on New York nominal; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 480.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Mining stocks today fairly active; Robinson consolidated sold at 155 and 160; Silver Cliff advanced from 82 to 89, Decatur 77 to 80, Little Chief 53 to 56, and Standard consolidated 500 to 550. Sales for the day, 96,995 shares.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co 2¾	Quincy 66¾
Calumet & H 251	Silver Islet 14
Catalpa 13	Osceola 18
Franklin 16	Huron 3¼
Pewabic 14¾	

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha 2	Mexican 5¾
Alta 27-32	Mono 21-32
Belcher 1	Noonday 5-16
Best & B 7¾	Northern Belle 13
Bodie 4¾	Ophir 3¾
Bullion 9-16	Oro 11-32
California	Overman 5-16
Chollar 2¾	Potosi 1¾
Con. Virginia	Savage 1¼
Crown Point 1¾	Sierra Nevada 5¾
Eureka Con 14¾	Union Con 14¾
Exchequer 7-16	Yellow Jacket 1¾
Gould & Curry 4¾	Navajo 6¾
Grand Prize 1	Scorpion 27-32
Hale & Norcross 2¾	

Silver King declared a dividend of 25c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Oct. 4:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Taylor st, bet Aberdeen and Sholto, s f, 20x125 ft, improved, dated Oct. 13 (M. and J. Conway to Mary Irwin) ... $5,000
State st, s w cor of Thirty-sixth, e f, und ¼ of 45x123 ft, dated July 26 (E. A. Marsh to M. Lafever) ... 1,800
Bissell st, near Fremont, n e f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 25 (I. S. Wheeler to A. and M. Schneider) ... 700
Campbell Park, 188 ft e of Oakley av, n f, 48x105¾ ft, dated Oct. 3 (M. J. Heath to George H. Ackerman) ... 1,400
West Randolph st, s e cor of Ogden av, irregular lot of 56 6-10x36 ft to alley, dated Oct. 4 (estate of James H. Rees to John L. Thompson) ... 5,001
Augusta st, 91 ft w of Holt, s f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated Oct. 4 (Franz Kamin to John Schabelski) ... 3,150
West Chicago av, 48 ft e of Hoyne, s f, 24x123½ ft, dated Aug. 23 (estate of Thomas Suffern to Peter Mies) ... 900
North Wood st, 24 ft n of Julian, w f, 48x100 ft, dated Sept. 30 (O. D. Wetherell to Henry Hoepe) ... 1,000
Macalester place, 116 ft e of Loomis st, s f, 25x132 ft, dated Sept. 13 (John Johnston Jr. to Carden and Crowley) ... 1,375
Ellis av, near Thirty-eighth st, w f, undivided ½ of 68x200 ft, dated Sept. 16 (Adlai T. Ewing to William G. Ewing) ... 5,000
West Huron st, 143 ft w of Lincoln, s f, 24x123 ft, dated Sept. 16 (Henry H. Gage to S. C. Wheadon) ... 2,500
South Halsted st, 218¾ ft s of Twelfth, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 3 (Charles Gramann to Catherine Renich) ... 5,000
Johnson st, 144 ft n of Maxwell, w f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Oct. 4 (F. and M. Wubbel to Mathias Cossmann) ... 1,950
Robey st, 96 ft n of Polk, e f, 24x112 ft, dated Aug. 31 (G. W. Tuxbury to Patrick J. Kiley) ... 700
Ashland av, 380 ft s of North, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Oct. 3 (Louis Hoepe to Albin Eckardt) ... 1,500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Melrose av, 300 ft e of Dummy road, s f, 100x166 ft, dated Oct. 3 (Lambert Ellel to Edward B. Bacon) ... $4,000
Montana st, 134 ft e of Seminary av, n f, 25 ft to alley dated Oct 3 (O. C. Anderson to D. B. and S. A. Mahoney) ... 825
Culver st, n w cor of Waubun av, s f, 94x166 ft, dated Oct. 4 (Edward R. Bacon to Julia H. Barber) ... 5,640
Dunning st, 100 ft w of Halsted st, s f, 25x109¾ ft, dated Oct. 2 (J. G. Arbogast to Edward S. Dreyer) ... 900
North Halsted st, 121¾ ft n of Dunning, e f, 24x110 ft, dated July 19 (H. A. Goodrich to Jacob Heim) ... 900

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Goodspeed av, 360 ft n of Forty-ninth st, w f, 75x124 ft, dated Sept. 30 (S. H. Mills to J. V. Hess) ... $350
Wright st, 216 ft s of Fifty-ninth, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Sept. 1 (F. A. and W. O. Budd to E. D. Petrie) ... 2,100
Langley av, 175 ft s of Forty-second st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 1 (James W. Fassitt to Henry F. Miller) ... 1,800
Ashland av, 324 ft s of Forty-seventh st, e f, 25x121 ft, dated Dec. 16, 1881 (R. Berger to P. Lynch) ... 300
Wolcott av, near Forty-third st, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated Sept. 5 (Cook County to Fred Sommer) ... 1,725
Hyde Park av, 175 ft n of Forty-third st, w f, 25x130 ft, dated Sept. 5 (same party to M. G. Wallace) ... 1,137
Wentworth av, 500 ft n of Forty-third st, w f, 50x126 ft, dated Oct. 3 (Eliza Kenedy to James Shea) ... 1,400
Baltic st, n of Fifty-fifth w f, 26x131 ft, dated Oct. 2 (Nelson Therien to James Cogan) ... 445

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

West Lake st, 130 ft w of Fortieth, s f, 50x180 ft, dated Aug. 16 (West Chicago Land Co. to M. and J. Murphy) ... $1,650
Lots 24 to 28 in Cole's part of Block 2, etc., in Stave's part n e ¼ Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated July 8, (James E. Baker to F. Korff) ... 1,550
Lots 36 and 37, in Block 28, in Garfield, dated Sept. 5 (G. E. Dorr to A. and L. Milke) ... 600

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were active and unsettled yesterday. The early tendency was to higher prices, but they fell off badly toward noon, as the longs in corn and provisions let the shorts have all they wanted at the advance, and the higher quotations led to some short selling on stop orders. The receipts of grain were light, except on rye and barley.

Provisions were active and irregularly higher. The market for this month advanced 20c on 'Change, closing at $22.80 asked, while January advanced 12½c. November was the strongest, advancing 57½c, and closing on 'Change 42½c higher than Tuesday afternoon, at $21.60 asked. Lard advanced 15c for October and January, and 17½c for November, averaging about 10c higher at the close, with the strength mostly in the near futures. October closed on 'Change at $12.95 bid and November at $12.47½@12.50. Meats were easier early, ribs selling off 5@10c per 100 lbs, but improved at the close to 5@10c above the latest prices of Tuesday. There was but little doing in other cuts, but they were nominally strong in sympathy with ribs. The local hog market was quoted strong, with only a moderate supply; but some parties thought hogs promise to come in freely the last two months of the year. There was little change in the tone of foreign quotations. The market declined 7½@10c on the near pork futures in the afternoon, while lard was quoted firm, and meats quiet.

Flour was rather more active, with no material change in prices, though some parties called springs rather weak. One or two lots were taken for export.

Wheat was more active and unsettled within a rather small range of prices. The market for futures advanced ⅛@⅜c, but settled back ¼@⅜c, and closed on 'Change steady at 94¼c for October and 94⅜c bid for November. There was rather a sharp rally on winter, red advancing to 99c, being a premium of fully 4½c above the price of regular, while No. 2 spring was only wanted at the same price as regular, being bought by September shorts. No. 3 winter advanced 2c, and No. 3 spring ⅛c. The British markets were reported 3@6d per quarter higher, and private advices from Europe noted a firmer tone, while our receipts were much smaller, with rather large shipments. It had been expected that receipts of winter would fall off some, but leading receivers said that the now existing premium will start it up again, as the farmers have generally got through plowing. There were no decided expressions of opinion in regard to near deliveries of spring wheat; but some exporters thought we may look for a better export movement in the near future.

Corn was active and very much unsettled. The market on deliveries during this year advanced ⅛@⅜c, then fell off ⅜@1c, and closed tame at 60⅜c asked for car-lots of No. 2 or seller the month and 60⅝c for November. The longer futures showed little change. Rejected again sold up to within ⅛c of the price of No. 2, and high mixed commanded a big premium, being wanted for shipment to New England manufactories. London reported a decline of 3d per quarter on cargoes to arrive, but the British markets were otherwise firm and our receipts were very small, being only 120 car-loads, with one boat-load by canal. But the weather was fine, and the continuance of atmospheric dryness was favorable to a very early marketing of new corn. This brought in some selling orders from the country, which induced a free unloading by the local parties who had bought so much earlier in the week. The result was a break towards noon, which was but partially recovered from, though there was a good outside demand all through the session. The rain in the afternoon caused an advance in November to 61½c on the call, and it sold afterwards on the curbstone at 62c; the other futures were not much affected after 'Change.

Oats were fairly active and ⅛@¼c better on cash and futures, except November, which showed greater strength, and in which there was more trading than any other delivery. The demand for spot was quite active, both for store and sample lots, few of the former being offered. No. 2 spot sold ⅜c higher, and closed ⅛c higher than on Tuesday, at 31½c. November sold ⅛c higher, and closed ⅛c higher, at 32@32⅛c.

Rye was active and steady, cash sales being liberal at Tuesday's quotations. Futures were also fairly active and steady, November selling at 60c, closing at that figure.

Barley was weak and 1c lower on No. 2, selling at 83@84c, the inside figure at the close. No. 3 spot sold at 57½@58½c, closing weak at 57c. October No. 3 closed at 57½c, and November sold at 57¾@58½c, closing at the lower price. The decline was the result of continued liberal receipts.

Dry goods continue active and steady. Millinery goods, clothing, boots and shoes, and hats and caps are also going out freely. The grocery trade was reported moderately active, with prices of coffees, sugars, and rice showing less firmness. Dried fruits were quoted quiet and for imported varieties the feeling was easy. Butter and cheese were moving in a moderate way at about steady rates. The oil market was firm for carbon, lard, turpentine, and fish oils. Coal and pig-iron were steady.

Green fruits were active, the receipts of peaches being again heavy (22,000 baskets), and prices lower. Grapes were still plenty, and with other kinds steady. Eggs were 1c lower, selling at 23c per doz. In drugs and chemicals dealers report a fair demand at the prices of last week. Potatoes were steady and slow. Game comes in slowly, and sell at high figures, as given elsewhere. Seeds were lower, timothy selling at $1.53@1.55 for prime and flaxseed at $1.15½@1.17 on track and delivered. Hay was steady.

Some folks think that Armour has got October pork "tighter than a brick" (however that may be), and that Hutchinson and Fairbank have got the lard deal for October and November. It was remarked that there are practically no ribs to get hold of, but that Armour holds about all there are here.

Receipts of wheat were smaller than generally expected yesterday, but advices were to the effect that winter will come in more freely now that it sells again at a premium over spring.

Corn is going to Peoria and Kansas more freely since prices turned down here.

It is understood that a little over 300,000 bu of September wheat is yet unsettled. Some settlements were made yesterday.

The President of the Board of Trade for Congress! Is it honors or horrors that are crowding thick upon him, or, in the language of McGeogh's countryman, treading close upon each other's heels?

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, brls	17,687	25,183	12,681	19,238
Wheat, bu	280,845	77,187	161,167	27,143
Corn, bu	87,032	564,795	202,012	140,201
Oats, bu	82,585	75,498	147,680	51,284
Rye, bu	29,172	13,281	4,424	5,110
Barley, bu	85,688	50,711	31,505	27,233
Grass seed, lbs	151,000	241,365	172,093	139,399
Flaxseed, lbs	3,375,990	2,090,330	4,356,450	248,030
Broom-corn, lbs	238,579	87,510	22,194	89,012
Cured meats, lbs	142,965	752,425	1,010,000	1,651,084
Beef, tcs			300	2
Beef, brls			844	130
Pork, brls		50	1,216	710
Lard, lbs	205,290	37,540	269,825	557,557
Tallow, lbs	88,857	60,235		22,850
Butter, lbs	218,681	290,781	211,990	222,350
Live hogs, No	10,498	23,627	3,690	2,736
Cattle, No	5,466	6,669	3,479	1,434
Sheep, No	2,438	960	1,075	1,876
Hides, lbs	545,432	155,546	540,860	190,320
Highwines	55			
Wool, lbs	115,877	70,245	232,758	78,357
Potatoes, bu	4,486	24,445	1,357	16,734
Coal, tons	19,275	15,115	4,447	2,886
Hay, tons	243	152		32
Lumber, m ft	11,111	9,988	4,459	3,407
Shingles, m	6,679	4,284	387	881
Salt, brls	11,127	7,350	8,843	4,054

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 39 cars red wheat, 58 cars lower grades winter, 70 cars Nos. 1 and 2 spring, 47 cars lower grades do (214 wheat); 75 cars and 5,900 bu No. 2 corn, 28 cars high-mixed, 17 cars rejected (120 corn); 38 cars No. 2 oats, 29 cars rejected do; 20 cars Nos. 1 and 2 rye, 6 cars low grade do; 9 cars No. 2 barley, 59 cars No. 3 do, 17 cars No. 4 do (85 barley). Total (512 cars) about 295,000 bu. Inspected out: 256,757 bu wheat, 57,863 bu corn, 7,057 bu oats, 475 bu rye, 4,457 bu barley.

The following were among the direct foreign exports from this city during last week: 6,490 brls flour, 2,440 brls oat-meal, 250 brls corn-meal, 30,523 bu wheat, 17,236 bu rye, 59,315 lbs clover seed, 24,690 lbs other seeds, 1,787 boxes cured meats, 8,231 cases canned meats, 500 brls beef, 436,789 lbs fresh beef, 638 pkgs pork, 5,612 pkgs lard, 2,490 lbs butter, 174,240 lbs cheese, 141 brls oil, 538,020 lbs oil cake.

Lake freights were fairly active, with a good inquiry both for corn and wheat, but little vessel-room reported as ready. Rates were unchanged, 2⅛c being the figure on corn to Buffalo and 2¼c on wheat. Engagements up to the close of 'Change aggregated 67,000 bu wheat, 61,000 bu corn, 55,000 bu flaxseed, and 10,000 bu oats.

Rail freights were nominally steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs on grain and 30c on provisions to New York. Through to Liverpool, via Atlantic ports, was quoted firmer at 34½c.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported yesterday aggregated 475,000 bu. The shipments from the same points were reported at 341,000 bu. The shipments reported from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were 540,000 bu.

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

	Week ending Sept. 30, 1882.	Week ending Sept. 23, 1882.	Week ending Oct. 1, 1881.
Flour, brls	215,000@220,000	110,000@115,000	125,000@130,000
Wheat, qrs	470,000@475,000	350,000@355,000	295,000@300,000
Corn, qrs	310,000@315,000	305,000@310,000	125,000@130,000

The following shows the receipts of several articles of produce in this city from Jan. 1, 1882, to the close of last week: 2,661,641 brls flour, 14,064,980 bu wheat, 36,835,184 bu corn, 19,281,705 bu oats, 1,118,459 bu rye, 3,538,466 bu barley, 130,756,060 lbs flaxseed, 78,463,234 lbs hog meat, 36,163,936 lbs lard, 50,340,299 lbs butter, 3,856,620 hogs, 1,110,348 cattle, 442,960 sheep, 48,113,075 lbs hides, 31,097,800 lbs wool, 2,550,905 tons coal, 1,560,057,000 feet lumber, 1,098,024 brls salt.

N. K. Fairbank & Co. give the stocks of lard at prominent points in the United States Sept. 30 as compared with the stocks one month and one year previous:

	Sept. 30, 1882.	Sept. 30, 1881.	Aug. 30, 1882.
New York, contract	14,727	39,700	25,379
New York, other kinds	2,318	9,100	2,006
Chicago, contract	39,702	99,700	95,779
Chicago, other kinds	5,960	6,510	5,567
Boston	2,400	2,100	2,500
St. Louis	2,700	1,500	1,990
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	3,227	1,192	4,464
Baltimore	2,500	1,895	1,600
Cincinnati	2,700	1,000	2,800
Milwaukee	1,000	3,100	10,000
Total in the country	84,179	169,506	164,989

The aggregate of stock abroad and afloat for Europe is estimated at 73,000 tcs Sept. 1, against 84,000 the year previous and 69,900 tcs the month previous.

The correspondence of the same firm relative to the hog crop indicates that swine will be fed later owing to the improvement in corn; that the hogs will be better fattened than was anticipated the 1st of September; that about half the hogs are now being fed on new corn; that the supply of young hogs coming on compares favorably with that of 1881, though the increase in the general number will be smaller; that the shipments of November and December this year will be somewhat less than during those months last year, and that hogs are still being sold very close.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more that 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
Spot	$22.60	$....	@23.00	$22.72½
October	22.60	22.65	@22.80	22.72½
November	21.17½	21.25	@21.75	21.52½
Year	19.40*	19.40	@19.70	19.47½
January	19.17½	19.20	@19.47½	19.30
February	19.12½	19.17½	@19.32½	19.22½
March	19.15	19.17½	@19.32½	19.30

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
Spot	$12.80	$....	@12.80	*$12.85
October	12.80	12.80	@12.95	*12.85
November	12.35	12.40	@12.52½	12.45
Year	11.60	11.75	@11.85	*11.80
January	11.55	11.60	@11.70	11.62½
February	11.52½	11.60	@11.65	11.62½
March	11.55	11.60	@11.70	11.62½
May	11.60	11.70	@11.75	11.70

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
Short ribs, loose	$14.20	$....	@14.25	*$14.25
Do October	13.60*	13.50	@13.65	*13.65
Do November	11.60	11.65	@11.72½	11.70
Do year	10.20*	....	....	*10.25
Do January	9.90*	9.95	@10.00	*9.95
Do February	9.85	....	....	*9.85
Do March	9.87½	....	@9.95	*9.90

WHEAT.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
No. 2 red, spot	*96	97 @	99¾	98½
No. 3 winter	92	92½@	94	93¾
Rejected winter	82	....@	82	82½
No. 2 spring	93⅝	94 @	94¼	94
No. 3 spring	81¾	....@	82	82
Regular, October	93⅝	93⅞@	94⅜	94¼
Regular, November	94½	94⅜@	95⅛	94⅜
Regular, December	94½	94¾@	95¼	94⅞
Regular, year	93⅝	93⅞@	94⅜	93⅞
Regular, May	98⅞	99 @	99¼	99¼

CORN.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
No. 2, spot	60⅞	60⅜@	61¼	60⅞
High mixed	63	63 @	64	63½
Rejected	60¾	60 @	61	60½
October	60⅞	60⅜@	61⅜	60⅞
November	61⅛	60⅝@	61⅞	61⅛
Year	54½	54⅜@	55	54⅝
January	50⅝	50¼@	50¾	50½
May	52⅝	52¼@	52⅝	52⅝

OATS.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
No. 2 white	35¾	....@	36	....
No. 2 mixed	31⅜	31¾@	32	31¾
Rejected	29	....@	29	29
October	31⅜	31⅜@	31⅞	31¾
November	31¾	32 @	32¼	32
Year	31⅝	31⅝@	31⅞	31⅝
May	33⅞	33⅞@	34¼	33⅞

RYE.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
No. 2	*58	58		58
Rejected	52	52		52
October	*58	58		58
November	*59½	60		59¾
Year	*57¾	57½@	58	*58

BARLEY.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
No. 2, spot	85	83 @	84	83
No. 2, November	85	....@	....	....
No. 3, spot	59	57½@	58½	57
No. 3, November	44	57¾@	58¾	57½
No. 4, spot	....		43	43

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$		10.25
Long clears, loose			14.00
Short clears do			14.75
Longs and shorts, do			14.50
Green hams (15@16 lbs)	12.75	@	13.25
Sweet pickled hams (do)	13.75	@	14.25
Bacon, shoulders	11.00	@	11.25
Bacon, short ribs	15.50	@	15.75
Bacon, short clears	15.75	@	16.00
Bacon, hams	14.00	@	14.50
Mess beef	12.25	@	12.50
Beef hams	17.00	@	18.00
Winter wheat flour, choice	5.25	@	5.75
Winter wheat flour, good	4.50	@	5.25
Winter wheat flour, supers	3.50	@	4.00
Springs, good to choice	5.00	@	5.75
Minnesota patents	6.00	@	7.50
Rye flour	3.62½	@	3.87½

J. C. Harris, Esq., furnishes the following: The wheat movement in three French ports for the week ending Sept. 9, 1882, was:

	Imports.	Stock.
Marseilles	44,450 qrs	62,888 qrs
Bordeaux	34,000 cwt	22,000 cwt
Havre	34,500 qrs	

The above imports for the week amount to 695,792 bu. Foot all the French importing cities together it will amount to almost 10,00,000 bu weekly. But notice their stocks keep down to very small quantities. Stocks at Paris are quite small. The City of Marseilles imported last year 28,000,000 bu; but notice she continues to import heavily, and last year their stocks Sept. 1 were nearly 3,000,000 bu—now about one-sixth of that quantity, forcing them to be buyers weekly. Values at Paris on Sept. 14, 46s 1d per qr red winter; at Marseilles Sept. 13, 44s 4d per qr red winter; values at Berlin Sept. 13, equals 37s 6d per qr; values at Hamburg Sept. 13, equals 38s 3d per qr. This forces the French cities to be weekly buyers, both here and at the London market. On account of their small stocks and small deliveries by their farmers we would infer their crop has not been as large as represented. Both Spain and Portugal are larger buyers than during last year. Stocks in the Dutch cities are quite small, and our exports there are larger than during last year same time. Stocks of wheat at Odessa, Fajanrog, Nicolaieff, and other ports in the Crimean Sea are smaller than last year. Egypt has but a small quantity for export. Also stocks at Bombay and Calcutta are smaller than last year on Sept. 1, and their crop has not been as large as in 1881. We may reasonably look for better price than is now current for October wheat.

The following statement shows the distribution of last week's exports from our Atlantic seaboard, including flour reduced to wheat:

To—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Great Britain	2,424,418	162,408
France	1,016,840	....
Holland and Belgium	695,914	....
Germany	72,499	....
Italy	34,000	....
Cape Town	22,504	....
West Indies, Brazil, etc	140,350	2,050
Total	4,405,525	164,458

This week's exports show a good distribution to the Continent. French merchants are daily on the London market buying cargoes off coast consigned to Cork for orders, etc.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 450 brls and 1,000 sacks springs, partly at $5.85; 50 brls and 1,600 sacks winters on p. t.; 1,510 sacks low grades, partly at $2.75@2.87½; 125 brls rye flour on p. t. Total equal to about 3,500 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 10 cars bran by sample at $11.50@12.25; 12 cars middlings at $12.75@17.00; 1 car corn-meal at $24.50; 3 cars shorts at $12.00.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 64 cars No. 2 red at 97@98¾c; 26 cars and 5,000 bu Nos. 2 and 3 at 92½@94c; 3 cars rejected at 82c; 8 cars by sample at 78c@$1.01. Total about 60,000 bu. On call, no sales.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 39 cars No. 2, at 94@94⅛c; 22 cars No. 3 at 81¼@82c; also 19 cars hard spring in store at 97½@98c; 20 cars by sample at 65@85c. On Call 10,000 bu seller the year at 94c.

REGULAR WHEAT—On call, 45,000 bu seller October at 94¼@94⅛c; 50,000 bu seller November at 94¾@95c; 20,000 bu seller December at 95@95½c; 35,000 bu seller the year at 93⅝@94c; 5,000 bu seller May at 99c.

CORN—On 'Change, 35 cars and 70,000 bu No. 2 at 60¾@61¼c; 28 cars high-mixed at 63@64c; 12 cars rejected at 60@61c; 39 cars by sample at 62@66c. On call, 35,000 bu seller October at 60¾@61c; 705,000 bu seller November at 61@61½c; 155,000 bu seller the year at 54½@54⅝c; 210,000 bu seller May at 52¼@52⅝c.

OATS—On 'Change, 11 cars and 10,000 bu No. 2, at 31⅜@32c; 1 car rejected at 29c; 57 cars by sample at 29@43c. On call, 5,000 bu cash at 31⅜c; 15,000 bu seller October at 31⅝c, 25,000 bu seller the year at 31⅝@31⅝c, 125,000 bu seller May at 33⅝@34c.

RYE—On 'Change, 21 cars No. 2 at 58c; 12 cars by sample at 49@61c. On call, 15,000 bu seller the year at 58c.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 9 cars No. 2 at 83@84c; 3 cars No. 3 at 58@59c; 83 cars by sample at 46@88c. On call, no sales.

MESS PORK—On 'Change 30 brls spot at $23.00; 7,750 brls seller October at $22.65@22.80; 73,000 brls seller November at $21.25@21.75; 11,000 brls seller the year, at $19.40@19.70; 48,750 brls seller January at $19.20@19.42½; 10,000 brls seller February at $19.17½@19.32½; 9,250 brls seller March, at $19.17½@19.32½; 750 brls seller May at $19.40. Total, 166,580 brls. On call 1,000 brls seller October at $22.75, 7,000 brls seller November at $21.52½@21.60, 2,250 brls seller the year at $19.47½@19.50, 8,000 brls seller January at $19.27½@19.35, 500 brls seller February at $19.25, 1,000 brls seller March at $19.22½@19.25.

LARD—On 'Change 250 tcs spot at $12.85, 5,250 tcs seller October at $12.80@12.95, 20,750 tcs seller November at $12.40@12.52½, 1,250 tcs seller December at $11.75, 750 tcs seller the year at $11.75, 3,000 tcs seller January at $11.62½@11.70, 3,750 tcs seller February at $11.60@11.65, 12,500 tcs seller March at $11.60@11.70, 3,500 tcs seller May at $11.70@11.75. On call 750 tcs seller October at $12.90, 1,000 tcs seller November at $12.45@12.47½, 1,250 tcs seller December at $11.80@11.85, 3,000 tcs seller January at $11.60@11.62½, 1,250 tcs seller March at $11.62½, 4,500 tcs seller May at $11.70@11.72½.

MEATS—On 'Change, 100 boxes long clear sides, spot, at $13.75; 100,000 lbs short ribs cash at $14.25; 500,000 lbs seller October at $13.50@13.65; 650,000 lbs seller November at $11.65@11.72½; 100,000 lbs seller January at $10.00; 350,000 lbs seller March at $9.95. On call, 200,000 lbs short ribs seller November at $11.70; 350,000 lbs seller January at $9.95.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Prices were firm for good to best grades, there being no oversupply of that class, but low grades were too plentiful, and prices were weak and irregular. Trade remains quiet:

Creamery, fancy 31@31	Common grades 15 @18
Do, fair to choice 25@29	Packing stock 13½@15
Dairy, choice 23@25	Inferior 10 @11
Dairy, fair to good 20@22	Grease 7 @ 9

CHEESE—There was continued firmness in full cream, and the best part skimmed cheese, while for hard skims the market remains inactive and weak:

Young America	13 @13½
Full cream Cheddar	10 @11
Do flat	11¼@11½
Cheddar, slightly skimmed	8 @ 9
Flat, slightly skimmed	8½@ 9½
Skim, common to fair	5 @ 6½
Low grades	2 @ 3

COOPERAGE—Was steady at $1.00@1.05 for pork-barrels and $1.20@1.22½ for lard-tierces.

EGGS—Were easier at 23c per doz.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—With a fair trade prices remain steady:

Acid, citric	$ 68 @ 70
Acid, tartaric, lb	53 @ 55
Ammonia, carb	20 @ 25
Borax, refined, lb	15 @ 16
Blue vitriol, lb	8 @ 10
Cream tartar, pure, lb	35 @ 38
Chloroform, lb	80 @ 85
Glycerine, bulk, lb	30
Gum arabic, picked	30 @ 40
Gum camphor, lb	28 @ 29
Gum opium, lb	4.75
Iodine, lb	2.85
Morphia, sulph, oz	3.45 @3.70
Oil, castor, ₽ gal	1.00 @1.12
Oil, lemon	4.00
Potassa, Chlor, lb	19 @ 21
Potassium, iod, lb	1.61
Quinine, sulph, 5-oz cans	2.20
Quinine, sulph, oz vials	2.25
Root, rhei, E. I., powd, lb	1.00 @1.25
Salts, Epsom, lb	3 @ 5
Sulphur, lb	4½@ 5
Sulph, chinconida	1.05

FISH—Averaged steady. There was a fair seasonable demand:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$5.60 @ 5.75
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	3.80 @ 4.00
Trout, No. 1, per ½-brl	5.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.50
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	6.50 @ 7.00
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Medium family	4.50 @ 4.75
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	6.75 @ 7.00
Codfish—Dressed	9 @ 9
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.25 @ 7.50
Herring—Holland, per keg, new	1.10
Herring—Scaled, per box	33 @ 35
Halibut, smoked	15
California salmon, brl	20.00
California salmon, ½-brl	10.50 @11.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—Foreign fruits remain easy. Domestics, on the other hand, are firm, and the recent advance in apples is thoroughly sustained. Trade is not what it should be at this stage of the season:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6¾@ 7
Prunes, Turkish	6¾
Raisins, layers, old	2.25 @2.30
Raisins, London layers	2.50 @2.55
Raisins, Valencia	9½@ 9¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel	1.95 @2.00
Zanté currants	5¾@ 6
Citron	15 @ 16

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	16 @ 16½
Apples, evaporated, boxes	14 @ 15
Apples, sliced	7¾@ 8
Apples, Eastern, quarters	7 @ 7¼
Apples, Southern, new	6 @ 6¾
Peaches, unpared, halves	5¾@ 6
Raspberries, new	33 @ 34
Blackberries, new	8¼@ 8¾
Pitted cherries, new	23 @ 25

NUTS.

Filberts	11 @ 12
Almonds, Tarragona	16½@ 17½
Naples walnuts	16½@ 17
Brazils	6½@ 6¾
Pecans	15½@ 17

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	7¼@ 8¼
Virginia	8¼@ 11
Red Tennessee	6¾@ 7½

GREEN FRUITS—Peaches were again plenty and cheaper. Others steady:

Lemons, per box	$5.00@ 7.00
Blackberries, per case	1.25
Peaches, per basket and box	25@ 50
Apples, per brl	1.00@ 2.75
Cranberries, per bu	2.00@ 2.50
Watermelons, per 100	7.00@10.00
Grapes, per lb	4@ 7
California Tokay grapes, per crate	4.75@ 6.00
California pears, per box	3.75@ 4.25
California plums, per box	2.00@ 2.25

GROCERIES—Coffees and sugars were easier, the quotations of the latter being dropped ⅛c, while the former were offered at concessions of ⅛c. For most other lines there was a steady market:

RICE.

Carolina	6¾@ 7¼
Louisiana	5¾@ 7
Rangoon	5¼@ 6
Patna	6¼@ 6¾

COFFEE.

Java	18¾@21¼
Java, choice Mandaling	26 @27
Maracaibo	11¾@13¾
Mexican, prime to choice	12 @13
Mexican, fair to good	10½@11¼
Rio, fancy	12 @12¾
Rio, prime to choice	11 @11¾
Rio, fair to good	9¾@10¾
Rio, common	8¾@ 9¼
Rio, roasting	7½@ 8

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10 @10¼
Crushed	10 @10¼
Powdered	10 @10¼
Granulated, standard	9¾
Granulated, not standard	9¾
A standard	9¼@ 9¾
A No. 2	9¼
Extra C	8¾@ 9
No. 1	8¾@ 8¾
Yellow	7 @ 8¾

SIRUPS.

Corn	42 @44
Sugar	42 @46
Blackstrap	24 @26
New Orleans molasses	44 @64

SPICES.

Allspices	15 @15½
Cloves	33 @35
Pepper	19 @20
Cassia	21 @22
Nutmegs	80 @84

HAY—Was firm for the better kinds, and slow for others:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$12.50@13.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	10.50@11.50
Mixed	9.00@10.00
Upland prairie	10.00@10.50
No. 1 prairie	7.00@ 8.50

OILS—Were generally firm. Trade continues satisfactory:

Carbon, Elaine	19¾	Linseed, boiled	54
Carbon, 175 test	15¾	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, 150 test	11¾	Sperm	$1.35
Carbon, 110 test	10¾	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	14	Neatsfoot, extra	83
		Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	14¾	Bank	47
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	11¾	Straits	40
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	15¾	Turpentine	51
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	12¾	Miners' white	74
Lard, current make	95	Naphtha, deo 63 deg	10
Lard, No. 1	75	Gasoline, deo 74 deg	11
Lard, No. 2	67	Gasoline, deo 87 deg	18
Linseed, raw	51		

POTATOES—Were steady at 45@50c per bu by the car-lot on track. Sweet potatoes are held at $1.50@1.75 for Illinois and $3.50 for choice Jerseys.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens were fairly active at 6@8c for old and 10@11c for spring. Geese held at $6.00@7.50 per doz. Ducks were selling at $2.75@3.00, and live turkeys at 11½@12c per lb. Prairie chickens were selling at $4.25@4.50 per doz. Woodcocks, $5.50; small ducks, $1.25@1.50.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was weak, with light trading; prime seed selling at $1.53@1.55, closing at about the outside price. Flaxseed was 1c lower, selling at $1.15½@1.16, mostly at the lower figure. Clover seed was nominal at $4.90@5.00 for prime. Sales were reported of 3 cars and 1,500 bags timothy seed at $1.10@1.60 cash, and $1.53 seller the year; 50 bags clover seed at $4.25@4.80; 58 cars flaxseed at $1.15½@1.19, the latter Russian.

TALLOW—Is easier at 8¼@8¾c for choice city, and tame at 8¼c for ordinary to good city, 8c for No. 1 country, 7¼@7½c for No. 2 country.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE CALL—The following figures show the state of business at the Produce Exchange call yesterday afternoon:

	Bid.	Asked.	Del.
Butter, creamery extra	29½	31½	....
Butter, creamery extra	28	30	Dec.
Butter, creamery firsts	27¾	28½	....
Butter, creamery, seconds	21	23	....
Butter, ladle-packed, (July)	14	16	....
Butter, good packing stock	13½	14	....
Cheese, full-cream Cheddars (Sept.)	11¾	11¾	....
Cheese, full-cream Chedders (Aug.)	9¾	10¾	....
Eggs, Northern	23	21	....
Eggs, fresh	23	27	Nov.
Eggs, fresh	27	32	Dec.
Eggs, ice-house	25¾	26½	Dec.
Eggs, fresh		25	Mar.
Eggs, fresh	30	31	Feb.

LUMBER.

With a dozen or more vessels at the cargo docks, sales were slow and piece-stuff easier.

Green piece-stuff, short and long	$10.50@13.00
Green common inch	12.50@14.00
Green medium	14.00@18.00
Extra good and select	22.00@28.00
Green good inch	19.00@22.00
Boards and strips	12.00@20.00
Standard shingles	2.65@ 2.75
Extra shingles	2.80@ 2.85
Lath	2.25

Following shows the receipts to date as compared with those of last year in the same period:

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	1,574,139,000	652,075,000
1881	1,425,234,000	632,795,000
Increase	148,905,000	19,280,000

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	8,875	9,169	2,721
Tuesday	5,352	10,498	2,438
Wednesday	7,000	13,500	2,000
Total	21,227	33,167	7,159
Same time last week	21,797	36,509	12,249
Shipments—			
Monday	2,947	5,501	245
Tuesday	3,467	3,660	1,075
Total	6,414	9,161	1,320

CATTLE—There was only about an average supply on yesterday's market, but there were more cattle than the trade required and the general feeling was weakish. Shippers evinced but little interest, and there was less activity than usual in the local demand, and while there was no important decline in any class, only the more desirable grades were wanted at fully Tuesday's prices. The proportion of good natives continued remarkably light. Common and medium steers, butchers' cows and range cattle, as for a number of days past, constituted the great majority of the offerings, and only a small percentage of the stock changed owners above $5.00. From $2.40@2.65 for old cows prices ranged upward to $6.50. At the latter figure there were two sales. Range cattle sold at $3.40@5.00—principally at $3.75@4.40. Stockers received but little attention, though the few sales reported did not indicate any decline. Most of the cattle changed owners during the day, and the market closed fairly steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$ 7.00@ 7.35
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	6.50@ 7.90
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.75@ 6.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4.25@ 5.25
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@ 4.00
Stock Cattle—Common steers, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.75@ 3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.40@ 2.65
Texas—Grass cattle	3.25@ 4.30
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.50@ 7.30
Milch cows	30.00@60.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
19	1,352	$6.50	14	861	$4.00
140	1,373	6.50	34	1,132	4.00
9	1,308	6.30	301 Western	1,084	3.90
18	1,294	5.85	22	1,055	3.85
18	1,273	5.60	61 Western	997	3.85
32	1,246	5.50	156 Western	971	3.80
14	1,242	5.25	200 Western	1,036	3.75
21	1,337	5.25	312 Texas	898	3.75
17	1,280	4.85	16	1,012	3.65
18	1,229	4.80	10	935	3.70
18	1,214	4.80	54	1,108	3.75
18	1,240	4.80	22	976	3.50
15	1,230	4.80	16 cows	986	3.25
69 Western	1,278	4.80	15 cows	916	3.40
40	1,180	4.75	38 cows	908	3.30
25	1,088	4.60	63 Western	859	3.30
15	1,120	4.50	21 cows	873	3.25
20	1,054	4.50	21 cows	992	3.25
59	1,169	4.45	17 cows	925	3.10
134	1,149	4.35	21 cows	891	3.15
116	1,171	4.35	25 stockers	775	3.10
36	1,045	4.25	12 stockers	635	3.10
20	971	4.25	24 stockers	938	3.00
80 Western	1,008	4.25	30 stockers	734	2.80
92 Western	1,031	4.20	11	1,311	2.75
19	1,198	4.20	68 cows	906	2.65
90 Western	1,158	4.20	25 cows	854	2.70
69 Western	1,167	4.20	23 cows	798	2.65
80 Western	1,043	4.20	11 cows	888	2.55
71 Western	1,019	4.05	19 cows	856	2.40
35 Western	985	4.00			

HOGS—There was an active market and a strong one. The receipts amounted to only about 13,000, and with shippers and packers both free buyers there was a quick clearance. There was no appreciable advance, but the prevalent feeling was rather firmer, especially for good to best heavy. Light sold at $7.80@8.55 for poor to prime, while inferior to choice heavy weights sold at $7.80@9.15. The quality averaged better than of late. It was as good as is usually seen in the market at this time of year. By noon the pens were practically empty, and the market closed as firm as it opened.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
20	325	$9.15	46	182	$8.50	58	378	$8.10
47	348	9.10	65	182	8.45	73	192	8.10
43	229	9.05	73	185	8.45	49	234	8.05
43	260	9.00	52	188	8.40	34	177	8.00
51	267	8.95	73	191	8.40	136	188	8.00
45	340	8.90	49	248	8.40	67	179	8.00
40	338	8.90	53	281	8.40	39	277	8.00
49	300	8.85	45	251	8.35	53	184	7.95
119	259	8.80	79	183	8.35	43	229	7.90
58	284	8.80	112	242	8.35	64	188	7.85
79	262	8.75	64	230	8.35	49	186	7.85
52	273	8.65	78	188	8.30	58	175	7.85
57	264	8.65	69	222	8.30	53	176	7.80
34	311	8.60	119	174	8.25	47	172	7.75
79	261	8.55	64	178	8.25	63	276	7.70
72	258	8.55	66	273	8.25	64	160	7.65
47	208	8.55	67	181	8.20	29	181	7.60
61	239	8.50	57	279	8.20	22	174	7.50
52	284	8.50	62	188	8.15	48	158	7.25
57	308	8.50	43	188	8.15	42	154	7.15
68	330	8.50	67	192	8.15	25	149	6.90

SHEEP—Were in better demand than on the preceding days of the week, but prices did not show corresponding improvement. They were barely steady, at $1.75@3.50 per 100 lbs for inferior to medium, and at $3.75@4.75 for good to extra. None of the latter were offered and $4.60 was the highest price paid.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
110	93	$3.50	81	104	$4.00	101	95	$3.00
93	94	3.55	71	109	4.10	196	84	3.75
84	98	3.55	75	128	4.60	22	78	2.50
200	94	3.70	163	112	4.40	76	75	3.00
40	84	3.75	89	72	3.00	111	82	3.12½
50	99	3.80	44	104	3.50	190	91	3.30
86	112	4.00	80	94	3.40	179	104	3.50

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts for two days, 5,330 head; extremely dull; ¼@½c lower on all grades; 50 car-loads must be carried over; about 400 fat steers were purchased for British markets, including 200 for shipment alive at $11.00@12.00 and 200 for shipment dead at $9.50@10.50; extremes, Texas steers, $4.50@8.75; half-breed do, $6.75@9.50; natives, $9.00@12.50; good Kentucky and Ohio steers, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs averages, sold at $10.50@11.50.

SHEEP—Receipts for two days, 12,500 head; slow trade; easier prices for all except choice; extremes, sheep, $4.00@5.50 per cwt; lambs, $4.50@6.50.

HOGS—Receipts for two days, 9,500 head; live hogs weaker at $7.80@8.90 per cwt, with general sales at $8.65@8.75.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 100 head; butchers' and canning grades constituted the supply again, and prices about steady; mixed natives brought $3.10@3.75; butchers' steers, $3.75@4.50; good Texans, $4.00@4.25; and light Indians, $3.35; southwest steers, $3.00@3.50; no native shipping steers offered.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,900 head; shipments, 800 head; quiet and unchanged; common to medium, $2.75@3.25; good to choice, $3.50@4.25.

HOGS—Firmer but slow; light shipping, $7.40@7.85; packing, $7.40@7.80; butchers', $8.30@8.50; receipts, 1,500; shipments, 400.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 4.—HOGS—Firm and unchanged; common light and mixed, $7.75@8.35; light and medium, $8.00@8.55; receipts, 118 head; shipments, 450.

CATTLE—Weaker; common to fair shipping, $3.50@5.00; good to choice, $5.25@6.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.00; receipts, 435 head; shipments, 150.

SHEEP—Steady; $3.00@4.50; receipts, 480 head; shipments, 200.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 493; market dull; prime, $6.25@6.50; fair to good, $4.70@5.50; common, $3.50@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,300; market firm; Philadelphias, $8.75@9.00; Baltimores, $8.40@8.60; Yorkers, $8.10@8.30; grassers, $7.25@7.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,000; market dull; prime, $4.25@4.60; fair to good, $3.50@4.00; common, $2.50@3.25.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,600 head; steady and unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,300 head; weak, slow, and lower; lots from 14s to 248 lbs sold at $7.50@8.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 90; steady and unchanged at $2.75@3.25.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—HOGS—Firm; common and light, $6.25@8.25; packing and butchers', $7.70@8.65; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 500 head.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 8s 4d; No. 2, 8s 1d; spring, No. 1, 8s 9; No. 2, 8s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 11d; club, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s 2d. Corn, 6s 3½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 102s. Lard, 63s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Short clear, none here. Lard—Prime Western steady at 63s 9d.

CHEESE—American choice steady at 56s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter new Western steady at 8s 4d. Corn—Mixed old steady at 6s 4½d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits steady at 38s 6d; at London dull at 36s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.—COTTON—In fair demand at 6¾@6 15-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 8,050.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—Old Western mixed, 6s 4½d.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 64s 6d.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 6¾@6¾d; spirits, 7@8d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.—Wheat firmer; red winter, 8s 4d. Corn firmer. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in fair demand and firm; red winter advanced 6d. Corn quiet. To arrive—Wheat firmer; red winter (at London) advanced 3d. Corn steady at the decline; American mixed declined 3d. Demand for wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent moderate. Pork, 102s. Lard, 63s 9d. Bacon—L. C., 72s; S. C., 73s 6d. Tallow, 46s. Cheese, 56s. Beef, 118s. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn quiet but steady.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat—There is more disposition to buy; Western red, 8s 4d. Corn firmer at 6s 4d. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn quiet but steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat firm; fair average red winter wheat, 42s@42s 3d. Corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firmer. Corn steady. Fair average quality of American red winter wheat for prompt shipment, 41s 3d; fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, nominally 29s 6d@30s. Country markets for wheat—English steady. French quiet. On passage to France and the Continent—Wheat, 800,000 qrs. Corn, 10,000 qrs. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat and corn small. PARIS—Wheat and flour steady.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—GRAIN—Winter wheat has shown rather less animation. Rather more interest was evinced in the new crop spring wheat, but parties differed radically in their views as to values. No. 1 red at $1.10 in elevator; October, $1.07½@1.08, closing at $1.07⅞ bid; November, $1.08¼@1.09¼, closing at $1.09¼; December, $1.09⅝@1.10¾, closing at $1.10¾ asked; year, $1.07¾@1.07¾, closing at $1.07⅞ bid; January, $1.11½@1.12, closing at $1.12; February, $1.12½@1.13¼, closing at $1.13 bid; steamer grade, $1.04@1.04½; No. 3 red at $1.06@1.06¾ delivered and $1.04 in elevator; steamer grade at 90@90½c; ungraded red at 82½c@1.08½, as to quality, largely at $1.05@1.07¾; No. 1 white at $1.11@1.11½, nearly all at $1.11½ in elevator, closing at $1.11½ in elevator, with October closing at $1.09¾ asked and bid; No. 2 white at $1.08½@1.08¼; ungraded white at 85c@$1.12½, as to quality; mixed winter at $1.04¼@1.04½, with No. 3 Chicago spring new crop quoted at $1.08 asked and $1.03 bid; No. 3 Chicago spring new crop for shipment at 96½c (the first sale noted here thus far this season). Corn—Early deliveries ruled generally a shade firmer. Options on No. 2 quite active at generally higher though very variable prices. No. 2 October, 71¼@73⅝c, closing at 71½c bid and 71⅝c asked; do November 69⅝@70⅝c, closing at 69⅝c bid; do December, 65¼@66⅜c, closing at 66c; do year, 65¼@66⅛c, closing at 65⅞c bid; do January, 60⅞@61¼c, closing at 61¼c; No. 2 May, 58⅜@59⅝c, the latter an extreme, mostly at 58⅜@59c, closing at 58⅝c bid; mixed Western ungraded at 67@72c, as to quality and condition, mostly at 70@71½c. Oats offered with less freedom and have been ruling stronger; No. 2 October, 38⅛@39⅛c, closing at 39⅛c asked, 39c bid; do November, 39⅝@40⅛c, closing at 40⅛c; do December, 40⅜@40⅝c, closing at 41⅛c; do year, 38⅝@39⅛c, closing at 39⅛c asked; do January (the first trading noted thus far in this option) at 42c; No. 3, 36½@38⅜c, closing at 38⅜c in elevator; white Western ungraded, 37@50c, as to quality; mixed Western ungraded, 31@40c, as to quality; No. 2 Chicago, 25,000 bu delivered at 41c. Rye unchanged but generally dull, including Western at 68@69c, with sales noted at 69c; a car-load of No. 1 sold at 78c. Barley quiet at about previous prices; a boat-load of No. 1 Canada bright sold at $1.08 here.

PROVISIONS—A fair demand noted for Western mess pork for early delivery, but the much higher prices asked, especially near the close, impeded business, leaving off at $22.75. Other kinds dull and irregular, and in the option line Western mess pork in more request at higher and hardening prices; October option quoted at $22.10@22.50, and November at $22.00@22.50. Cut meats in request in a jobbing way, with pickled shoulders in bulk quoted at 10c; smoked shoulders, 11@11½c; pickled hams, 14⅜@14⅝c; smoked hams, 15½@16c; pickled bellies, 15@16c, as to averages. Bacon ruled quiet, with long clear at 15c. Western steam lard in fair demand for early delivery at a further improvement, leaving off at $13.15 bid, and in the option line business to a fair aggregate and again at higher prices. October options left off at $13.12½; November, $13.75; December, $12.20; seller remainder of the year, $12.20; January, $11.90; February, $12.92½; March, $11.95; April, $11.95; May, $11.95@11.97½. Refined in request, with Continental grade quoted at $12.50 for prompt delivery.

TALLOW—Firmer and sought after to a fair extent, closing at 8⅝c for strictly prime.

SUGARS—Raw in very limited request at unaltered prices. Refined met with a fair sale, with cut-loaf quoted at 9¾c; crushed, 9¾c; powdered, 9½@9¾c; granulated, 9⅝c; standard A, 9c; off A, 8¾@8⅞c; white extra C, 8⅝@8¾c; yellow extra C, 7¾@8c; C, 7⅝@7¾c; yellows, 6¾@7¼c.

FREIGHTS—Trade on a moderate scale, with rates on berth for grain accommodation again quoted weaker, and for other classes of cargo generally somewhat firmer. For Liverpool the reported engagements included, by steam, flour at 1s 3d@2s, as to routes; local, 1s 9d@2s, with room for grain quoted at 3¾d, and in slack demand; provisions, through and local, at 15s@25s, as to routes and dates of shipment; local at 22s 6d@25s.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—COTTON—Steady at 11⅝@11 7-16c; futures weak: October, 10.94c; November, 10.79c; December, 10.79c; January, 10.87c; February, 10.98c; March, 11.10c; April, 11.22c; May, 11.33c; June, 11.45c; July, 11.52c; August, 11.60c.

FLOUR—Steady; receipts, 20,400 brls; super State Western, $3.00@4.00; common to good extra, $3.95@4.60; good to choice, $4.65@7.50; white wheat extra, $5.25@7.50; extra Ohio, $4.00@7.50; St. Louis, $4.00@7.50; Minnesota patent process, $7.15@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash firmly held; options rather easier, afterwards recovered and advanced ⅛@¼c, closing strong; receipts, 166,000 bu; exports, 180,000 bu; No. 2 spring nominal; No. 3 do, 96¼c; ungraded red, 85c@$1.08; steamer No. 3 do, 90@90½c; No. 3 red, $1.03@1.06¼; steamer No. 2 red, $1.04@1.04¼; No. 2 red, $1.07½@1.07¾; certificates, $1.07¾@1.08¼; delivered; No. 1 red, $1.10@1.10¼; mixed winter, $1.04¼@1.04½; ungraded white, 85c@$1.12½; No. 3 do, $1.08@1.08½; No. 1 do, sales 9,500 bu at $1.11¼@1.12½; No. 2 red, October, sales 296,000 bu at $1.07½@1.08, closing at $1.08; November, sales 656,000 bu at $1.08¼@1.09¼, closing at $1.09¼; December, sales 392,000 bu at $1.09¾@1.10¼, closing at $1.10¼; January, sales 480,000 bu at $1.11½@1.12, closing at $1.12; February, sales 88,000 bu at $1.12½@1.13½, closing at $1.13¼.

HAY—Demand fair and market firm at 60@65c.

HOPS—In good demand and strong; New York State, 57@70c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but firm; United, 88¾c; crude, 7¼@7¾c; refined, 8¾@8¾c.

TURPENTINE—Higher and firm at 48½c.

EGGS—Western fresh dull and unchanged.

LEATHER—In good demand; hemlock sole, Buenos ...

Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weights, 7@8c.
WOOL—Quiet but steady; domestic fleece, 33@47c; pulled, 18@45c; unwashed, 12@32c; Texas, 14@33c.
BUTTER—Firm; in good demand; 15@35c.
CHEESE—Higher and firm; Western, 5@12c.
METALS—Manufactured copper dull and unchanged; new sheathing, 25c; ingot lake, 18¾@18⅞c. Pig-iron firm; Scotch, $23.50@27.50; American, $22.00@26.50. Russia sheeting, 11½@12c.
NAILS—Cut, $4.25@3.75; clinch, $5.25@6.25.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—FLOUR—Unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat very slow and easier; No. 2 red, 91¼@92c cash and October, 93¼c November, 94⅞@95c December, 91⅜@91⅝c the year, 95⅛c January, 99⅛c May; No. 3 red, 85c bid; No. 4 red, 82@83½c. Corn lower and slow; 63@63¼c cash, 62½c October, 55⅛@56c November, 49⅛c the year; 49⅛@49c May. Oats better; 32¼@32⅝c cash, 31½c October, 30⅝c November, 33c May. Rye dull at 56@56¼c bid. Barley quiet; sample lots at 65@90c.
LEAD—Steady at $4.70@4.75.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
EGGS—Unchanged.
WHISKY—Quiet at $1.17.
PROVISIONS—Pork higher; jobbing at $23.25. Dry salt meats firm; only peddling trade. Bacon strong and scarce; shoulders, 11½@11¾c; short ribs, 16c; short clear, 16½c. Lard nominal.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 9,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 71,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.
Afternoon Board—Wheat strong and higher; 92½c October, 93⅝c November, 95c December, 90⅜c year, $1.00 May. Corn higher and firm; 63⅜c October, 56⅞c November, 49⅛c year; 49c May. Oats dull; 31½c bid October, 31c November.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 4.—FLOUR—Steady; fairly active.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western a shade better, closing quiet and steady; No. 2 winter red spot and October, $1.05⅛@1.05¼; November, $1.06⅜@1.06⅝; December, $1.07⅜@1.07½; January, $1.08⅜@1.08½; February, $1.10 bid. Corn—Western higher; mixed spot, 67@68c; October, 67⅝@68¼c; November, 66¾@67c; November or December, 58⅞@59¼c; December, 63@65c; January, 57⅛@57⅝c. Oats easier; Western white, 45@46c; mixed, 42@45c; Pennsylvania, 43@47c. Rye quiet; 70@72c.
HAY—Quiet at $15.00@17.00.
PROVISIONS—Higher and firm. Mess pork, $24.25. Bulk meats—Shoulders, and clear rib sides, packed, $11.75 and $15.75. Bacon—Shoulders, $12.50; clear rib sides, $17.00. Hams, $16.75@17.25. Lard—Refined, 14¼c.
BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.
EGGS—Firm at 25@26c.
PETROLEUM—Higher and firm; refined, 8@8¼c.
GROCERIES—Coffee dull, 7⅞@9¼c. Sugar higher and firm; A soft, 9⅜c.
WHISKY—Quiet at $1.20@1.21.
FREIGHTS—Quiet.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,585 brls; wheat, 60,139 bu; corn, 1,471 bu; oats, 5,253 bu; rye, 500 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 38,712 bu; corn, 7,555 bu.
SALES—Wheat, 282,261 bu; corn, 73,700 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; high grades, $4.62½@5.37½.
GRAIN—Corn quiet and weak; white, 83c; yellow mixed, 80@85c. Oats scarce and firm; Western, 44@46c.
CORN-MEAL—Quiet but steady; held at $3.40@3.50.
HAY—In fair demand; common, $15.00@16.00; prime, $17.50@18.00; strictly prime, $18.00@18.50; choice, $19.00@19.50.
PROVISIONS—Pork higher; held at $23.62½@23.75. Lard higher; refined tierce, $13.25; keg, $13.75@13.87½. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, packed, $10.75; clear rib, $15.00; long clear, $15.25. Bacon firmer; shoulders, $10.87½; short ribs, $16.12½@16.50; long clear, $16.87½. Hams—Sugar-cured scarce and firm; canvased, ordinary, 15@16c; choice, 16¼@16¾c.
WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.
GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady; jobbing ordinary to prime, 8½@11c. Sugar dull and nominal. Rice dull and nominal; old Louisiana, 4¼@6¼c.
BRAN—In good demand, but at lower rates; 85@90c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—FLOUR—Steady with a fair demand. Rye flour firm and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, October, $1.05¼@1.05¾; November, $1.07¼@1.07¾; December, $1.08⅛@1.08⅜; January, $1.09⅛@1.10. Corn—Steady; sail mixed, 71c; steamer, 75c; No. 3, 69@73c; No. 2 white, 69½c; sail mixed, October, 68@69c; November, 68¼@68¾c; December, 58@59⅛c; January, 58@58¼c. Oats higher; No. 2 mixed, 41¼c; No. 3 white, 40@41c; No. 2 white, 43c.
PROVISIONS—Firm; Lard firm and unchanged.
BUTTER—Demand active; choice lots well sold up.
EGGS—Dull and unchanged.
CHEESE—Firmer; Western full cream, 11@11½c.
PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.
WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.
Others unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 8,500 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—COTTON—Dull and lower, at 11¼c.
FLOUR—Firm, but not quotably higher.
GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red winter, 96@98c spot; 96¾c bid October; 96c bid November or the year; receipts, 7,000 bu; shipments, 7,000 bu. Corn stronger; 64@64¾c spot; 61c October; 53@53¼c November; 48¾@48⅝c the year; 45c bid January. Oats firm at 34@34½c spot; 32c bid the year; 34¼c bid May. Rye firm at 62@63¼c. Barley in good demand; extra No. 3 fall, 80@83c.
PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $23.25. Lard stronger at $12.75. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, $10.25; clear rib, $14.75. Bacon strong; shoulders, $11.25; clear rib, $15.75; clear, $16.75.
WHISKY—Active and firm at $1.16; combination sales of finished goods, 890 brls on the basis of $1.16.
BUTTER—Unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 4.—FLOUR—Quiet and nominal.
GRAIN—Wheat dull at 94c; October, 94¾c; November, 94⅛c; December, 95c; No. 3, 81c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 63c; rejected, 61c. Oats easier; No. 2, 31½c; white, 35½c. Rye lower; No. 1, 58½c; No. 2, 55c. Barley irregular; No. 2 spring cash, 81c bid; October, 80c; No. 3 spring extra lower, with 55c bid.
PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $22.75 cash or October; $21.60 November. Lard—Prime steam, $12.90 cash or October; $12.22 November.
HOGS—Firm; $7.80@8.55.
BUTTER—Steady and firm; creameries, 23@30c.
CHEESE—Moderately active; 9@10c.
EGGS—Steady; 22@23c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 21,000 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; barley, 35,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 425 bu; barley, 19,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 4.—FLOUR—Quiet.
GRAIN—Corn dull; stock small; 78@82c. Oats quiet; choice scarce; No. 3 white, 44@45c; mixed, 38@44c.
PROVISIONS—Pork firm; prime, $21.00@21.50; mess, $22.50@22.75; clear and extra clear, including backs, $26.00@26.50. Beef—Extra mess, $14.05@15.00; family and plate, $18.00@19.00. Lard firm. Hams mostly at 14@15c.
BUTTER—Steady at 18@31½c.
EGGS—In good demand; firm.
HIDES—Easier.
TALLOW—Lower at 8¼@8¾c.
Others unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls and 5,000 sacks; corn, 4,800 bu; wheat, 5,500 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,500 brls; corn, 24,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, spot or October, 98⅛c; November, 98⅜c; December, 99¼c; the year, 98¼c; January, $1.00⅛. Corn dull; high mixed, 65c; No. 2 spot, 64¼c; October, 63¾c bid; November, 59½c; the year, 52½c. Oats dull; No. 2 spot, 35½c; October, 34c; December, 34c bid; November or the year, 33c bid.
Closed—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, October, 98⅛c bid; November, 99c; December, 99⅛c; the year, 98⅛c; January, $1.00⅛. Corn dull; No. 2 spot, 64c; October, 63¼c; November, 59¼c. Oats dull and nominal.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 65,000 bu; corn, 3,500 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 80,000 bu; corn, 7,500 bu; oats, 20,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 4.—FLOUR—Dull.
GRAIN—Wheat inactive; spot, $1.00@1.00¼; October, 98¼@99c; November, 98¼c; December, 98¼@98⅜c; year, 97¼@97⅜c; January, 99⅛@99⅜c; No. 2 white, $1.07; No. 2 red, 98¾c; rejected, 68c. Corn scarce and firm; 68¼c bid for No. 2. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 39c; October, 37¼@38c; mixed nominal at 36¼c. Barley in good demand, at $1.50@2.00 for State; $1.75@2.25 for Canada.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 800 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 500 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; barley, 4,200 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 50,000 bu; oats, 2,800 bu.
Wheat closed quiet; shade firmer; October, 99½c; November, 98¼c; year, 97⅝c; January, 99⅛c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 4.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.
FLOUR—Steady, with a good demand.
GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled; amber, 85@87c; No. 2 red winter, 90c. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats steady; No. 2, 38c; mixed, 35c. Rye quiet; Northern, 65c.
PROVISIONS—Generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher. Mess pork advanced ½c. Bacon—Shoulders advanced ¼c; advances ¼c are only changes in quotations.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 19,000 bu; shipments, 35,000 bu; steady; No. 3 red 72c bid cash; No. 2 red, 72c bid cash; do, 77½c cash; 78c November; 77c year; No. 1 red, 84½c bid cash. Corn—Receipts, 4,000 bu; shipments, 1,000 bu; quiet; 43¾c bid cash; 41¾c November; 38¾c bid the year; 39¾c May. Oats slow; 29½c bid cash; 28¾@29¼c bid November.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
EGGS—Unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 4.—GRAIN—Corn firm; high mixed, 62@62½c; mixed, 61¼@62c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 36@36½c. Rye Quiet; No. 2, 57½@58c.
HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.17.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,110 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 22,050 bu; rye, 2,950 bu; barley, 1,100 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 47,800 bu; rye, 500 bu; barley, 1,200 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet; 10,000 bu No. 2 hard Duluth, $1.07, asking $1.12, buyers $1.11, all options. Corn dull; nominally sample, 67c. Oats nominal.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat stronger; No. 2 red, 95½c. Corn firmer; mixed, 62c. Oats steady; high mixed, 35½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn quiet; No. 2, 74c.

PETROLEUM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 4.—PETROLEUM—The market, which opened weak this morning at 92c, developed unexpected strength. Ten minutes after opening it declined to 91½c, but immediately advanced to 93¾c, at which price it hung for some time. The bulls made a strong break this afternoon, forcing prices up to 97¾c, the closing quotation being 96¾c. It was one of the liveliest days in the history of the exchange, the sales aggregating 6,971,000 brls.

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 4.—PETROLEUM—The market was interesting, opening with sales at 91c; closing at noon at 93c. There were sales at 2 p. m. at 92¾c, and at 3:30 p. m. at 97¼c; closing at 96¾c bid. The money market is still very tight, $1.50 per $1,000 per day, regular rate of carrying; sales today, 2,384,000 brls.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 4.—PETROLEUM—Active; united certificates strong; opened at 92; closed at 96⅛c. Philadelphia delivery; refined, 8½@8¾c.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 4.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 91⅜c; highest, 97c; lowest, 91¼c; closed, 96¾; shipments, 75,622; charters, 2d, 38,571; runs tidewater, 719.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Oct. 4.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 10¾c; low middling, 10¼c; good ordinary, 10¼c; net receipts, 4,900 bales; exports, Great Britain, 3,800; sales, 2,100; stock, 42,060.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11⅛c; low middling, 10⅝c; good ordinary, 10¼c; net receipts, 2,600 bales; gross, 5,000; exports, Great Britain, 2,400; coastwise, 5,300; sales, 2,500; stock, 45,000.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—COTTON—Lower; middling, 10¾c; sales, 7,000 bales; receipts, 1,100; shipments, 900; stock, 5,225.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 4.—COTTON—Quiet; receipts, 1,322 bales; shipments, 1,332; stock, 5,277; sales, 400; middling, 10⅜c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Outside of the delivery of a fair percentage of leading brands of cotton goods and many orders for miscellaneous assortments, restricted, however, to positive quantities, the new demand has been light and the market quiet as usual; specialties of previous reports are in good request and distribution, besides continuing to have a general demand.

WESTERN UNION'S RIVAL.

Remarkable Progress of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company—A Rapidly Growing Business.

New York Herald, Oct. 3.

The telegraph monopoly of which Mr. Jay Gould is the head has had so prodigious an overgrowth of late years that the public has been consistently dubious of the sincerity, and even of the reality, of all professed attempts to raise up an opposition to it. Successive events had confirmed this cynicism until the Western Union Telegraph Company had come to be looked upon by some timorous people as invulnerable in the midst of its Dædalian labyrinth of far-reaching wires. In their eyes it was a sort of modern Minotaur. It had swallowed repeatedly what may now at this distance of time be judiciously called its upstart rivals, from the Franklin Telegraph to the American Union. Report has even had it that it had practically made away with the separate existence of the Mutual Union, which appeared some eighteen months ago in the character of its latest audacious competitor. Of course, the means of the taking off were a secret, and according to hydra-headed Rumor the public was to be deceived into the belief that the new company was still alive and in the best of financial health. The same comedy had been played with Atlantic & Pacific, and other defunct enterprises—enterprises which had died of the too stringent embrace of their monster sister. It was asserted that Mr. Jay Gould owned a large proportion of the life blood—that is to say, of the bonds and stock—of the Mutual Union, and in effect controlled it. Fresh prediction of another gluttonous absorption by the Minotaur was made when it was announced that Mr. Gould had transferred his indefinit quantity of shares to the Western Union treasury.

A REAL COMPETITOR.

All the above alleged facts concerning the Mutual Union are still lacking of proof except the single one, undisguised, that Mr. Gould was an owner of shares of the stock. As far as the books of the treasury can show he still holds them, but the amount, as it there appears, is too small to justify the apprehension of those who evince more abjectness than strength in the presence of frowning monopoly. The statements that follow in this article are of a kind to belie the general impression of the Western Union's omnipotence, and they rest on the best authority.

The Mutual Union Telegraph was projected in 1881, and it first began to transmit messages on the 1st of January, 1882. The company has been engaged for about a year and a half in building lines, and has now about 60,000 miles of wire. It extends from Bangor, Me., in the Northeast, to Kansas City in the Southwest, passing through Louisville, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; from Ottawa, Canada, through Toronto and Montreal, along the southern shores of the great lakes, through Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, its northwestern terminus nominally, although Madison, Dak., a small town a good deal beyond that, is the real *ultima thule* for the present. A second main line connects Chicago with Washington through Pittsburg. The construction is still being pushed rapidly forward most vigorously beyond Kansas City in the direction of St. Joseph, Denver and Salt Lake being also in view. The company will eventually have a network that will embrace all the important cities of the continent. Its immediate object, however, is to include only those in its circuits which are valves, as it were, in the main arteries of trade. It has avoided thus far the building of short and minor lines, the business from which might clog the transmission of more important messages from one commercial centre to another. The paid capital of the company, according to its officers, represents actual poles and wires and the cost of erecting them, not fictitious values on which a large interest must be exacted from the public. It is bonded only to the extent of $5,000,000, and beyond the interest on that amount it has no fixed charges.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS.

"An important part of our business," said Mr. John G. Moore, President of the Mutual Union, "is the leasing of private or special wires to individuals, corporations, and firms. We aim to develop this sort of enterprise as much as we can, and in that particular we have already met with great success. It is astonishing how many new wires for limited use are built every year. It is for this reason that we have used throughout our lines much heavier poles than those that have been employed heretofore. We can place upon them almost as many wires as we desire ad infinitum."

"What about the statements of the controlling influence of the Western Union in your company?"

"They are false. There is no such controlling interest antagonistic to the development of our business. We are conducting it fairly, legitimately, independently. We are in the opposition and shall stay there."

"Who are the principal owners of the company's shares?"

"Mr. Jay Gould, Mr. George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank; Mr. H. C. Fahnestock, Vice-President of the same; Mr. George William Ballou, the banker, and myself. Mr. Jay Gould's name is still on our stock-books, and not a share belongs to the Western Union, so far as I know. The Gould party has only three Directors—a minority—in our board, Mr. Jay Gould himself, Mr. George Gould, and Mr. Russell Sage."

"And is the success of the Mutual Union assured?"

"It is, without doubt, the most successful telegraphic enterprise ever started in the United States. Its growth, in my eyes, has seemed almost marvelous. The business is constantly increasing with great rapidity. What we aim at is not the sending of commercial messages at lower rates than the Western Union, but with greater dispatch. And we have succeeded. The Western Union itself has been obliged to quicken its service since it has found out that this policy in our case has brought us so much public favor. Our plan contemplates the best service of news and commercial messages, and in accordance with it we have devoted our energies thus far to the perfecting of communication between the great exchanges of the country and the more populous cities. It is a fact that the merchants do not complain at the price which they may have to pay for their messages so long as they are assured of the utmost quickness of transmission. When I went to Chicago to establish our line between New York and that city this was what the Board of Trade said to me: 'The telegraph company which will connect two important exchanges so that messages may be sent to and fro and delivered in three or four minutes will have the preference over one that sends them subject to ordinary incidental delays, which have been so often complained of by merchants.' This, I think, is the secret of the success of our company."

PRESS DISPATCHES.

"The Mutual Union Telegraph Company has rendered good service to the press in the transmission of news with a promptitude and exactitude which the Western Union has never attained," said a man who has had experience both as a telegrapher and a journalist. "The two most important newspapers in Chicago employ it largely for the dispatch of special telegrams; and others in Cincinnati and St. Louis have followed their example. Warned by the example of the Western Union it has avoided the faults of policy which has rendered the latter so proverbially slow and unreliable. It employs men of education, long experience, and natural intelligence as receivers. The special dispatches which it delivers to editors are clearly and correctly written, as a rule, and, provided that they are well written in the first instance, seldom require much revision. How it it with the specials transmitted by the Western Union? Until 1878 they were fairly transmitted, fairly copied by the receiver, and delivered with reasonable promptitude. But when Jay Gould came into possession of his electric empire a change immediately began in its administration. There was no longer any room for old and tried operators and receivers whose skill and training were worthy of excellent compensation. Gradually, and yet not slowly, the Western Union got rid of the greater part of them by the simple device of reducing salaries. Henceforward the press dispatches were mangled in a manner that would make Lindley Murray turn in his grave, and Wilson, the author of the 'Treatise on Punctuation,' shudder in undissembled horror. The writing, too, of the receivers was often almost illegible. No wonder, then, that the Mutual Union promptly found favor with the press."

The Work of a Small Mouse.

Rochester Democrat.

Mr. Wing of Mendon, N. Y., lost a valuable horse the other day in a singular manner. A mouse gnawed a hole from the manger into the grain bin, and through it the grain rushed into the feed trough. The horse feasted during the night and died the next day.

MARINE NEWS.

A Good Demand Yesterday for Vessel-Room, but Ready Carriers Scarce.

Room Secured for Only 208,000 Bushels of All Kinds of Grain.

No Indications, However, of an Advance in Carrying Rates to Any Port.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Vessel Charters—Around the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

There was a good demand yesterday for vessel-room from shippers of grain, but the supply of ready carriers was rather small. There was a little inquiry for vessels to take corn to upper Canadian ports, but no inquiry for carriers for any Lake Ontario ports. Rates were unchanged at the figures prevailing for the last three weeks. Owners of vessels seem to have settled down to the conviction that carrying rates have reached the maximum for this season, and their chief endeavor is to prevent any reduction. Many of the sailing vessels that have lately gone to the lower lakes with cargoes will be placed in ordinary on their arrival at their ports of destination, their owners seeing no prospect of making money by keeping them in commission, with the chances greatly in favor of their coming out in debt. By laying them up the insurance can be canceled, which in itself is an important item. It is also highly probable that some of the big steam transportation lines will also withdraw some of their steamers on account of the scarcity of up freight. Grain receipts by rail contiue comparatively light, and there is little indication that they will increase to any great extent before the close of navigation. As a matter of fact, the steamers of the Anchor, Union, Western, Commercial, and Lehigh Valley lines are more than sufficient to meet the wants of shippers, and it is only through the persistent efforts of the agents of sail vessels that they secure cargoes. A prominent vessel-owner in conversation with THE TRIBUNE representative yesterday expressed the belief that but few owners of sailing vessels would be able to figure out a profit on this season's business, and many would come out in debt. The following comprised the vessels chartered yesterday:

	Bushels.
For Buffalo.	
Propeller Arabia, corn (Jag)	20,000
Propeller Newburgh, corn (Jag)	15,000
Schooner M. W. Page, wheat	47,000
For Erie.	
Propeller Lehigh, flaxseed	55,000
Propeller Lehigh, oats	10,000
Propeller Annie Young, wheat (Jag)	20,000
For Sarnia.	
Schooner Rising Star, corn	20,000
For Collingwood.	
Schooner Pewaukee, corn	21,000
Total capacity	208,000

The demand yesterday for vessels to bring lumber to this port might be called fair. There were not very many vessels on the market seeking engagement, but nearly all those that were offered were taken by shippers. The bulk of the inquiry is for vessels to go to Muskegon to load, though there is some inquiry for vessels to go to Alpena and other down the lake lumber-shipping points. Vesselmen have but very little hope of any material advance in carrying rates this season, though it is possible that as the season grows to a close that they may get better rates for the closing trips. Rates remain steady at the following quotations:

From Grand Haven*	$1.50	@1.62½
From Muskegon*	1.50	@1.62½
From White Lake		1.62½
From Pentwater		1.75
From Ludington		1.75
From Menominee		1.75
From Manistee		2.00
From Alpena		1.87½
From Bay City		2.25
From Cheboygan		2.25
From Black River		2.00
From Ashland		2.00
From Ontonagon		3.50

*The outside for short stuff. Ten thousand shingles equal 1,000 feet of lumber.

There was some inquiry for coarse freight carriers, principally to bring cedar ties, posts, and telegraph poles. There are no quotable rates in this trade, all the charters made being on private terms, which, however, must be fairly remunerative, or else owners would decline to let their vessels go.

Shippers of iron-ore are making but little inquiry at present for vessels to load at Escanaba for Lake Erie ports. Those that want vessels do not offer over $1 per ton, a figure that carriers are very slow to accept, and in most cases decline to take. Rates are quoted at the following range:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$1.10@1.15
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	1.00@1.10
From Escanaba to Chicago	95@1.00
From Marquette to Chicago	1.10@1.15

There was a fair demand from coal shippers at Buffalo yesterday for carriers, especially for this port, one charter being made at 70 cents. The threat of many vessel-owners to lay up their crafts seems to have stirred shippers up at that port, and it is probable that there will be a further advance within a day or two. Rates to Lake Michigan ports are now quoted as follows:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 70
From Toledo to Chicago	70
From Cleveland to Chicago	70
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Oswego to Chicago	75
From Fairhaven to Chicago	1.25
From Sodus to Chicago	1.50
From Ashtabula to Chicago	1.25
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	80
From Toledo to Milwaukee	65@70
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	70
From Erie to Milwaukee	75
From Ashtabula to Milwaukee	75
From Buffalo to Racine	80
From Buffalo to Kenosha	90
From Buffalo to Green Bay	85
	92½

A Mean Captain—Pass Him Around.

The Lake Superior Transit propeller Arctic arrived down on Monday evening and proceeded to the copper works to discharge her cargo after dark. On arriving it was found that in order to get the gangway at the proper place to unload the bow of the propeller would have to project past the upper edge of the wharf so far that a headline could not be properly made fast on the wharf. The schooner A. H. Moss was tied up in the slip, and as is usual in such cases the propeller's headline was made fast to one of her timber-heads. This was no sooner done than the Captain of the Moss appeared and ordered the line removed forthwith. Capt. Rhynas, of the Arctic, explained that he would be at the wharf only half an hour, and asked the commander of the Moss to let the line remain, but the latter declared that he would allow no man to tie up to his vessel, and said if they didn't take the line away he would cut it. Capt. Rhynas thought the man was joking and said: "Oh, you'd better not do that," but the words were scarcely said before the line was cut and the Arctic's bow began swinging out into the stream. As there were a number of short piles at the propeller's stern her engine could not be worked for fear of breaking her wheel, and it was with the utmost difficulty that she was once more made secure to the wharf. The Captain of the Moss has a bad habit of cutting lines when everything is not exactly to his liking. Last spring he cut the tow-line of the schooner Canton, off Port Colborne, just because it was more convenient for him to cut it than to throw it off like a white man. He was let off without paying any penalty in the first case, but is not likely to escape now.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Dock and Other Notes.

Only four or five cargoes remained on the lumber market last evening.

The receipts of lumber at this port yesterday by lake aggregated 6,142,000 feet.

Tugmen pronounced yesterday the dullest day since the season of navigation opened.

The canal-tug Charmer smashed her stern while going up the South Branch yesterday.

The schooner Bolivia arrived from Oswego yesterday with a cargo of 595 tons of hard coal.

The barge E. T. Judd is in one of the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company for bottom-calking.

Four thousand three hundred tons of soft coal arrived by lake yesterday. It all came from Cleveland.

The fine propeller Toledo, Capt. Scott, of the New England Line, leaves for Collingwood and way ports this evening.

The lighthouse supply-steamer Dahliah is in dry-dock at Detroit being scraped and placed in condition for fall work.

Dock-thieves again went through the vessels lying at the lumber-market docks Tuesday night or early yesterday morning. Several sailors had all their clothing stolen. The only way that these robberies can be prevented is to have a couple of policemen stationed along the docks at night. As it is there if neither security for life nor property as soon as it grows dark.

The schooner S. V. R. Watson, Capt. Cramer, on her last trip down, made the run from this port to Sandusky in three days and three hours.

It is reported that the propeller Africa left Owen Sound a day or two ago with 200 passengers. The Africa is a smaller steamer than the ill-fated Asia.

John Kelderhouse intends placing all his schooners in ordinary as they arrive at Buffalo. The prevailing rates of freight will not pay for running longer.

The schooner Gilmore was unloaded at Bay City and a survey held at Detroit on Saturday. The Gilmore was the schooner that was ashore on Oak Point, loaded with railroad iron for Caseville.

Detroit insurance agents have adopted the following cargo rates: To Buffalo, 50 cents; to Lake Ontario ports, 85 cents; and to Montreal, $1.20. This rate is for B1 vessels; 10 per cent off on A vessels.

Captains in command of Lake Superior Transit propellers have been warned by the manager to be careful not to expose their boats to danger, as the season is getting late and navigation is becoming dangerous.

The surgeons connected with the marine service at this port were kept busy yesterday. William Connor, John Corbett, Thomas Maley, George Bennett, Oliver Wicks, Martin Peterson, and John Christianson, sailors, were admitted to the hospital.

The schooner Typo, Capt. James Bruce, is owned by two newspaper reporters. The princely salaries paid to reporters, especially marine reporters, enable them to invest in ships, purchase fine diamonds, and give exhibitions of great extravagance.

The cases against the tug-owners for maintaining smoke nuisances were all dismissed by the city authorities yesterday, the tugmen promising to try and avoid making any more smoke than was possible. This they will endeavor to do by causing the firemen to be more careful in firing.

The suit of Finney et al., owners of the schooners George C. Finney, Gallatin, and Mary Collins, against the Grand Trunk Railway, to recover damage for delaying those vessels for ten or twelve days at Goderich in 1878, is on trial before Judge Blodgett in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. The complainants claim that the expenses of the vessels during the time they were delayed in discharging their cargoes at Goderich exceeded the amount received as freight money.

Hardly any one sailing the lakes but has heard of "Starboard Jack." "Jack" keeps a sailors' boarding-house on Kinzie street in this city, and is a character in his way. It is said that he never refuses food and lodging to a sailor who is broke, but wo to a deadbeat who makes a trip and does not come up to the Captain's office and settle. As a consequence of his kindness he is very popular with sailors, and as most every interest in the community is putting forward candidates for office the sailors propose to run "Jack" for the Legislature from one of the North Side districts. In case "Jack" should be elected the "tars" would have a rather soft thing during the winter, as he promises not to charge them any board, as the princely salary he would receive would more than furnish the house with hard tack and salt meat.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 4—12 m.—Passed up—Steam-barge R. P. Ranney and consort, 8 a. m.; steam-barge Progress, 8:10 a. m.; steam-barge Vienna and consort, 8:45 a. m.; steam-barge Mary Mills and barges, 9:15 a. m.; steam-barge Arctic, 10 a. m.; Araxes and barges, 11 a. m.; propeller James Fisk Jr., 11:15 a. m.; schooner D. Vance, 11 a. m.; schooner Niagara, 9:10 a. m.; tug Stranger and barges, 9 a. m.; steamer Pearl, 8 a. m.

Passed down—Steam-barge Pacific and consort, 7:10 a. m.; steam-barge Mary Pringle, 8 a. m.; steam-barge Thomas W. Palmer and consort, 9 a. m.; steam-barge James L. Fay with schooner Escanaba, 11:25 a. m.; steam-barge Allegheny and barges, 11:30 a. m.; schooner E. L. Coyne, 8:35 a. m.; schooners S. J. Tilden and Conselo, 10:30 a. m.

Wind north, light. Weather fine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 4—10:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propeller Buffalo, 2:30 p. m.; steamship R. A. Packer, 5 p. m.; steam-barge Ogemaw, 5:15 p. m.

Passed down—Steam-barge Oscoda and barges, 5:15 p. m.; steam-barge Benton and barges, 6 p. m.; steam-barge Saginaw Valley, 7:10 p. m.

Wind southeast, gentle. Weather fine.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba—Schooner Ashore.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 4.—Arrivals—Steam-barge Inter-Ocean, steam-barge Fred Kelly, schooner M. R. Warner, schooner Merrimac, schooner Vanderbilt, schooner City of Green Bay, schooner C. P. Minch, schooner Thomas Howland.

Departures—Steam-barge M. M. Drake, steam-barge Inter-Ocean, steam-barge Massachusetts, schooner H. M. Scove, schooner Vanderbilt, schooner Merrimac.

The schooner C. H. Burton went ashore light on Rock Island last night. The tug Owen went to her assistance at 8 o'clock this morning. The Captain thinks she can be pulled off without injury to the vessel.

Weather cloudy; dead calm.

Port of Buffalo—Coal Freights—Other News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Arrived from Chicago—Propeller Starrucca, corn, flour, etc.; propeller Milwaukee, wheat, flour, etc.; propeller Montana, corn, flour, etc.; prop Dean Richmond, oats, corn, etc.; schooner Schuylkill, flaxseed. From Duluth—Propeller Nyack, wheat, flour, etc. From Pequaming—Propeller Alpena, lumber.

Cleared for Chicago—Propeller Idaho, cement, etc.; propeller Vanderbilt, coal; schooner Joseph Paige, coal. For Milwaukee—Propeller D. Ballentine, coal.

The demand from shippers for coal tonnage continued fair, and but few vessels were on the market. The schooner Nelson Bloom was engaged this morning for Milwaukee at 65 cents. Another schooner managed to get 70 cents for a cargo to Chicago in the afternoon, and it was said that a couple of vessels to arrive had been placed at the same figure. It begins to look as if there might be further improvements in freights, now that many vessel-owners are in tending to lay up their craft soon. Should tonnage continue plenty rates will be low. The schooner Bay State was chartered for Sheboygan at 80 cents, the schooner E. R. Williams for Toledo at 25 cents, and the steam-barge Nevada for bulk salt to Chicago at 75 cents per ton.

Canal freights were quiet on the basis of 5⅜ cents for wheat and 5 cents for corn to New York.

The schooner G. S. Hazard has been stripped and her outfit stored. She is the first vessel going into winter quarters at this port. The damage done her by the propeller Jay Gould will be repaired at the Union Ship-Yards.

The new Anchor Line elevator, located on the south side of Blackwell Canal, opposit Main street, will be started up tomorrow. The cargo of the propeller Clarion will be the first to go into the house. It has storage capacity for 900,000 bushels of grain, but only half that capacity is now ready for use. The house has a portable leg in addition to the ordinary stationary one, like the Anchor Line Elevator at Erie. This extra leg is not yet in working order. It is built on double tracks and can be moved so as to fit into a vessel's second hatch when the stationary leg is in one hatch. When both legs are in use from 14,000 to 18,000 bushels can be elevated per hour. This elevator has rail connection by three tracks, which can be used by any road running into this port by means of the track of the Buffalo Creek Railroad Company. The Anchor Line has a through route by using the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Road to Emporium, Pa., and then taking the Pennsylvania to Philadelphia.

The propeller Idaho did not leave for Chicago till 4 this afternoon.

The river tug Crusader left this evening with the coal-laden schooners Joseph Paige, D. E. Bailey, and J. W. Doane, bound for Chicago, and the light schooner Guiding Star for Detroit.

For the first time in about ten days the wind was down the lake today, but it was light.

The Schooner Mockingbird Released—Other News from Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 4.—A dispatch was tonight received by the Kirtland, Wolf & Davidson Wrecking Company from Capt. Kirtland, of the wrecking-tug Leviathan, stating that he had succeeded in releasing the schooner Mockingbird from the beach at Norwood, and would tow her to Charlevoix. The dispatch did not say how much damage the vessel had sustained. It will be recalled that the Mockingbird was driven high and dry on the beach several weeks ago. She was insured in the Boston Marine.

The bay was filled with floating lumber today, and considerable washed ashore at Bay View. It is undoubtedly part of the same seen by vessel-masters off South Point yesterday, and part of which washed ashore at Bay View. The mystery concerning where it came from still remains unsolved, as no reports have been received from any port of any vessels arriving minus their deck-loads. It is thought to be Oconto lumber.

While going up the river this afternoon a Western Line propeller struck the north approach of Broadway bridge and damaged it considerably.

A sailor, whose name could not be ascertained, fell into the hold of the schooner Scoville this afternoon and received very serious, if not fatal, injuries. He was carrying a bag of apples when he stumbled and fell through the hatchway and struck on his head.

Margaret Eifert today sold one-quarter of the tug Dan Castello to John Burgess for $1,050.

The schooner Blackhawk was docked today for recalking.

The steam-barge D. W. Rust arrived light from Chicago today to have her machinery overhauled. The machinery of the Rust has been in bad working order for several months, and only a few weeks ago she was laid up at this port for some time having repairs made to it.

The wind, which has been to the southeast for several days, got around to the southwest this afternoon, and the harbor tonight is nearly clear of vessels.

The propeller Waverly was today chartered to take 12,000 bushels of barley to Buffalo on through rates.

There was no change in iron-ore freights today, shippers offering $1 from Escanaba to Lake Erie ports.

Lumber and coarse freights continue unchanged. Charters, schooner Black Hawk, lumber, from Big Suamico to Racine at $1.67½ per thousand feet; schooner Petrel, lumber, from Muskegon to this port at $1.32½.

Arrived from below—Schooner Lafrinier, coal laden; schooner Columbia, stone laden.

Cleared — Schooner Hartford, for Chicago; schooner Montana, for Tonawanda.

Entered and Cleared at Erie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 4.—Entered—Propeller S. E. Sheldon, from Escanaba, ore; propeller Macey, from Escanaba, ore; propeller Clarion, from Chicago, grain and merchandise; propeller Wissahickon, from Chicago, grain and merchandise; propeller Nyack, from Duluth, passengers and merchandise.

Cleared—Propeller Nyack, for Buffalo, passengers and merchandise; propeller Wissahickon, for Buffalo, grain and merchandise; propeller Clarion, for Buffalo, grain and merchandise; propeller Philadelphia, for Chicago, merchandise; propeller S. E. Sheldon, for Duluth, light.

Vessel Charters at Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 5.—Charters—Schooners Itasca and Columbia, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, $1.10; schooner Our Son, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, $1; schooner C. C. Barnes, coal to Milwaukee, at 75 cents; schooner Selkirk, railroad iron, Toledo to Oconto, $1.25 free.

Cleared—Propeller Vanderbilt, merchandise, for Chicago.

Capt. Pringle will remain ashore and Capt. Mallory, of the tug Samson, will take charge of the steamship Onoko on her next trip.

Arrivals and Clearances at Marquette.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 4.—Arrived—Steam-barge Sparta, tug William Goodnow, schooner Sumatra, schooner S. Mirch, schooner H. J. Webb, schooner Kate Winslow, schooner John Oriel.

Cleared—Steam-barge R. J. Hackett, steam-barge Republic, steam-barge Sparta, schooner William McGregor, schooner G. Holland, schooner Sumatra.

Passed up—Propellers St. Louis, Empire State, City of Duluth, and John N. Glidden.

Examining the Welland Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. CATHARINES, Oct. 4.—An eminent scientific gentleman attached to the German Legation at Washington has been here examining the works on the new Welland Canal. T. Munro, engineer of the northern section, showed him over the works from Thorold downward. He expressed himself pleased at their magnitude and system of construction. He also examined the aqueduct and at Port Colborne.

Arrived and Cleared at Cheboygan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Oct. 28.—Arrived—Schooners Fleetwing, Snowdrop, and Evergreen.

Cleared—Propeller Van Raalte, steamer City of Cleveland, steam-barge D. C. Whitney and consort, schooners Two Fannies, Col. Ellsworth, L. M. Mason, Orphan Boy, and A. P. Nichols.

East wind, moderate. Raining.

Vessels Passed the Welland Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Oct. 4.—Passed down—Schooner F. B. Gardner, Chicago to Kingston, wheat.

Passed up—Propeller Argyle, Toronto to Chicago, barley.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Toledo, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Prop New York, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Michael Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop L. C. Hall, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop St. Joseph, Marinette, lumber.
Prop J. H. Shrigley, Manistee, lumber.
Prop C. J. Kershaw, Buffalo, coal.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber.
Prop James Davidson, Buffalo, coal.
Schr James Couch, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Japan, Ludington, lumber.
Schr L. B. Shepard, Ludington, lumber.
Schr City of Sheboygan, Traverse Bay, wood.
Schr Gipsy, not known, lumber.
Schr L. M. Forrest, North Bay, railway ties.
Schr M. E. Cook, Hamlin, lumber.
Schr Henry Cowles, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ataunto, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Rockaway, Kenosha, cobble-stone.
Schr A. Mosher, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Eveline Bates, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Adirondac, Marinette, lumber.
Schr S. A. Wood, Marinette, lumber.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Morning Light, White Lake, lumber.
Schr S. W. Stephenson, Marinette, lumber.
Schr T. S. Bronson, Marinette, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Arzonaut, Escanaba, light.
Prop R. G. Peters, Manistee, light.
Prop T. W. Snook, Montague, light.
Prop Annie Laurie, Muskegon, light.
Prop Michael Groh, Muskegon, light.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 55,200 bu wheat.
Schr L. A. Law, Buffalo, 47,000 bu wheat.
Schr Dan Hayes, Onekama, light.
Schr Flying Cloud, Ford River, light.
Schr Knight Templar, Black River, sundries.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, light.
Schr G. W. Adams, Buffalo, 76,000 bu flaxseed.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Manistee, light.
Schr Cuba, Manistee, light.
Schr Hattie Hutt, Black River, sundries.
Schr Higgie, Port Edward, Ont., 32,304 bu corn.
Schr J. R. McLaren, Menominee, light.
Schr A. B. C. F. M., Manistee, light.
Schr Annie Vought, Port Huron, 45,061 bu corn.
Schr J. B. Penfield, Midland, 30,000 bu corn.
Schr Red Wing, Buffalo, light.
Schr John Mark, Manistee, light.
Schr Presto, Grand Haven, light.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Montague, light.
Schr Stafford, Muskegon, light.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Kate Forrest, North Port, light.
Schr John Bean Jr., Muskegon, light.
Schr Alice, Merekaunee, light.
Schr Jamy Mullen, Frankfort, light.
Schr G. L. Wrenn, Manistique, light.
Schr Onward, Ford River, light.
Schr Lillie Pratt, Ludington, light.
Schr Willie Loutitt, Grand Haven, light.
Schr York State, Port Sherman, light.
Schr Our Son, Erie, light.
Schr Glad Tidings, Ludington, light.
Schr E. A. Nicholson, Buffalo, 48,000 bu wheat.
Schr Guido, Pierport, light.
Schr Waneetee, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Potomac, Ludington, light.
Schr R. Kanters, Montague, light.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, light.
Schr A. A. Carpenter, Menominee, light.
Schr Sonora, Menominee, light.
Schr Lone Star, Marinette, light.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, light.
Schr Evening Star, Menominee, light.
Prop City of Fremont, Duluth, sundries.

A Clergyman Protects His Hen-House.

American Poultry-Yard.

An Iowa City clergyman has 153 hives of bees, which are arranged around his hen-house, and when he hears a thief fooling round that establishment in the darkness he just lies still and waits to hear a hive upset, and then laughs at the sound of wild yells gradually dying away in the distance.

The reliable doctor keeps apace with new discoveries, and prescribes Hunt's Remedy, the only sure cure for all kidney diseases.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—NEAR MY RESIDENCE, A pair of eyeglasses with chain attached. Call at 3339 Prairie-av.

LOST—SUNDAY EVENING, FROM 162 East Van Buren-st., a small bay mare with a white star and one white foot; weight 775 pounds. Please notify THEO. BECKER.

LOST—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE paid for the return of gold watch lost or stolen on Cottage Grove car between 3:30 and 4 p. m.; chain marked "Lulu" attached; no questions asked. Lumber Exchange, 252 South Water-st.

LOST—SCARF-PIN, DIAMOND, RUBY, sapphire, between Sherman House and Standard Club, Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to 207 and 209 Monroe-st., up-stairs.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY MORNING early, a very small coach slut. Finder will please return her to 176 Monroe-st., where he will be rewarded.

LOST—A LITTLE BLACK AND TAN dog on North State-st. Tuesday evening; ears uncut; no collar; answers to name of "Tommy." Return to 79 North State-st. and receive reward.

LOST—NEAR THE CORNER OF CASS and Rush-sts., a single red cashmere shawl. The finder will be liberally rewarded by sending their address. Co. by Wrigler Company, 41 Clark-st.

TAKEN UP—A STRAY COW. APPLY at 172 South Peoria-st.

$5 REWARD—STRAYED FROM 650 West Washington-st., Friday, Sept. 29, a black and tan dog; answers to name of "Frank." Return to No. 185 Webster-av.

$50 REWARD—FOR INFORMATION leading to conviction of parties or party who broke into my office, 41 Wabash-av., and stole a number of cigars branded Polo, Dirigo, Rose Queen, and various other brands, manufactured at Factory No. 8, Third District, New York. GUSTAV FUCHS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH SIDE—IMPROVED.
Langley-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., 2-story frame, large barn, lot 25x120, $4,000.
Langley-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., 3-story brick house, 2-story brick barn, lot 22x125, $7,000.
Johnson-place, 3-story stone, $5,000.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-third-st., 2-story frame, lot 25x125, $5,500.
Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., 4-story brick, lot 20x175, $9,500.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-second-st., 10-room brick, $6,000.
Twenty-fifth-st., near Michigan-av., 4-story brick, $6,000.
Twenty-fifth-st., near Prairie-av., 8-room cottage, $3,000.
Thirty-second-st., near Vernon-av., 10-room brick, $4,250; rent $480.
Johnson-place, 10-room brick, $3,500; rent $400.
Johnson-place, 2-story and cellar brick, $4,350; rent $480.
Forest-av., 2-story and cellar brick, $4,200.
Vernon-av., near Thirty-third-st., 10-room stone front, lot 22x165, $6,000; will give possession.
Lake Park-av., near Thirtieth-st., 2-story and cellar stone front, $6,000.
Sixteenth-st., near Prairie-av., 3-story stone front, lot 25x145, at a sacrifice.
Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st., 55½ feet, with 2-story frame.
Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., 2-story frame, 25-foot lot.
Wabash-av., north of Thirty-first-st., choice corner 3-story and basement stone, 2-story brick barn, $10,000.
Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., 3-story and basement stone, $5,000.
Ellis Park, 2-story and basement stone, $7,500.
Thirty-fifth-st., near Cottage Grove-av., lot 56x231, with 2-story frame, a bargain.
Thirty-fifth-st., near Grand-boulevard, corner, 100x115, with 2-story frame, very low.
State-st., near Twenty-ninth, 2-story brick, store below, dwelling above, lot 25x120, east front, $8,500.
2839 Cottage Grove-av., 7-room house and lot, $1,600.
Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, house and lot, $5,0[illegible] $85.
Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., 2-story brick, store below, dwelling above, $6,500.
UNIMPROVED.
Indiana-av., north of Thirty-ninth-st., corner lot, 50x175, a bargain.
Calumet-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., 25x180, $125.
State-st., near Thirty-seventh, east front, 25x120, $95.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st., 50x165, $155.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st., 26x125, $110.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st., 25x125, $90.
Indiana-av., near Forty-sixth-st., 33x160, $45.
Lake-av., near Forty-first-st., 100x180, a bargain.
Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-first-st., 26x140, $90.
Archer-av., near Halsted-st., 22x102, or 44x102.
Wentworth-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 24x120, a bargain.
Arnold-st., near Fifty-sixth, 50x127; make an offer.
BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM,
79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—
CHOICE RESIDENCE SITES.
We are now offering
IN PARCELS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,
That beautiful tract containing about six and one-half acres fronting east on Lincoln Park, south on Fullerton-av., and west on North Clark-st.
The land is rolling and covered with fine shade trees and shrubbery. The adjoining homesteads are among the most attractive on the North Side. This is a
RARE OPPORTUNITY!
To obtain elegant sites (say 100 or more feet front by 200 to 500 feet deep) at lower prices than any other property equally choice can be had.
SEE PLAT AT OUR OFFICE.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
Carroll-av., near Ashland-av.—Nice cottage house, lot 25x125, and good barn; only $2,500.
Winthrop place—2-story and basement brick house, one of the best on the street, only $4,200.
West Adams-st., near Campbell-av.—Cottage and lot, $2,800.
Wilcox-av., near Campbell-av.—Nice cottage and lot, cheap enough at $2,650.
Edgar-st., Northwest Side, near Ashland and Northavs.—Fine 2-story frame house, newly painted, etc., could not be built for the money, only $2,000.
Wesson-st., between Chicago-av. and Oak-st.—1, 2, or 3 lots; what will you give for one or all?
Wentworth-av., near Thirtieth-st.—Cottage and lot only $2,000.
Taylor-st., near Lincoln—2 lots, 24x165 each, only $1,100.
H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE LOTS:
Ashland-av., corner Adams-st., 100x149, very choice.
Adams-st., near Winchester, extra nice lot, 24x125.
Adams-st., desirable locality, 25x140, $100 per foot.
Monroe-st., southwest corner Loomis, 72x125, facing Jefferson Park, one of the very choicest spots on the West Side.
Monroe-st., 25x135 to 33-foot alley, $150 per foot.
Monroe-st., fine corner, 50x135, only $110 per foot.
Monroe-st., 25, 50, or 75x125, $105 per foot.
Washington-boulevard, 100x125 or part.
Jackson-st., 25 or 50x120, only $75 per foot.
Jackson-st., 33x200, cheap, $75 per foot.
H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
DEARBORN-AV.—3-story and basement, 16 rooms, octagon front, 3 rooms deep, near Division-st.; price $15,000.
WELLINGTON-AV.—On Green Bay-road, 12-room brick house, with lot 96x128 feet.
SUPERIOR-ST.—In block southeast corner of St. Clair, 2-story and basement stone-fronts; $8,000 each.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM
Room 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
PRAIRIE-AV.—50x180 feet, corner Thirtieth-st.
WABASH-AV.—100x160 feet, corner Thirty-fourth-st.
CALUMET-AV.—40 feet, near Thirty-first-st., east front.
VERNON-AV.—196x164 feet, northwest corner of Thirty-third-st., east and south front.
MICHIGAN-AV.—80 feet near Fifteenth-st., east front.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50 feet near Thirty-second-st.
WOODLAND PARK—50 feet fronting south in the park; very choice lot; $120.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
BELDEN-AV.—Corner Hurlbut-st., fine frame house, with brick basement, 11 rooms; has furnace, hot and cold water, gas, etc.; lot 50x125 feet to an alley; cheap.

FOR SALE—IN ORDER TO MAKE A quick sale we offer the 2-story and basement brick house No. 278 Campbell-av., and also the 25-foot corner lot adjoining, at very low prices. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
CALUMET-AV.—Near Thirty-second-st., 2-story and basement brick, 12 rooms, modern conveniences; can be bought cheap.

FOR SALE—33 FEET ON STANTON-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.; water-pipe and sewer in; fine neighborhood and accessible; a bargain if sold soon. Inquire at Room 28, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
DEARBORN-ST.—Near Twenty-seventh, cottage house with brick basement, 8 rooms; street and alley in rear paved; modern improvements; $3,200, on time.

FOR SALE—250 FEET WEST FRONT by 180 feet deep, on Wabash-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts., at $230 per foot; this is a first-class neighborhood and desirable property for a builder to put up a block of houses. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., new First National Bank Building, 166 and 168 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
MARSHFIELD-AV., between Taylor and Twelfth-sts., 2-story and basement brick house, gas water, bath, etc.; price $3,250.

FOR SALE — 1624 INDIANA-AV. — Stone-front, first-class, everything convenient, 14 rooms; now vacant and in perfect order; will be sold cheap, and on easy payments, at low interest. C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
BLUE ISLAND-AV.—Near Eighteenth-st., 2 frame buildings, stores below, dwellings above; lot 48x100 feet; $13,000; rents for $1,560 per year.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—25X100, ON South Clark-st., with brick improvements, near Van Buren-st., $19,000; will be worth $30,000 as soon as the new Board of Trade is completed. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 and 168 Dearborn-st., new First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.:
WARREN-AV.—50 feet on the south side of Warren-av., east of Ashland-av.; cheap.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO.,
88 Washington-st.
Large 4-story brick building corner of Wells and Illinois-sts., renting for $1,550; a bargain; $15,500.
Also large 3-story brick block, North Side, renting for $5,200. Price $42,000; $25,000 cash, balance 3 years.
E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
DELAWARE-PLACE—60 feet, full depth, facing south, east of Dearborn-av.
CLARK-ST.—Near Elm, 98x150 feet.
STATE-ST.—South of Delaware-place, 42¼x110 feet.
LA SALLE-ST.—Southeast corner Erie, 5 x110 feet.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.:
WRIGHTWOOD-AV.—Fine residence property, of great depth, on the south side of Wrightwood-av., one block west of Clark-st.
DEMING COURT—Fine residence lots on Deming court, just west of Clark-st. Prices very low and liberal terms.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
MONROE-ST., near Robey, fine 2-story and basement brick house, with or without furniture; has just been papered and grained handsomely, and is in perfect order; good 2-story brick barn, alley on side; can be bought at a bargain.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST. LOT, NEAR Van Buren; also several 10-acre lots. WALTER BUTLER, 54 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
VINCENNES-AV.—48x156, between Egan and Oakwood-avs., $65.
WABASH-AV.—East front, near Fifty-third-st.; 28x155.
FORTY-SEVENTH-ST.—Corner Greenwood-av., 170x107 feet, cheap.

FOR SALE—1244 WOLFRAM-AV., NEW 1½-story 8-room house, with lot 25 or 50 feet; this is a pleasant home, convenient to schools, churches, and street-cars; low price; monthly payments if desired. ALBERT WISNER, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
FULTON-ST.—Near Ashland-av., lot 25x110 feet; frame house; $2,800.

FOR SALE—BY ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9:
A manufacturing site on Chicago & Alton Railroad and Kedzie-av., 200x250 feet; a bargain.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
WABASH-AV., near Twelfth-st., 2-story frame house, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, etc., on main floor; cheap.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—525 West Adams-st., south front; lot 50x188½; house and barn in thorough repair. Apply at 138 Lake-st. Can give immediate possession.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY WM. C. KINNEY & CO.,
86 Washington-st., Room 4:
UNIMPROVED.
Lots on State-st., near Thirty-eighth; per foot $100.
Wabash-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-fourth-sts., several lots; cheap.
50 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-fourth-st.; bargain.
Lots on Indiana-av., south of Thirty-first-st.
Northwest corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-ninth-st., very desirable for improvement or investment; at a bargain.
Over 500 feet on Prairie-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-seventh-sts., in lots to suit.
Large list on Forest-av. Same on Calumet and South Park-avs., including several desirable corners.
Several very choice pieces on Ellis and Lake-avs., Drexel and Grand-boulevards.
Southeast corner Vincennes and Bowen-avs., 53x135, special bargain.
Large list of bargains on avenues and at Oakland, Kenwood, and South Park.
IMPROVED.
2-story frame, brick basement, Forest-av.; $4,250.
3 elegant stone fronts, plate-glass windows, entirely modern houses, Calumet-av., near Thirty-second.
2-story and basement frame, South Park-av.; $4,250.
2-story and basement frame, Prairie-av., near Thirtieth-st., lot 26 4-12x178; ground worth the money, $5,500.
Three elegant stone fronts, South Park-av., south of Thirty-second-st., east front.
Several frame, brick, and stone fronts on Michigan-av., from Van Buren-st. south. Same on Wabash-av.
Elegant 2-story and mansard brick on Bryant-av.
Large 2-story frame, 44 feet ground, Lake-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
Frame house and 50 feet, Lake-av., near Fortieth-st.; $5,000.
Large 3-story brick, east front, Johnson-place; at less than cost of house.
Large list of houses on all avenues and streets south. Several bargains on Dearborn-st. Parties looking for houses or investment please call.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE PROPERTY.
Third-av., 50 feet, near Van Buren-st.
State-st., 40 or 80 feet, east front, near Polk.
State-st., house and lot near Twenty-fourth.
State-st., 24x125 feet, near Thirty-fifth.
State-st., house and lot No. 4739, at a bargain.
Michigan-av., 50 feet, west front, near Twenty-ninth-st., with or without building.
Dearborn-st., No. 3206, at a bargain.
Dearborn-st., vacant lot, 25x110 feet, east front, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., at a big bargain.
Butterfield-st., 25x100 with house, No. 3028.
Indiana-av., 25, 50, or 75 feet, near Forty-first.
Indiana-av., Nos. 1230 and 1232, 10-room marble-fronts, in good condition. Will give a bargain.
Hurlbut-st., elegant 2-story and basement brick, with lot 25x132, near Webster-av.
State-st., 2 fine corners north of Eighteenth.
Indiana-av., 2-story and basement marble-front of 14 rooms, corner of Thirteenth-st., with 40 years' lease; cheap.
Burling-st., cottage and lot, near North-av.; at a bargain.
F. C. VIERLING & BRO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARly—Choice investments:
West Madison-st., 3 x125, only $125 per foot.
West Madison-st., 25x125, only $140 per foot.
West Madison-st., 43x125, growing fast, $150 per foot.
West Madison-st., fine corner for improvement.
West Madison-st., elegant corner, improved, $30,000.
West Madison-st., 3-story brick store and brick barn, lot 25x125, rents $1,280, pays 10 per cent.
West Madison-st., 25x125, 2-story frame store, trade centre, only $7,000.
West Madison-st., 120x125, fine piece, growing rapidly.
West Madison-st., 24x125, very good 3-story frame store, will rent for $1,200, only $10,500.
West Madison-st., elegant 3-story and basement stone front, choice locality, rents $1,800; secure this at $18,000.
West Madison-st., corners and inside lots, improved and vacant, some of the choicest investments in the market, not advertised.
H. A. OSBORN,
128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.:
Lots on Chicago-av., south front, between Robey and Hoyne-sts., at $850; liberal terms, low interest; water and sewer.
Lots on Rice-st., between Robey and Hoyne-sts., at $650; liberal terms; low interest; water and sewer.
Lots on Fullerton-av., near Racine-av.; Racine-av., near Fullerton-av., and Montana-st., near Racine-av.; fine high land in first-class neighborhood. Prices from $32.50 to $55 per front foot on liberal terms.

FOR SALE—
NEW SUBDIVISION east end of CENTRAL PARK.
LAKE-ST., FRONTING CENTRAL PARK ... $750
WALNUT-ST. ... 425
FULTON-ST. (100 feet wide) ... 450
CARROLL-ST. ... 550
SCHOOL-HOUSE TWO BLOCKS EAST.
LAKE WATER on every lot; new sidewalks.
Lake-st. STREET-CARS and C. & N. W. Railroad TRAINS at corner of subdivision.
Cheapest first-class lots within city limits.
JOHN D. PARKER, 10 to 1 o'clock,
156 Washington-st., Room 35.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
SOUTH PARK-AV.—Corner Ray-st., 374x119 feet.
MICHIGAN-AV.—100 feet, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—West of Cottage Grove-av., 50x150 feet.
WABASH-AV.—Corner Thirty-fifth-st., 175x158 feet.
WABASH-AV.—Corner Thirty-seventh-court, 50x150 feet to alley.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., 50 feet; full depth.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM
1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, with brick barn, near Thirtieth-st., in extra good order.
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, near Thirty-fourth-st., 4 rooms deep and 25 feet wide.
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, near Thirty-third-st., one of the best in the neighborhood.
UNIVERSITY-PLACE—Octagon-front brick house, facing north on the University grounds; well built house in a pleasant location.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone-front house near Twenty-fifth-st.; $8,500.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
RANDOLPH-ST.—Between Ada and Sheldon, two 3-story and basement stone-front houses; lots 20 10-12 by full depth; each renting at $750; cheap.

FOR SALE—BY WM. C. KINNEY, 86
Washington-st., Room 4:
Michigan-av., 50x200, near Thirty-eighth-st., east front ... $150 per foot
50x161, near Forty-fourth-st., west front ... 75 per foot
Prairie-av., 50 or 100x161, east front, south of Forty-second-st. ... 65 per foot
25 or 50x125, east front, near Thirty-fifth ... 85 per foot
Calumet-av., 25x125, north of Thirty-second-st. ...
50 feet, east front, near Thirty-second-st. ... 120 per foot
125x150, northwest corner Gano-st. (near Thirtieth) (for few days) ... 100 per foot
Lake-av., 50x243 to lake, near Thirty-ninth-st. ... 100 per foot
50 or 100 feet, east front, near Thirty-ninth-st., cheap.
We can sell the above at bargains.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.:
ADAMS-ST.—Between Loomis and Laflin, elegant 2-story and basement brick house, with mansard; good barn; house in first-class condition, and has dining-room on the main floor; lot 50x125 feet. Price, $18,000.

FOR SALE—
PARK-AV.—Fine residence on corner; both streets paved; only $6,500.
FLOURNOY-ST.—Half a block from Ogden-av. Two-story and basement octagon brick, 9 rooms; grained; all improvements; possession at once; $4,000.
CONGRESS-ST.—Near Throop, large frame house, all improvements, large lot; $5,000.
HONORE-ST.—Three-story brick; $4,500.
OAKLEY-AV.—Near Polk-st., large house, large lot; $3,500.
LAWNDALE—Fine cottage, newly repaired, two lots, nice garden with trees; $1,800.
W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
DIVISION-ST.—West of Larrabee, 25x110 feet.
LAKE VIEW-AV.—Southeast corner Surf-st., 55x300 feet, running to Lake Michigan.
LOTS on Halsted, Dayton, Fremont, and Bissell-sts., cheap, on easy terms.
MELROSE-ST.—166x231 feet northwest corner Lake-Shore drive; cheap.

FOR SALE — DESIRABLE RESIdences—
Adams-st.—2-story and base. octagon stone, $9,500.
Adams-st.—2-story stone, p., d. r., and k. on first floor, $8,000.
Jackson-st.—Same style of house, $7,500.
Monroe-st.—2-story and basement stone-front, 11 rooms; lot 20x125, and frame barn, $7,500.
H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
MILWAUKEE-AV., corner Indiana-st., 151x180 feet, with building; well rented. Will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—FOR INVESTMENT, FOUR brick houses, nearly new, rented to good parties; will pay 10 per cent net; on avenue south. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE — 40 ACRES IN SOUTH-west quarter of city, surrounded by manufactories, having good railroad facilities and canal dockage, $40,000; will take good $15,000 farm as part payment. Large profit can be made in this tract.
PIERCE & WARE, 113 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington st.:
OHIO-ST., between State and Cass, 3-story and basement stone-front dwelling-house; elegant condition; price, $16,000.

FOR SALE—588 WEST ADAMS-ST., elegant stone-front 2-story, basement, and sub-cellar, stone steps, heavy stone coping; everything solid and first-class; immediate possession. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
WARREN-AV.—Near Garfield Park, 50x126 feet; at a sacrifice; this property will double in value in a year.

FOR SALE—FRAME AND BRICK CELlar house on Twenty-ninth-st., the only one left; $4,600. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
ADAMS-ST.—East of Ashland-av., elegant house and barn, with lot 50x188; can be bought at a bargain, with gas-fixtures, screens, etc.

FOR SALE—525 WEST ADAMS-ST., east of Ashland-av., large, stylish, first-class frame house; every improvement and in excellent condition; fine lot 50x188. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
WASHINGTON BOULEVARD—Between Wood and Lincoln-sts., 2-story and basement brick; lot 25x125 feet; $9,000.

FOR SALE—42 BY 160 FEET, WEST front, on Ellis-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh-sts.; price $1,330. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 and 168 Dearborn-st., new First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—372 LA SALLE-AV., 2-STOry and basement stone-front dwelling, three rooms deep, east front, finely finished throughout and in the choicest location on the avenue.
F. H. WATRISS,
90 Washington-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
MADISON-ST.—Facing Central Park, 25x191 feet, for $1,050 cash, etc., and adjoining brick house; also 125 feet facing the park, west of St. Louis-av.
ASHLAND-AV.—Between Polk and Harrison-sts., 50 feet, full depth.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome octagon stone-front house, in excellent order throughout. Fine dining-room on parlor floor; gas lighted by electricity; passenger elevator in the house; has been newly furnished at an expense of over $7,000 cash; sewerage and plumbing perfect. Price of house and furniture $35,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—New pressed brick house, with stone trimmings; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; it is in splendid order throughout; architect's plans can be seen at my office; lot 25x180 feet; price $17,000.
CALUMET-AV.—Octagon stone front house near Twentieth-st., 25 feet wide and three rooms deep; new brick barn; house is in perfect order.
LARGE BRICK HOUSE, with 54-foot lot; in very desirable location on South Side. A decided bargain; $12,500.
LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, with corner lot, 88 feet front, desirably located, east of Wabash-av., and in the vicinity of Twenty-second-st. House has hall in the middle, with rooms on each side. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Price, $30,000.
WOODLAND PARK—Brick house, with 50-foot lot, south front.
NEW PRESSED BRICK HOUSE with lot 31x178 feet and large brick barn; located east of Wabash-av. and north of Twenty-second-st.; house is 34 feet wide, and has four large rooms on parlor floor, besides wide modern hall, with grate and mantel in the hall; front and back stairs; fine large dining-room on parlor floor; billiard-room in basement; $40,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone front house, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts., in first-rate order; $15,000.
CALUMET-AV.—Double brick house with lot 50x300 feet to railroad; brick barn.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 48-foot lot, near Thirteenth-st.; only $16,500.

FOR SALE—BY F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.:
$10,750—ADAMS-ST., a very fine swell-front brick house, 3 rooms deep; sub-cellar; lot 24x125 feet.
$8,500—WARREN-AV., stone-front house, with dining-room, etc., on first floor; sub-cellar; nearly new; has every convenience and fine finish; immediate possession.
$6,000—WASHINGTON-ST., octagon front brick house, brick barn; immediate possession.
$7,000—WASHINGTON-ST., near Union Park, gothic frame house, with brick basement; 12 rooms; wide lot.
$7,500—MONROE-ST., stone-front house, with extension; 12 rooms; barn.
$5,500—MONROE-ST., octagon-front brick house, 10 rooms, furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.
$7,000—MONROE-ST., near Throop, 2-story frame house; brick basement, modern improvements, 12 rooms; furnace; lot 27x180 feet.
$5,000—MARSHFIELD-AV., 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms.
$5,000—VAN BUREN-ST., near Loomis, 2-story frame house, brick basement; modern improvements; immediate possession; will rent for $50.
$5,000—HARRISON-ST., near Leavitt, octagon-front brick house, 10 rooms, modern conveniences.
$5,000—HERMITAGE-AV., octagon front brick house with extension, 11 rooms, lot 20x136 feet.
$6,000—MARSHFIELD-AV., stone-front house, parlors, dining-room, etc., on first floor; lot 21½x125 feet.
$5,000—SHELDON-ST., 2-story and basement brick house, well finished; immediate possession.
$6,000—JACKSON-ST., octagon front brick house, fine finish, 12 rooms, sub-cellar, barn; lot 25x125 feet.
$3,000—HONORE-ST., cottage of 7 rooms; lot 25x135 feet.
$7,000—ADAMS-ST., near Wood, 2-story frame house, brick basement, 14 rooms, modern improvements.

FOR SALE—BY RANNEY & COLE, Rooms 15 and 17, 157 Washington-st.:
$5,500. Large 2-story mansard on brick basement; 14 rooms, all in fine order; hot and cold water on every floor; every modern convenience; has large barn 20x42. This property is 1½ blocks from Lincoln Park, 1 block from 4 lines of street-cars; would rent for $65 or by making flats of barn at an expense of $250 would bring $100 per month. No. 72 Grant Place; $1,250 down, balance long time at 6 per cent.
$6,800. Nice 2-story and basement, 10-room octagon brick, West Side, good location, house cost more than price asked.
$4,000. Park-av., 30-foot lot, 9-room, 2-story frame; south front; cheap.
$6,000. West Monroe-st., 2-story and basement octagon brick; 9 rooms; south front.
$12,500. 3-story and basement brick store and flats (new); rents for $1,680. Randolph-st.
$4,000. 1091 West Lake-st., store and flats; mate to this just sold for $5,000 cash.
$3,000. West Taylor-st., 2-story and basement brick.
$10,000. Near Jefferson Park, 7 stone fronts; rented for $4,830; an investment worthy of notice.
$7,500. Harrison, near Halsted-st., store and flats; rented for $1,080. RANNEY & COLE, 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.: 133 WILMOTT-AV., 2-story frame house, 8 rooms, water, etc.; price, $2,250.

FOR SALE—$8,500—267 WARREN-AV., south front. 12-room 2-story and basement brick, 3 rooms deep, all modern improvements, new furnace, gas-fixtures, etc. Will sell carpets and furniture. Possession at once. New barn; lot 22½x125. This is one of the choicest locations on West Side. $6,250—280 Warren-av., elegant brown stone, complete in every particular; rented for $65. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. A lovely home. RANNEY & COLE, 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: WARREN-AV.—East of California-av., 25x125 feet, at a sacrifice. PARK-AV.—25x100 feet, between Leavitt and Oakley. CARROLL-AV.—50x123 feet, between Lincoln and Robey, $40 a foot.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 157 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—300x118 feet, with splendid R. R. connections, on corner, north of Twenty-seventh-st., on South Side; cheap.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: CALUMET-AV., corner Gano-st., 62½x75 feet, with 2-story and basement brick house, good barn, at a bargain.

FOR SALE—OUR "FALL SCHEDULE" of real estate for sale mailed on application. This list includes all classes of city property in each division. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST., CORNER Addison-av., 114x150 feet, with house and barn; a bargain. ALBERT WISNER, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: INDIANA-AV.—Near Thirty-first-st., small frame cottage, and lot 25x135 feet; $4,000. Also a 2-story frame 12-room house, with modern improvements, lot 25x125 feet, near Thirty-second-st.; $4,000.

FOR SALE—BY ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9: South Park-av., corner Thirty-second-st., 100x164. South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st., 40x164. Vernon-av., corner Thirty-second-st., 50x164.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.: WASHINGTON BOULEVARD—130x100 feet on north side of Washington boulevard, just east of Central Park. Price $65 per foot, and assessment.

FOR SALE—OGDEN-AV.—ALL THE bargains on that growing avenue that are vacant. CONGRESS-ST., near Laflin, $75 per foot. HARRISON-ST., near Laflin, one lot cheap. POLK-ST., near Ogden-av., several lots cheap. CAMPBELL PARK, vacant lots; bargains. W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.: INDIANA-ST.—50x100 feet on north side of Indiana-st., just east of Pine-st. Price $130 per foot.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high, $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lots and lumber to build on them without any money down, or build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am building 25 7-room cottages; price of cottage and lot $1,000; only $250 down, and $15 monthly for balance. Stop paying rent and get you a home of your own. Lots shown free to purchasers any day at 7:30, 10:15, or 3:45. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—NICE 4-ROOM COTTAGE and lot 6830 Wentworth-av., only $1,050; vacant lot, School and Forty-ninth-sts., $350; 12 lots on California-av. and Fifty-first-st., west of Stock-Yards and near Grand Trunk Railway depot; can be retailed at $30 per lot; I will sell all for $1,000. Ogden-av. boulevard, lot 25x125, east of Campbell-av., only $700. Call at 3 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUSINESS and residence lots at low prices and unusually easy terms: Diversey-av., east of Lincoln, south front. Lincoln-av., near Diversey, 25-foot lots. Lincoln and Racine-avs, triangle, 90 ft.; this is the cheapest business lot on the avenue. George-st., between Lincoln and Racine-avs. ALBERT WISNER, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9: AT RAVENSWOOD—The best and cheapest lots now in the market. TOWN OF LAKE—Garfield (Fifty-fifth-st.) boulevard, lot 52x147 feet, east of Ashland-av.; price, $800. Also a number of lots on Wentworth-av., near Fifty-fifth-st., $20 per foot.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., FORTY-first, and Forty-second-sts., rare bargains; corners. WABASH-AV., near Forty-fourth-st., 50 feet, cheap. MICHIGAN-AV., near Forty-fifth-st.; bargains. VINCENNES-AV., several bargains. W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO—500 lots in Taylor's additions. These are high grove lots, near lake shore and situated in the centre of this manufacturing city. Terms easy; title perfect. There is no such opportunity for investment in this country. D. S. TAYLOR, Room 13, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.: LOTS on Fullerton-av., near Racine. LOTS on Racine-av., near Fullerton. LOTS on Montana-st., east of Racine-av. THESE LOTS are outside the limits, in a first-class neighborhood, and will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON AND South Evanston—Improved and unimproved; very cheap. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, HOMES, $700 to $2,000; easy terms. C. W. RICHMOND, 85 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN NORTH-west quarter of 4, 39, 13, near Garfield, at half price. WM. GARNETT, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $1,500 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also, lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6640 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, CHOICE residence lots centrally located, with water, sewer, trees, gas, etc. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Room 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK-AV., NORTH of Forty-eighth-st., 100 feet to Madison-st.; offer wanted for all or part. ALBERT WISNER, 69 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND Glencoe—I can give a better bargain in either of these places than can be found in Cook County. Look at all the other suburbs first, and then come to my office at 10 a. m. or 3:30 p. m. and take a free ride to see the premises, and I think we shall trade. At all events, it will cost you nothing to try. Lots for sale at from $5 to $10 per foot, or $100 to $300 a lot. Monthly payments will buy a home. I have been dealing in suburban property north of the city for the last sixteen years, and for a reputation for fair and honorable dealing I will refer to any business man in Evanston, where I have resided 15 years. Come young men who have no homes of your own, secure one before it takes another rise, as it surely will next season. C. E. BROWNE, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—BY CHAS. CLEAVER & Son, 125 Dearborn-st.:
Six acres on State-st., near Fifty-fourth.
500 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
500 feet on Ellis-av., near Forty-third-st.
Beautiful lots on Ellis-av., near Oakland Station.
Fine residence lots on Lake-av.
Some splendid property near Kenwood Station.
Lots in Hyde Park well situated.
Also several houses near Oakland Station.
For particulars call at office.

FOR SALE—LOTS—TO SECURE A good home in a healthy location go to Normal Park, Englewood. This is the prettiest suburban property, and has the best railroad facilities of any in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or at No. 6640 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DRYER & CO., 88 Washington-st. Wright's Grove property. Four 100-foot lots, 330 feet deep on Deming-st., corner Louis-st.; $60 per foot, one-third cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, 6 per cent; sold in 100-foot lots or more. This is fine residence property, covered by large forest trees, is very cheap at the price asked.

FOR SALE—FOR $1,000—A BEAUTIful brand new 7-room cottage, with lot 172 feet deep, at Glencoe; $250 down, and balance in monthly payments of $15; now get you a home and stop paying all your hard-earned money to landlords for rent. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN PROPERTY—Our classified list of real estate for sale in each of the leading suburbs; mailed on application. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: STATE-ST.—North of Fifty-ninth. 50x125 feet, with 2-story frame house and barn, cheap.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—On Calumet River, on Calumet Iron & Steel Co.'s Slip—60 acres admirably adapted for manufacturing purposes. River front and railroad facilities. Ground high and dry. F. H. WATRISS, 90 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN fruit farm at South Haven, Mich., known as the Cold Spring Orchard. There is on the place about 1,500 peach trees, in bearing, of the best varieties; over 1,500 grape vines, mostly Delaware, Concord, and Salem, in bearing; 100 quinces, and some other fruit trees. There are two fish-ponds well stocked with brook trout. Good house, barn, and green-houses. The owner would wish any parties desiring to purchase a nice and paying place to visit South Haven and inspect it. The crop of peaches this season will be over 6,000 baskets. For price and terms inquire of GEO. HANNAHS, South Haven, Mich.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT OF 100 acres, brick improvements, 27 miles from Chicago on Du Page River, high land, and everything very desirable. Call at our office and examine photographs of same, also specimens of products of farm and orchard. Can be purchased at a very low figure. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FARM—680 ACRES CHOICE farming and grazing land, all in one body, all fenced, 160 under cultivation, good dwelling, orchard, groves, wells, etc.; inexhaustible black loam soil; 1½ miles from flourishing town on Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. R., 80 miles from Chicago; title perfect; $13,000; on long time payments. Address WICKERSHAM & GORHAM, Winamac, Ind.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 115 acres, located 2 miles north of Waukegan; the improvements are all first-class. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—1,100-ACRE STOCK FARM in Whiteside County, Illinois; desirable and cheap. ALBERT WISNER, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD IMPROVED 60-acre farm, with good house, barn, and orchard, on Peterson-av., 2 miles from Rose Hill depot; free gravel road to Chicago. If desired, will be sold in 10-acre lots, cheap and on easy terms. Apply to owner on the farm. JOHN BALKOW.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CASH CUSTOMER FOR one of the most convenient homes on the West Side; house has 11 rooms besides closets, hot and cold water, gas, and as perfect sewerage as can be made; lot 50x125, nice shade trees, lawn, etc. Good value to persons wishing a good home. Inquire on premises, 1186 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—OWNERS, PLEASE NOtice—A piece of property about 100 or 200 feet front having railroad connections, also river front, as near business centre as possible. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BLOCK in Oak Park worth from $6 to $12 per foot. Address Y 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—OWNERS, PLEASE NOtice—If you have any desirable West Side property for sale—business or residence—send in full particulars. Have cash lying idle; parties anxious to invest. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS, THE sale of acre, business, manufacturing, residence, and suburban property, also vacant lots. Send legal descriptions, prices, terms, etc. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV.—A BRICK house, completely furnished; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; north of Twenty-third-st.; to private family only. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—2342 PRAIRIE-AV., 12 rooms, fine order; 2521 Indiana-av., frame cottage, 7 rooms; 29 Twenty-fifth-st., 5-room flat; 3737 Johnson-place, 5-room flat. A. D. HYDE, Room 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY GEORGE M. BOGUE, 163 Dearborn-st., a two-story and basement brick house on Forty-first-st., convenient to steam and street cars.

TO RENT—NO. 12 EAST TWELFTH-st., three-story and basement brick, in first-class repair, with all modern improvements. Key at No. 2. L. D. GARRATT, 59 Market-st.

TO RENT—TWO SPLENDID 2-STORY and basement brick houses, just built, at 3643 and 3645 Stanton-av.; all modern improvements; splendid location; immediate possession given. Inquire of E. P. CURTIS, 114 State-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1300 INDIANA-AV.—14-room marble-front, with all modern improvements and in first-class repair. F. C. VIERLING & BRO., 110 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—168 ASHLAND-AV., FINE 11-room stone-front house, all modern improvements, $80. 230 Ogden-av., two-story brick, 8 rooms, all improvements, $40. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—905 WEST JACKSON-ST.—2-story brick, newly papered, d. and k. on parlor floor; $40. W. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NO. 863 WEST LAKE-ST., Cottage of 8 rooms and cellar, in good repair; $30. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—LA SALLE-AV., CHOICE locality, a new first-class house on a corner lot; ready last of October; rent $100 per month. Address X 60, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY (12 ROOMS) brick house No. 429 Oak-st., near the lake; part of the furniture for sale; rent $35 per month.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE on Chicago-av., near Rush-st.; rent only $75 to party buying small amount of furniture. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—98 DELAWARE PLACE, 9 rooms and bath; two-story and basement brick, $55. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT HYDE PARK—TWO-story and basement stone front; bath, furnace, gas-fixtures; all in complete order; five minutes from depot; $40 per month. E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—8-ROOM cottage, in nice order, only $18; within half block of all suburban trains at Fifty-ninth-st. depot. ANDREWS & BURHANS, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT RIDGELAND. A very nice place, near depot. W. D. COOPER, Room 32, Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN LAKE VIEW—7-ROOM house; large grounds, barn, etc.; will be rented cheap until May 1. McCONNELL & BROS., 99 Washington-st., Room 30.

TO RENT—AT KENWOOD, A 14-ROOM house, or will divide for 2 or 3 families; has 2 furnaces, 2 baths, hot and cold water; low rent. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES and lots at $8 to $22 per month. Will sell on monthly payments. O. J. STOUGH, 2.2 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.
$50 to $65—In the Talbott Apartment Building, Jackson and Paulina-sts., elegant and convenient suites; no expense spared; fuel brought, ashes and garbage removed free of expense to tenants. Open at all times for inspection.
$25—Jackson and Honore-sts., two very desirable flats of three outside rooms each and all modern improvements, one block from two lines of cars.
$25—1014 Wilcox-av., 6-room flat, all conveniences.
Nine and 10-room flats in the Seymour Building, 303 and 305 Jackson-st., convenient to the business centre. Sewerage, plumbing, light, and ventilation complete.

TO RENT—IN NEW BUILDING NOW being completed. Flats in suites of 3 to 7 rooms each on Washington, on Madison, on Ashland-av., and on other streets. See plans at our office. If you want to rent, call; we are receiving something new every day. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—OCT. 15—A MOST DESIRAble flat in new brick building, 384 Fulton-st. Every convenience.

North Side.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED ONE-story brick cottage flat of 7 rooms and closets, well arranged; may rent unfurnished. 464 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT, 1ST FLOOR No. 8-1 North Wells-st.; $25. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph.

TO RENT—HALF OF A FLAT AT 100 North Clark-st., four rooms; all modern improvements; closets, pantry, etc. Call early.

TO RENT—A 4-ROOM FRONT FLAT, furnished, near corner of Chestnut and North Clark-sts; $30. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLAT 4 ROOMS FURNISHED—easy payment. Flat 4 rooms unfurnished, 25 and 27 Wabash-av.; modern improvements. GEORGE B. JOHNSON & CO., 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 5-ROOM FLAT and barn; all in good repair. 173 Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR sale, cheap, at 390 Wabash-av., 5-room flat. Rent low. Very desirable. Apply at 5 East Congress-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—A FRONT ALCOVE ROOM and suite of five rooms, well furnished. Giles Bros. & Co.'s Building, 266 Wabash-av., half a block from Leland and Matteson Houses. References required.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—WELL lighted, nicely furnished rooms, to gentlemen only. 376 State-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS FOR housekeeping to genteel party only. 2626 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED front rooms. No. 6 Eldridge-court, corner Michigan-av.

TO RENT—337 MICHIGAN-AV., HANDsome furnished room, with alcove, in private family; all modern conveniences.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED front room for gentlemen, $6. 142 La Salle-st., corner Madison. Room 43.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED front rooms, very cheap, at 78 East Van Buren.

TO RENT—240 WABASH-AV., SOUTH-east corner Jackson-st., pleasant rooms and elegant offices; passenger elevator. Apply at drug-store.

TO RENT—1334 MICHIGAN-AV., FURnished parlor floor, four rooms, single or en suite, and second story front alcove.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ONE front alcove and one back room, with or without board, at 1732 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS. 2248 Wabash-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY A WIDOW LADY, 3 furnished rooms for housekeeping to gentleman and wife or two ladies; will give rent to party that will board lady employed down-town during day. Call after 4 p. m. this week, or address for three days. L. R. FISK, 287 Lincoln-av., Flat 5. References exchanged.

TO RENT—A LARGE, NICELY FURnished south front room. 207 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—PARLOR, WITH BEDROOM, handsomely furnished. 456 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—100 NORTH CLARK-ST., A nicely furnished room for one or two gents; price very low. New management.

TO RENT—228 LA SALLE-AV., PARlor floor, nicely furnished, en suite or single.

West Side.

TO RENT—231 WEST MADISON-ST., Thompson's Block, a suite of south-front rooms nicely furnished, with modern conveniences, suitable for dentist or doctor; second floor. Apply in rear.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE, VERY large, all conveniences, for man and wife or two gentlemen. 491 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A SITTING-ROOM, WITH connecting bedroom; private bathroom, pleasant, and convenient to day board. References exchanged. 476 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 171 JACKSON-st., and two well-lighted lofts over same 40x70. Rent cheap.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 250 West Madison-st., store 673 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 76 THIRTY-NINTH-st., 21x50 feet; good location for dry goods or any business. JAS. L. WEBSTER, 3904 Cottage Grove-av.

Offices.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF THREE GOOD offices with vault, 22 McCormick's Building. Inquire on the premises, or of C. A. SPRING, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE BEST OFfices, equal to the first floor, in the new First National Bank Building No. 168 Dearborn-st., with large vault; to a good party for office purposes it will be rented cheap for 4½ years. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 and 168 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE METHodist Church Block on Washington and Clark-sts., separate or in suites. Inquire of A. R. SCRANTON, Room 13, 108 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 250 West Madison-st.:
4 Grant-st., near La Salle, brick, 10 rooms, $40.
535 Warren-av., stone-front, 10 rooms, $50.
314 Warren-av., frame, 11 rooms.
38 Ogden-av., stone front, 12 rooms.
221 West Indiana-st., elegant flat, 8 rooms, $35.
88 West Jackson-st., first floor, 6 rooms, $30.
11 Centre-av., first floor, 5 rooms.
21 Aberdeen-st., first floor, 6 rooms, $20.
434 West Madison-st., second floor, 7 rooms, $35.
655 West Indiana-st., third floor, 5 rooms, $15.

TO RENT—
213 Bushnell-st., second and third floors, $15.
211 Bushnell-st., store and rooms, $13.
3 Groveland-court, basement and first floor, 6 rooms and bath, $18.
2412 Cottage Grove-av., two rooms, $10.
1171 West Adams-st., two new flats, 6 rooms each, $18 and $30.
665 North Robey-st., fine flats, very cheap.
133 Dickson-st., first floor, 6 rooms, $10.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—270 CLINTON-ST., NEAR Van Buren, a 2-story and basement brick building, 25x80, for light manufacturing business. F. C. VIERLING & BRO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES AND houses with furniture for sale in all parts of the city. JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 113 Adams-st.

TO RENT—$14 PER MONTH—5 LARGE fine rooms, 24 Fillmore-st.; $9, 3 fine rooms, 455 Western-av. Inquire at 9 Grenshaw-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN A CENTRAL location of business portion of the city, a first-class furnished room by a gentleman. Address W. S. FOWLER, 299 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON NORTH Side, front room with alcove, water, and gas, east of Dearborn-av. and south of Huron-st., by man and wife. X 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED flat or house; good location; North or South Side; convenient to business; small family. X 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED room by respectable young lady, South Side. Send particulars and price. X 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE SOUTH Side, 3 or 4 rooms for light housekeeping; no children. Best of references. Address Y 1, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A DESIrable tenant, house having sunny exposure with 11 or 12 rooms; location east of Wells-st., between Chicago-av. and Centre-st. WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN 8 OR 10 room residence north of Twelfth-st. on Wabash or Michigan-av.; will buy furniture. Address Y 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLAT OF 3 or 4 unfurnished rooms, between Twelfth and Twenty-second-sts. and Wabash and Indiana-aves. Address F. E. FISK, 584 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM ON Michigan-av., in private family, for two gentlemen; will pay $18. Address X 54, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A FACT—THE UNION FURNITURE CO., Nos. 503 and 505 West Madison-st., are now ready with their fall stock of HOUSEHOLD GOODS! which they will sell at bottom prices for cash or on easy payments.
A fine marble-top chamber set, $45.
A handsome chamber set, $25.
A woven-wire spring, $5.
A wool mattress, $4.50.
A fine cane-seat chair, $1.
A toilet set crockery, with slop-jar, $5.
A No. 2 Adams & Westlake oil-stove, $4.50.
Tapestry carpets, $1 per yard.
Ingrain carpets, from 50c to $1.
A self-feeding parlor stove, $10.
A large elegantly ornamented stove, $30.
A good lounge, $6.
A fine raw silk lounge, $10.
The above are samples of our prices. While many are complaining of dull times, our sales are larger than ever. Low prices began it; good goods helped it on, and fair treatment keeps trade booming. You will save money by giving us a call. Open evenings.

568 WEST MADISON-ST.—568.—HOME FURNITURE COMPANY, Home Block, 568 West Madison, near Ogden-av. The largest stock of rich house furnishings on West Side. Popular prices. Popular terms. SHERMAN, GANSEN & CO., Madison-st. near Ogden-av.

INSTRUCTION.

PIANO AND SINGING—Only $15 per term at THE HERSHEY SCHOOL OF MUSICAL ART, Hershey Music-Hall, 83 and 85 Madison-st. Pupils received every day.

PHONOGRAPHY AND TYPE-WRITing thoroughly taught at Room 412 National Bank Building, Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Mr. and MRS. J. S. HANNA. Three elevators running all day.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 78, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 138 and 160 West Monroe.

FINANCIAL.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT OF MOMEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY SUM—$25 TO $1,000—LOANED on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities. 150 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $25 TO $1,000 TO loan at lowest rates on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture without removal; pianos and other securities. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

FOR SALE—A JUDGMENT AGAINST the City of Chicago for $14,000—in the appropriation for this year. W. O. COLE, 109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at 6 per cent interest. WM. V. JACOBS, Portland Block.

STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
DRAW YOUR DIVIDENDS.
Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, made this 24th day of July, 1882, in the case of Melville C. Eames et al. vs. The State Savings Institution et al., notice is hereby given that six dividends, amounting to 45 per cent of the claims against said Institution, have been declared in said cause, and are now being paid by the undersigned as Receiver; and all creditors are required to draw the dividends due them on or before the first day of December, 1882, or they will be forever cut off from the dividends heretofore, or which may hereafter be, declared in said cause. LUCIUS B. OTIS, Receiver of The State Savings Institution, Room 1 (up-stairs), No. 142 La Salle-st.
Chicago, July 24, 1882.
J. L. HIGH, Attorney for Receiver.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

STECK, GUILD AND BILLINGS PIanos; cash or payments. Warerooms 208 State-st. HORACE BRANCH.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

WANT/$1,050 FOR FOUR YEARS OR less on improved city property; will pay 7 per cent interest and $15 commission. Y 5, Tribune.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 165 East Randolph-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FINE LOT OF SQUARE AND SQUARE grand pianos but little used and lately taken in exchange for uprights, will be sold at very low prices (cash or time payments), as we must make room for new fall stock. Every instrument fully guaranteed, with privilege of exchange at any time for a new one if desired. A rare chance to get a good piano for a little money. Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st., near Madison.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS AND ORGANS, Low Prices, Easy Payments, At STORY & CAMP'S, 188 and 190 State-st.

BARGAINS— GREATEST BARGAINS! PRICES LOWER THAN THE LOWEST PRICE EVER NAMED BY ANY DEALER! We shall sell ten magnificent rosewood Pianos, uprights and squares, at one-third price, to pay storage advances. CASH ON EASY PAYMENTS. CALL. PIANO STORAGE CO., No. 90 East Van Buren-st.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND ORGANS THIS WEEK AT KIMBALL CO.'S, CORNER STATE AND ADAMS-STS.
1 6-octave Detrick piano (will do for beginners)....$20
1 6-octave De rick piano (will do for beginners)... 30
10 7 and 7⅓-octave pianos from........$100 to $200
As we are now getting out new styles of cases for our organs we will sell present styles at prices of second-hand instruments. Easy payments if required.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT PIANOS. These celebrated pianos, with others of best makes, can be found at the warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

KIMBALL CO.'S PARLOR ORGANS, NEW STYLES. Send for catalogue. Factory corner Twenty-sixth and Rockwell-sts. Warerooms corner State and Adams-sts.

LYON & HEALY—STATE AND MONroe-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

PIANOS AND ORGANS—FINE VARIety, large stock, cash or easy payments; pianos rented and money applied if purchased; come and get our prices. A. SCHAFF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

PIANO TO RENT—CALL AT 218 South Leavitt-st.

WM. R. PROSSER, 215 STATE-ST.—Prosser upright pianos; also second-hand instruments in great variety to rent or for sale. Prices never so low.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A RARE CHANCE—$250 WILL BUY the highbred and stylish trotting horse Eddy Backman, sired by Backman's Messenger Deroc, first dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, record 2:18¼, second dam full sister to Maud Macy, by Star Denmark. Maud Macy made a record of 2:27¾ at 5 years old. Robert Bonner, Esq., paid $10,000 for her, and has retired her from the turf. Eddy Backman was raised in Orange Co., N. Y., foaled May 8, 1876; is a handsome dapple iron-gray, 15½ hands high, weighs about 1,000 pounds, is a prompt and stylish driver, pure gaited, a square level natural trotter; wears no boots or weights; never been trained for speed, but can show all his heats in 2:30 or better; he trotted three heats on Goshen track, Orange Co., N. Y., in 2:31, 2:28, and 2:29¼, at which time he cost $850; he has been driven the past year by present owner, a lady, who has no further use for him, and must dispose of him immediately. To procure him a good home is more object than price, as he is a family pet; he is an excellent pole horse and good under saddle; he is warranted perfectly sound and kind; have his pedigree and performances; will satisfy purchaser that he is just as represented and described. He can be seen and driven at any time by calling at owner's residence, 1234 Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st. N. B.—He has no public record.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY ROCKAWAY and coupe harness, C. P. Kimball make; must be sold; owner has no use for it. Call at 912 West Madison-st.

BLANEY, WILLIAMS & CO., 390 TO 396 Wabash-av., have on hand several second-hand landaus, coupes, Clarences, Rockaways, and top buggies in good order at low prices.

FOR SALE—2 SECOND-HAND TRUCKS, 1 Brewster 5-glass landau, 1 Bohanon road wagon, 5 Aurora carts, 2 peddling wagons. All the above are first-class make and as good as new. A full line of buggies, carriages, and harnesses always on hand and sold for less than factory prices. Horses for sale and for hire. Wagons and buggies to rent by the day or week. Advancements made. Will exchange and sell on monthly payments. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—A 7-YEAR-OLD FAMILY horse; warranted sound and gentle. Can be seen at barn rear 2316 Indiana-av. Also buggy and harness.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD SECONDhand light 12-passenger omnibus, newly painted. Apply to TITCOMB & PRATT, 383 West Madison-st.

HORSES WINTERED AT MY FARM IN satisfactory manner; satisfaction guaranteed. For terms and references address C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS OR CASH—Wagons and buggies at the factory, Archer-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. C. J. HULL.

WANTED—HORSES TO WINTER. Address W. B. NEEVES, Prospect Park, Ill.

$75 BUYS A NO. 1 BUSINESS OR work horse, 8 years old, weighs 1,100; is worth $125; have also a handsome little driving mare, good mover; has been driven by lady more than a year in city; price $75; a sacrifice, as owner is leaving city. 48 Harrison-st., near State.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERty—A stock of merchandise, with store, small dwelling, and warehouse, in one of the best mining towns in Colorado; all clear, and worth about $9,000. ALBERT WISNER, 69 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GROCERY STORE doing good business in this city, value about $3,000, stock and fixtures; will take good real estate. Address X 44, Tribune office.

3,000 ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS in Pierce County, Nebraska, from one to six miles from railroad, at an average of $11 per acre, to trade for a clean stock of merchandise. Correspond with A. P. PILGER, Norfolk, Neb.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—COR. PLEASE NAME AN hour for Saturday.

PERSONAL—IF MR. H. B. CARY, WHO formerly manufactured comet soap is in town please address Y 12, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $3,000 OR more to engage in one of the best paying manufacturing businesses, having large sales. Address, giving full name, Y 6, Tribune office.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND FIRE AND burglar proof safe. Address, stating where same may be seen, X 35, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1426 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms single or en suite, second-story front; first-class table. Few day-boarders accommodated.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, with board.

1612 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT second-story front suite; also back parlor suite with good board to reliable parties; house modern. References.

1736 INDIANA-AV.—ELEGANTLY furnished chamber and back parlor suite to rent; board convenient.

2007 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE on second floor; day-boarders accommodated.

2246 WABASH-AV.—A DOUBLE ALcove to rent to a party of three or four gentlemen or family; also first-class table board. References exchanged.

2253 CALUMET-AV.—PLEASANT rooms with board; also parlor-floor suite of three rooms, private bath and closets attached.

2719 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, private family, second floor, partially furnished, separately or together. References. Modern improvements.

2734 PRAIRIE-AV.—BOARD WITH large furnished front room for two gentlemen. References required.

3006 SOUTH PARK-AV.—A DESIRable room with good board for gentleman and wife or 2 gentlemen; good location. References.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4 TO $7 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day board, $3.

66 RUSH-ST.—A NICE ROOM, WITH every convenience, furnished or not, with board.

241 OHIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV.—One large nicely-furnished room, with first-class board. References.

328 LA SALLE-AV.—LARGE, PLEASant room with board, for 2 gentlemen, with all conveniences.

DEARBORN-AV., SOUTH OF DIVISion-st.—To rent—A single room, with first-class board; all comforts and a pleasant home guaranteed. Address X 45, Tribune office.

West Side.

18 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington-sts.—Well furnished front alcove, with board; also a single room. Reference.

357 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD—A large south front room, with small dressing-room attached, furnished or unfurnished.

429 WEST MONROE-ST.—PARK VIEW—A few choice rooms, en suite or single, on parlor floor; all well furnished, and good board.

Hotels.

BENTON HOUSE, 154 AND 156 CLARK-st., near Madison—Pleasant rooms, handsomely furnished; 50c per night. BENTON MAUZY, Prop.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan—74 and 76 East Adams-st.—Elegant rooms; hot and cold baths; 75 cents and $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR THE WINTER FOR MY family, consisting of myself, wife, and five children, 15, 13, 11, and 8 years old; three sleeping-rooms needed; North Side preferred, and in proximity to Dr. Herrick Johnson's church; please state price. References exchanged. Address Room 8, third floor, Honore Building, city.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY RESPECTAble young lady; South Side. Send particulars and price. X 51, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH 2 ROOMS OR LARGE alcove room, North Side, south of Chicago-av., for gentleman, wife, and little girl. State terms. X 40, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY A GENTLEman in a private family. Address, stating terms, Q 2, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SINGLE ROOM WITH fire included, in a respectable family; terms $30 per month. References given and required. Address O K 88, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND NICELY FURNISHED room for single gentleman, South Side, north of Twenty-second-st. Address O F 98, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A good business-man to invest say $15,000 in a profitable jobbing business from Jan. 1 next. Applications from principals only for interview. Address W 57, Tribune office.

CAPITALISTS WHO WOULD LIKE A permanent paying investment in a new, rich "copper-mine" are invited to investigate the owner, the ores, assays, etc. No stock company, simply interviews desired with a view to partnership. Call or address this week Room 437 Sherman House, between 11 and 1 or 2 to 4.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—COST $1,600; owner going out of business and will sell for $1,300 cash. Address DRUGGIST, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LIME manufacturing business interest; established in 1856; will sell at low figures. For particulars apply to C. SHICK, Anna, Ill.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF LADIES' AND gents' furnishing goods; one of the best locations in Chicago; cheap lease. Q 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING AND wholesale confectionery business with large and prosperous trade; capital required, from $7,000 to $10,000. Address T. B. SCOTT, 1312 Nicollet-av., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—A ONE-THIRD INTEREST in a prosperous stationery, engraving, and printing-house in this city. A good chance for a practical printer. Address Y 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DRUG-STORE. No other store of the kind in town, and a good location for a druggist. GEO. L. ROBERTSON, Del Rey, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY grocery store well located in Chicago, and doing good business. Will take some real estate. Address H, care P.-O. Box 515.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT SERVING 300 daily, for five years by same proprietor; low rent; long lease; six living-rooms furnished; large dining-room seating 90 at a time. Price, $850. Best of references given. Reason for selling am going into manufacturing. Address X 49, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN LEgitimate paying office business, $350; part cash. Only men who mean business need apply. 187 Madison-st., Room 15.

HOTEL, BAKERY, AND CONFECtionery for sale or rent (the furniture for sale) in one of the best little seaboard cities in Wisconsin; the only bakery in the city of 1,200 inhabitants; a good harbor and a daily steamboat. For particulars inquire of WM. BROWN, Room 1, 44 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every encouragement and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refer to the C., B. & Q Ry. Co.

RESTAURANT PRIVILEGE IN Baum's Pavilion and 2-story house adjoining for rent. Good chance for enterprising caterer. Inquire of A. BAUM, corner Twenty-second-st. and Cottage Grove and Indiana-avs.

WANTED—CAPITALIST WITH $1,500 to $2,000 to join party in placing a well-known actress with a first-class company on the road; dates filled to February; special printing, lithographs, photographs, etc. Address immediately Box 444, Burlington, Ia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW EDITION OF DR. HUNTER'S pamphlet on the Causes and Cure of Affections of the Throat and Lungs, with a chapter on the Germ theory and an account of the parasites which cause the tubercles of Catarrhal and Consumptive disease. In this pamphlet the author supplies the public with much valuable information concerning the nature and proper treatment of Throat and Lung Complaints, to be obtained from no other source. His experience, acquired in the active practice of his profession for a period of thirty-five years, must be of great value to the afflicted, which is enhanced, in regard to these complaints, by the fact that for over thirty years he has made their study and treatment a specialty. Donnelley, Gassette, Loyd & Co., publishers. Copies can be procured through any bookseller, and at Dr. Hunter's office, 103 State-st. Price 25c.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS-MAN, A Scandinavian, with best of references, living in one of Minnesota's largest business places, desires to represent a few Chicago wholesale houses as their agent; well acquainted in grocery, crockery, liquor, tobacco, and drug lines, which articles will be the best salable. Address X 70, Tribune office.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done, and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 95 West Washington.

NOTICE—WE WILL PAY NO DEBTS contracted by our son Leopold. A. and C. FAM.

WANTED—SOME GOOD FIRM TO DO trucking for by the week. I have a good new strong single truck with windlass; good horse and first-class man to drive; for a good firm will work hard and satisfaction guaranteed. Address X 33, Tribune.

WANTED—TO COMPLETE OUR FILES—Two copies Chicago Daily Tribune of Feb. 14, 1882, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply to Cashier.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE FIRM TO represent well-known European express agency. Address Box 2193, New York City.

WANTED—A WIDOWER WANTS A home for his daughter, 2 years old, in a first-class family. Best references required. Y 7, Tribune.

$25,000 TO $50,000—I WISH TO INvest the above amount and take an active interest in an established and paying business in or near Chicago; banking, brokerage, or manufacturing preferred. Address, for one week, A B L, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

L. F. CUMMINGS, LAW OFFICE, FIRST National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st. Long experience in practice in all the courts. Open until 9 p. m.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—
SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS
CLOTHING SALESMEN.
NONE BUT
EXPERIENCED MEN
NEED APPLY TO
CAHN, WAMPOLD & CO.,
204 MONROE-ST.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASsistant bookkeeper and office clerk. Must have good reference regarding character. G. W. MATHEWS, 161 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL shoe salesman; one who can handle fine trade and is not addicted to drink. Apply, with reference, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning. 74 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND WRITER; one that has had experience and can write a good plain long hand; no students need apply; permanent situation to the right party. References required. Address GEO. L. GRAY, 248 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CLOTHing salesman for La Salle; Hebrew and one who speaks Polish preferred. Call at GLASER & CO.'S, 133 Fifth-av., between 8 and 9 o'clock.

WANTED—CASH BOYS. APPLY IN basement. MARSHAL FIELD & CO., State and Washington-sts.

WANTED—BY A LARGE RETAIL house, a manager for toy department; salary $20 per week. Address immediately Y 17, Tribune.

Trades.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent gas and steam fitter. Good wages and permanent situation. Inclose testimonials and address P. O. Box 638, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LITHOgraphic pressman for steam press; good wages and steady situation. Address JOHNSON, SMITH & HARRISON, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—A NICKEL PLATER—ONE who from long experience is competent to work large quantities of solution; none but sober, steady, and experienced hand need apply. Chicago Nickel Works, 56 Ohio-st.

WANTED—TAILORS—TWO GOOD coat makers and one good pants tailor; steady work and good pay. Inquire today of L. C. STRASBURGER, at Kohn Bros., corner Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

WANTED—PIANO-TUNER—A FIRST-class tuner can get work at once at W. W. KIMBALL & CO.'S, corner State and Adams-sts.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—MEN ON STOCK AT 3107 and 3109 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 LABORERS FOR TRACK repairs for the C. & N. W. Ry. Co. in Iowa and Michigan; also 100 for grading and station work in Wisconsin; 100 for sawmills, farms, and other work. Free fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, and assistants in these branches; wholesale house; permanent employment. Applications received. 116 East Randolph-st., Suite 4.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO TRAVEL in Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. None but men of experience, having an established trade, and a thorough knowledge of the small ware and hosiery business. Address, giving references, stating amount of goods sold, where sold, and number of years on the road, with any other particulars, Post-Office Box 5112, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS FOR a benefit society; good pay and no lapses; also 5 assistant superintendents. Inquire at 142 La Salle-st. Room 48.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART, ACTIVE boy to do errands; one who writes a good hand and can come well recommended. Salary $3 per week at first. Apply in person, with sample of handwriting, before 9 o'clock a. m., Thursday, at Room 416, 164 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND RELIable boy for errands and general store work. Address Y 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman; only a good, competent man desired. Room 10, 86 Washington-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO REPRESENT A leading Eastern medical book-publishing house, to call on physicians only with the latest standard publications. Good pay guaranteed. S. L. HALL, 151 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 240 WABASH-AV., A smart boy for messenger; must come well recommended.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED book canvasser to handle a new work. Address X 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN; $1 SAMPLES BESTselling goods free; $30 per week average profit; no experience or license necessary; no traveling; business permanent and pleasant. Particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO SELL our patent shirt. M. STRATTON, 117 North Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN girl for second work; one that is neat and tidy; wages $4 per week. Call at 330 Wabash-av., in store.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK AND laundress at 3012 Prairie-av.; come prepared to stay.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—FOR general housework, a good girl who can wash and iron well, and speak English, German, or Scandinavian preferred. References. 3457 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; wages $4. 5 Burton-place.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 1633 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS FOR work in pastry room, at Southern Hotel, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, washer, and ironer. Apply at 2339 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMPETENT girl; must be good cook and laundress; Protestant preferred. 3353 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in family of three; wages $3 per week. Call, with references, at 3337 Vernon-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN or Scandinavian girl for general housework; good wages. 436 Belden-av.

WANTED—I WILL PAY A NEAT AND competent girl good wages to work in kitchen. 273 West Madison-st., in bakery.

WANTED—AT 3326 FOREST-AV. A competent girl to do general housework. Must give references.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of 3 adults. 1038 North Halsted-st., corner Belden-av.

WANTED—A GOOD PASTRY COOK, biscuits and rolls a specialty. Apply at Mariners' House, s. w. corner West Lake and Desplaines.

WANTED—AT 1725 MICHIGAN-AV., a competent girl to do cooking and take care of basement in small family; wages, $5 per week; must speak German.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. 132 Michigan-av. Wages no object.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 671 Larrabee-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLIner and trimmer, at BROWN'S, 171 Wabash-av.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—DRESSMAKEKS AND APprentice girls at 218 Illinois-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—AN ELDERLY WOMAN or girl to mind a 1-year-old child from 7 at night till 11 o'clock. European Hotel, Room 26, 309 South State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE girl at northeast corner of Clark-st. and Fullerton-av. Must bring recommendations.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LADY BOOKKEEPER TO keep books in manufacturing department and pay the operatives; in the central part of the city. An English lady of experience preferred. Apply at once, for the place must be filled without delay. Y 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY TO KEEP BOOKS. Must be correct in figures and of experience. None but first-class need apply. Position to be filled immediately. Y 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESWOMEN WITH some experience in selling crockery and glassware. Apply immediately at the crockery department of The Fair, State and Adams-sts.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—10,000 FEET 1-INCH PIPE, lot 1¼, 1½, and 2-inch, all good second-hand pipe; also new coils, radiators, pipe, and fittings; also two hot-water tanks. SAM'L I. POPE & CO., 116 Lake-st.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND IRON planers:
One 36 inch by 12 foot, Betts.
One 30 inch by 10 foot, Whitcomb.
One 30 inch by 8 foot, Pond.
One 24 inch by 6 foot, Gage.
One 22 inch by 5 foot, Powell.
One 16 inch by 3 foot, New Haven.
All these planers, now in store, will be sold cheap by W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

SECOND-HAND ENGINE LATHES—
One 6 foot 16 inch, Star Tool make.
One 8 foot 18 inch, Lathe & Morse make.
One 10 foot 20 inch, Perkins make.
One 8 foot 20 inch, Pond make.
One 12 foot 24 inch, Wheeler make.
One 8 foot 42 inch, Beuman make.
One 20 foot 30 inch, New Haven make.
Also new engine lathes, from 15 inches swing to 48 inches swing, now in store, for sale at great bargains by W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY—FULL line of planers and matchers, surfacers, sash and door machinery, band saws, shapers, both new and second-hand. Great bargains. At W. A. JAMES & CO.'S, 275 South Canal-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH PAID for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, carpets, etc. Orders by mail promptly attended to. J. COHEN, 29 West Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTant bookkeeper in a wholesale or retail house by a young man 22 years of age. Address V 29, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGH accountant, who has had 10 years' experience in one of the largest wholesale houses in the city (to whom he refers), desires an engagement Jan. 1, or sooner if necessary. Address P 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENtleman capable of taking charge of a large office business. Experience of twenty years and best of references. Address X 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced and reliable city drug-clerk; best of references; wholesale or retail. X 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-educated gentleman, 30 years old, where promptness, energy, intelligence, and perfect reliability will command good salary. Highest testimonials. No canvassing. O F 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORThand and type-writer with railroad. Good references given. Address X 32, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class cutter. Apply to Cutter, 84 and 86 State-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG Englishman as coachman or footman, or second coachman in private family. Address X 56, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent coachman; three years' reference given from last place. Address X 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A COACHman, thoroughly competent and reliable, for moderate wages. Good references. O L 58, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY YOUNG man just arrived as waiter or coachman in private family, wife as chambermaid and seamstress (first-class dressmaker), together or separate. References from New York. Address F. B., 572 State-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR A MAN and wife (Swedes), with no children, in private family; man as coachman or to work about the house, wife as cook, laundress, or general housework. Best of references. Apply at 215 East Randolph-st., second floor.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STEADY, educated young Englishman, of trust and usefulness. Security and highest references. X 8, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Canadian; eleven years' experience as commercial traveler; best references; strictly temperate. Address X 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH man in an American family to do general work either inside or out; does not understand the care of horses. X 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man (27) of education and energy with some manufacturing company. Has some practical knowledge of chemistry. Best of references. Address Y 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of good recommendation and ability; only $9 a week for ten hours' work. Address X 41, Tribune.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced girl to do general housework in a small family; call for two days at 72 Superior-st. Best of references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent second girl; can furnish good reference from last place; none need apply but private families. Call at 17 Grace-st., near Division and Halsted.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPAble girl for second work; South Side; reference. Y 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class cook and second girl; the best of references. Call at 184 Milton-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIAble girl, to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Best of city references. 24 Maple-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl for general housework. 3458 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable girl to do second-work in first-class family. Good references. 115 East Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class cook and laundress. Reference. 168 Twentieth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO REliable girls, one as cook and the other as second girl, in first-class private family. Best of city references. Please call at 1534 Michigan-av. for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family. Best of references. Call at 3000 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent Swedish cook and laundress, with first-class references, in private American family. 213 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH girl to do general housework in a private family. Call at 3657 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SECOND girl. Call Thursday afternoon or address 98 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—I HAVE HAD eight years' experience in fire-insurance office work, and I want a position. X 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl for second work or general housework in a small family. Call Thursday at 94 North Market-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SCANdinavian girls in a private American family to do general housework. Call at 3161 Wentworth-av. today.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, middle-aged, trustworthy, and able, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or in some business, or any other situation of trust; speaks German, French, and English, and is not afraid of work. For particulars address MRS. E., 3436 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INtelligent, refined German lady, 23 years old, and thoroughly competent to take charge of and do the work of a small household as housekeeper, or as companion and nurse to an invalid; would give a mother's care to young children. Best reference. Address M. GRASSART, 116 Sherman-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady as seamstress in a private family; no objection to going out of town. Call at 2612 Wentworth-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE care of baby or do light second-work, or wait upon a lady; no objection to leaving the city for winter. Address X 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Swede to take care of an invalid; is a thorough gymnast, and has had experience in the old country. X 48, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good German and Scandinavian female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. WHITaker, 246 North Clark-st., has excellent cooks, second girls, and nurses on hand. Families take notice.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady as cashier, copyist, or type-writer; has had experience. References given. Address P 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG EDucated lady would like a suitable position; translates skillfully from German into English. Address X 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LITERARY lady as companion in a refined family where she can have time to consult Public Library. Wages small. References given. Address Y 48, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG lady, who is an elegant penman, as copyist, cashier, or assistant bookkeeper. Address H 180, Tribune.

BOOKS.

A NEW EDITION OF DR. HUNTER'S Pamphlet on the Causes and Cure of Affections of the Throat and Lungs, with a chapter on the germ theory and an account of the parasites which cause the tubercles of catarrhal and consumptive disease. In this pamphlet the author supplies the public with much valuable information concerning the nature and proper treatment of throat and lung complaints, to be obtained from no other source. His experience, acquired in the active practice of his profession for a period of thirty-five years, must be of great value to the afflicted, which is enhanced, in regard to these complaints, by the fact that for over thirty years he has made their study and treatment a specialty. Donnelley, Gassette, Loyd & Co., publishers. Copies can be procured through any bookseller, and at Dr. Hunter's office, 103 State-st. Price 25c.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FRAME BUILDINGS FOR removal: 130 and 132 Twelfth-st., 30x50 feet, divided into two stores and two flats; cheap. 126, 126½, 128, and 128½ Twelfth-st., 71x40 feet, four stores and flats; at a bargain. Will receive offers for the above for immediate removal. F. C. VIERLING & BRO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE AN EXCEPTIONally fine-finished centre-fire breech-loader, made expressly to order of owner in England last spring; never used; will sell or trade and pay difference for two or three suburban lots. X 55, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

MISS L. M. HENDEE, CLAIRVOYANT and magnetic physician. 255 West Madison-st.

MEDICATED BATHS AND MAGnetic treatment. MRS. BOWEN, 436 West Madison-st.; entrance on Throop-st.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, 70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIAtion secures patents, caveats, etc. Patent litigation throughout the U. S. given special attention. "Little Book on Patents" free. Offices: 97 Clark-st., Room 21, Chicago, Ill., and 635 F-st., Washington, D. C.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—SOPRANO AND ALTO TO prepare for opera; fine position; $100 cash necessary. Address Y 11, Tribune.

EDUCATION.

Report of the Commissioner for 1880—Varied Institutions of Learning.

Large Increase in Attendance Since Last Report—Colleges for Women.

Schools in the South—Benefactions, and How Distributed—Education in the Army and Among the Indians.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—The report of the Commissioner of Education for 1880, just issued, in addition to the account of educational affairs for the year, furnishes valuable figures for a comparison with the first year of the preceding decade. The work of the office has increased considerably, as shown by the fact that while in 1871 there were but 2,001 educational institutions and systems in correspondence with it, in 1880 there were 8,231 such. From the statistics reported it appears that in 1871 twenty-nine States reported a school population of 9,632,969, while in 1880 the thirty-eight States and eight Territories reported a total of 15,536,280. The number enrolled in the public schools, twenty-eight States only reporting for 1871, was 6,393,085, while for 1880 it was 9,781,521, all the States and Territories reporting this item. Twenty-five States reported the number in daily attendance in 1871 as 3,661,739, while in 1880 thirty-four States and eight Territories reported it as 5,805,342. In twenty-six States the total number of teachers was given as 180,635 in 1871, and in all the States and Territories as 282,644 in 1880, divided in the former case into 66,949 men and 103,743 women, and in the latter into 116,012 men and 157,657 women; only twenty-four States reporting the teachers separately in the first year and thirty-five States and eight Territories in the latter.

FINANCIAL.

The total public school income reported in 1871 by thirty States was $64,593,919, while in 1880—all the States and Territories reporting—it was $83,940,239, with an expenditure in 1871 by twenty-four States of $61,179,220, and in 1880 by all the States and Territories of $80,032,838, or an expenditure for each child of school age varying from 96 cents in Alabama to $14.91 in Massachusetts, and for each one in average attendance from $2.34 in North Carolina to $27.35 in California. The permanent school fund reported in 1871 by nineteen States was $41,466,854, and that of thirty-three States and two Territories in 1880 was $122,878,839. This fund is composed principally of the proceeds of grants and reservations of land to the States and Territories respectively, made by the United States, and which are stated by Mr. Thomas Donaldson in his valuable work, "The Public Domain," to be as follows:

From 1785 to June 30, 1880:

	Acres.
For public or common schools, estimated	67,893,919
For seminaries or universities, estimated	1,165,520
For agricultural and mechanical colleges	9,600,000
Total	77,659,439

The number of pupils reported in private schools in 1871 was 328,170 in fourteen States, and in 1880, in twenty-one States and four Territories, it was 568,130.

EDUCATION AT THE SOUTH—STATISTICS OF CITIES.

General comparative statistics of education at the South are given for 1880, showing that in the recent slave States, including Delaware and the District of Columbia, there were 3,899,961 whites of school age, with an enrollment in school of 2,215,674, and 1,803,257 colored youth of school age, with an enrollment of 784,709, the expenditure for both races being $12,475,044. Statistics relating to the colored race show that there were a total of 17,205 schools of all kinds for their instruction, exclusive of public schools in those States not reporting them separately, with a total enrollment of 821,570.

The disbursements of the Peabody fund since 1868 amount to $1,191,700, $55,150 having been spent in 1880 by the trustees, against $100,000 in 1871. The objects to which this fund is applied have of late years been changed, as the trustees have thought it more advantageous to prepare teachers for school work than to apply the funds directly to that work.

A table giving the statistics of 244 cities, each with more than 7,500 inhabitants, is given in the report, by which it appears that their school population is 2,661,498; the whole enrollment, 1,710,461; the average daily attendance, 1,105,763; total receipts for educational purposes, $27,489,304; and the total expenditures, $25,074,360. New York City heads the list with 385,000 children of school age, of whom she enrolled 270,176 in her 127 school buildings, and held 132,420 in daily attendance. The total receipts were $3,847,063, and the expenditures $3,415,882, or an outlay on each scholar in daily average attendance of $24.16 for the year.

NORMAL SCHOOLS—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

Of normal schools, or schools for preparing teachers, there has been a steady increase during the decade, there being sixty-five reported in 1871, with 445 instructors and 10,922 students, and 230 in 1880, with 1,466 instructors and 43,077 students, of whom 903 and 25,723 respectively were in 106 public normals, and 563 and 17,354 respectively were in 114 private schools. The number of graduates in those supported by the public funds was 2,943, in the private ones 752.

Instruction in business colleges seems to have fluctuated somewhat during the ten years, as sixty (with 168 teachers and 6,460 students) reported in 1871, fifty-three in 1872, 137 (with 599 instructors and 25,234 students) in 1876, and 129 in 1878, with 527 teachers and 21,048 students; but in 1880 162 reported 619 instructors and 27,146 students, and libraries with 43,512 volumes.

Of those institutions for employing the time of very young children and for turning their irresistible desire to do something into useful and educating channels, the kindergarten, there has been a steady increase reported since 1873 (the first year that statistics were obtainable)—from 42, with 73 teachers and 1,252 pupils, to 232 in 1880, with 524 teachers and 8,871 pupils. Of these useful institutions there were only a half dozen or so in 1870, with one normal school, in Boston, only one being a public school. Now those reported are connected either with private schools, public schools, or charitable institutions.

The number of institutions for secondary instruction, such as are designated as academies, seminaries, institutes, etc., was 638 in 1871, with 3,171 teachers and 80,227 students, while 1,264 reported 6,009 instructors and 110,277 students in 1880. As the Commissioner says, the term "secondary instruction" is somewhat vague in the United States, including all instruction in other than elementary schools, collegiate departments of universities and colleges, and professional schools. Taken in this view the number reported under instruction is 196,499—viz.: 26,609 in city high schools, 12,059 in normal schools, 110,277 in schools for secondary instruction, 13,239 in preparatory schools, and 34,325 in preparatory departments of higher institutions. Additional figures for 1880 show that the number of volumes in the libraries of these schools was 501,132, an increase of 32,271 during the year; that the value of their grounds, buildings, and apparatus was reported at $18,515,750, and the total income from tuition fees and productive funds was $2,732,187.

Of schools which only prepare for superior instruction there were 86 reported in 1873, with 690 instructors and 12,486 students; in 1880 the number was 125, with 860 instructors and 13,239 students, 146,517 volumes in their libraries, $5,016,161 invested in grounds, etc., and a total income of $426,749. The report gives the courses of study pursued in four of the principal schools of this character in this country, and an interesting account of the Round Hill School, established in 1823 at Northampton, Mass., by Messrs. Joseph G. Cogswell and George Bancroft, the historian.

COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

Considerable advance is shown in the institutions for the higher instruction of women, there being 136 of these reported in 1871, with 1,163 teachers and 12,411 pupils, and 227 in 1880, with 2,340 teachers, 25,780 students, 251,595 volumes in their libraries; grounds, buildings, and apparatus valued at $9,510,909, and an income of $790,231. The Commissioner says that progress is marked and satisfactory; that in 1870 the Michigan University and the Illinois Industrial University were opened to women, in 1872 Cornell and the University of Vermont, in 1873 Boston University; that Smith and Wellesley Colleges were organized in 1875, and that in 1879 the Harvard Annex for Women went into operation. The report also gives the requisits for admission to the three last mentioned and to Vassar.

Of universities and colleges, so-called, but in which there is the greatest diversity in means and methods of instruction and ends aimed at, there were 390 reported in 1871, with 2,963 instructors and 19,827 students. These institutions increased to 364 in 1880, with 4,160 instructors and 59,594 students. Additional figures for 1880 are 2,342,766 volumes in college libraries, an increase of 100,053 for that year, and 459,372 volumes in society libraries. The amount invested in college grounds, buildings, and apparatus reaches a grand total of $39,623,424, the income from productive funds, tuition fees, and State appropriations being given as $5,313,567. A summary of candidates examined for admission to these colleges shows that of 5,505 applying 2,994 were admitted unconditionally and 530 were conditioned in Latin, 383 in Greek, 740 in mathematics, and 310 in history and geography, while 110 were rejected for deficiency in Latin, sixty-seven in Greek, 112 in mathematics, forty-nine in history and geography, and 219 in two or more subjects. The number of scholars in the preparatory department of these colleges was 26,158, of whom 6,930 were preparing for a subsequent classical course and 5,085 for a scientific. The Commissioner says that the standards of admission have been raised, and that in his opinion great advantages would accrue if uniform admission requisits were agreed and insisted upon by the leading colleges.

SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS.

Agricultural colleges or schools of science have increased from forty-one in 1871, with 303 instructors and 3,303 students, to eighty-three, including the United States Military and Naval Academies, in 1880, with 253 instructors and 11,584 students. These schools are divided into two classes—those aided by the Government, and those supported by private means. Of the former there are forty-eight, with 605 instructors and 6,624 students in all departments, 147,289 volumes in their general and 3,450 in their society libraries, a value of grounds, etc., of $8,804,451, and an income from all sources of $1,633,580. Of the latter there are thirty-five, with 348 teachers, 4,960 students, 73,109 volumes in general and 1,500 in society libraries, and $4,728,709 in grounds, buildings, and apparatus, with a total income of $327,439. In 1871 all but ten were aided by the National land grant of 1862. Five have since ceased receiving that aid, having either been superseded by some school created for the exact purpose of the grant, or by one which seemed better fitted for the work.

THEOLOGICAL, LAW, AND MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Ninety-four schools of theology were reported in 1871, with 369 teachers and 3,204 students. They increased during the decade to 142, with 633 instructors and 5,242 students trained in the tenets of twenty denominations, three of the schools being unsectarian. The number of volumes in libraries was 725,143, and value of grounds and buildings $6,221,607, while the income from productive funds was $576,897.

In law the number of schools was thirty in 1871, with 129 instructors and 1,722 students; in 1880 the number was forty-eight, with 229 instructors and 3,134 students, 88,712 volumes in libraries, $95,000 in grounds and buildings, and an income of $168,455. The Commissioner says that a good feature in this branch of instruction is that those preparing for this profession are resorting to law-schools in preference to studying in attorneys' offices, as less opportunity is afforded for desultory reading, and regular habits of study are required.

Schools of medicine have increased during the decade from 82, with 750 instructors and 7,045 students, to 120, with 1,660 instructors and 14,006 students, 66,140 volumes in their libraries, a value of $2,611,570 in grounds, etc., and an income of $657,862. The number of "regular" schools in 1871 was 57; in 1880 it was 72; of eclectic, in 1871, 4; in 1880, 6; homeopathic, in 1871, 6; in 1880, 12; of dental, in 1871, 9; in 1880, 16; of pharmaceutical, in 1871, 16; in 1880, 14.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND SUBJECTS.

There are no figures available for comparisons in the case of the rest of the institutions reported on by the Commissioner; but a brief review of the present condition and of certain other facts may prove not uninteresting to your readers. The whole number of degrees conferred in all institutions in the country entitled to confer them was 10,114 in course, or for work done, and 372 honorary. The Commissioner calls attention to what he has said in preceding reports in respect to the sale of medical diplomas in this country, and gives an interesting history of the proceedings instituted against John Buchanan, T. B. Miller, and others who have been engaged in that illicit business.

Schools for the blind number 30, and have 532 instructors and other employés, with 2,032 pupils. There have been 9,371 inmates of these institutions since opening.

A summary of institutions for the deaf and dumb shows that there were fifty-six reported, with 418 instructors (sixty being semi-mutes), and 6,657 under instruction, the whole number who have received instruction being 20,504.

Of schools for feeble-minded youth there were 13 in 1880, reporting 483 instructors and other employés, and 1,298 inmates, with a total of 1,936 dismissed improved since their opening.

Reform schools were reported to the number of 68, with 1,054 teachers, officers, and assistants, and 11,921 present inmates.

In homes and asylums for orphans and dependent children, infant asylums, and industrial schools, all numbering 430, there were 4,217 officers, teachers, and assistants, and 59,161 inmates, there having been 550,623 reported since their foundation. In 1880 there were 75 additional public libraries reported in the United States, with 142,043 volumes on their shelves. This makes a total of 3,917 reported, with 12,711,493 volumes; but, as the Commissioner says, these figures are but approximate, as they do not include the increase of the 3,647 libraries reported in the special report on public libraries issued from the bureau in 1876, nor of the 195 embraced in the Commissioner's report since then.

FOR TRAINING NURSES.

For the second time statistics of a new class of schools (those for training nurses) are reported, there being fifteen of these in the United States, with fifty-nine instructors and 323 pupils, 663 having graduated since their foundation; two schools furnish no report.

BENEFACTIONS.

The amount of benefactions for educational purposes during the year 1880 reached the important figure of $5,513,501. This sum was distributed among the different institutions as follows:

Universities and colleges	$2,666,571
Schools of science	1,371,445
Schools of theology	827,856
Schools of law	425
Schools of medicine	11,400
Institutions for the superior instruction of women	92,372
Preparatory schools	111,584
Institutions for secondary instruction	368,380
Institutions for the deaf and dumb and the blind	22,583
Training schools for nurses	40,885

The number of educational publications during 1880, as gleaned from publishers' announcements, is 684, issued by 163 different firms, and the number of patents granted by the Government for inventions of school furniture and apparatus is 136.

After a brief review of education in foreign countries the Commissioner proceeds to notice different subjects of educational importance, among others industrial education and popular science teaching. Of evening schools he says they have become a permanent feature of city school systems, and that, while they are not maintained in all, even of the principal cities, and in some cities where they have been established have been regarded as of doubtful advantage, yet a careful study of their history for successive years shows that where they have failed they have been poorly conducted or were not adapted to local conditions.

ARMY EDUCATION—INDIANS.

A report to the Secretary of War from the headquarters of the army shows what has been done toward carrying out the provisions of the section submitted by Gen. Garfield to the Army bill in 1866 in regard to the army-post schools. In 1878-'79 754 enlisted men and 1,039 children attended these schools; in 1879-'80 these figures had risen to 955 and 1,340 respectively. Much good is reported as being done in the special schools for Indians at Hampton, Va., and Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

Sanitation in its bearings on education is treated at length, and some account is given of the action on this subject of the International Congress on Education in Brussels, and the International Congress on Hygiene at Turin in 1880.

A statement is made of the result of an examination of the public school children of Boston for color blindness, which developed the astonishing fact that of 14,469 male scholars examined 608, or 4.2 per cent, were color blind, while of 13,458 female students only 9, or 0.66 per cent, were color blind. Statistics of children examined at Rockford, Ill., for short-sightedness show, however, that the conditions of the sexes are reversed, and that 8.3 per cent of the girls and 3.8 per cent of the boys were myopic.

An interesting account is given of the forthcoming report of Dr. Javal, of Paris, on the physiology of reading and writing. Other subjects treated are exemption of school property from taxation, school litigation, instruction in forestry and graphic methods of exhibiting education in museums, and in conclusion the Commissioner renews the recommendations in respect to National aid to education made in previous reports.

The report forms a volume of 1,176 pages, and includes abstracts of all the State and Territorial reports, the report proper of the Commissioner, and statistical tables. In explanation of its apparently late appearance it may be well to state that the varied character of the information it contains and the delay in receiving reports from some of the States (some only publishing biennial reports), and institutions reporting necessitate it, as does also a careful comparison and revision of the mass of material used in its compilation.

Irish Intimidation.

London Truth, Sept. 30.

I suppose it must give a very great shock to the senses to have an uncle assassinated, even if you happen to be his heir. But it is some little time now since the late Lord Leitrim was murdered, and I should have hoped that his nephew, the present Peer, would have got over his state of nervousness before this. But it appears he has not. On Thursday, the 14th inst., he came before the magistrates at Milford, County Donegal, to present a charge of intimidation. The defendant was a "weak woman," but the court was asked to infer that she had "the heart and stomach of a man," which is apparently a great deal more than can be said for Lord Leitrim. It was a curious sight to see the parties confronting each other. There was the Peer with a "revolver suspended to his girdle," and there was the "weak woman" with a baby hanging on her arm. The facts of the case were simple, but appalling. On the previous day it appears that Lord Leitrim, with his revolver, met the weak woman, with her baby (a very violent infant, as I am given to understand), going across his land, and he mustered up courage to ask her where she was going. "To those houses," she replied, pointing with one of the fingers of the hand which was not holding the baby. Whereupon his Lordship, pulling himself together with a heroic effort, told her she must not trespass, but must go round by the public road. This vexed the "weak woman," for she did not like the thought of carrying the "violent infant" all the way round, so she said ferociously: "Oh, Lord Leitrim, you would not be turning me back? You should do more good to the poor. Take care of yourself, or you'll meet the same fate as your uncle." And for this "intimidation" the poor woman has been remanded—i. e., locked up—for a week.

THE BASIS FOR A TARIFF.

Mr. J. S. Moore's Plan for Practical Reform—The Tariff Commission in New York—Answering the Assertions of the Protectionists—Mr. Moore's Idea of the Tariff as It Should Be.

Six of the Tariff Commissioners, Messrs. Garland, Oliver, Ambler, Porter, Underwood, and McMahon, held a session at 11 a. m. yesterday in one of the parlors of the Windsor Hotel. Mr. J. S. Moore, better known as "The Parsee Merchant," read from printed slips a tariff reform argument. After reviewing the history of tariff legislation down to 1845, he quoted six distinct principles laid down by Robert J. Walker, when Secretary of the Treasury, as follows:

First—That no more money should be collected than is necessary for the wants of the Government economically administered.

Second—That no duty be imposed on any article above the lowest rate which will yield the largest amount of revenue.

Third—That, below such a rate, discrimination may be made, descending in the scale of duties; or, for imperative reasons, the articles may be placed on the list of those free from all duties.

Fourth—That the maximum revenue duty should be imposed on luxuries.

Fifth—That all minimum and all specific duties should be abolished, and ad valorem duties substituted in their place, care being taken to guard against fraudulent invoices and undervaluation, and to assess the duty upon the actual market value.

Sixth—That the duty should be so imposed as to operate as equally as possible throughout the Union, discriminating neither for nor against any class or section.

Commenting on these points one by one, Mr. Moore said that the economic principle contained in the first was the greatest safeguard against excessive taxation, and was the very essence of the much-abused sentence, "A tariff for revenue only." As to the fifth point, he claimed it to be an economic truth that the ad valorem system was the only equitable rule for assessing duties on foreign articles. The outcry of undervaluation was simply a trick to blind the people. The enormities of which the present tariff was full existed simply because they were hidden under the convenient deception of specific duties and (in many instances) of compound duties. The sixth point meant, he said, that plate-glass should not be recognized in Indiana, potteryware in New Jersey, spool-thread in Pawtucket, sugar in Louisiana, or steel-rails in Pennsylvania. It had been Mr. Walker's melancholy lot to see his great system ruthlessly torn down, and his feelings might be expressed by the famous speech of Bailly, who, when sentenced to be guillotined, said to his judges: "I lose my head because the people have lost theirs. You will lose yours when the people find theirs again." He (Mr. Moore) believed that the time was fast approaching when the chief political issue would be protection pure and simple—not against free trade, but against the Walker tariff system of 1846. If it had no other results, it would at least prevent tariff tricksters playing fast and loose with the greatest economic question of the age.

Coming down to the Morrill tariff of 1861, he said that, as the high tariff of 1812 was the offspring of war, so this still higher tariff had its inception while a fearful civil war was preparing. There was little left at present of the Morrill tariff. It had been speedily augmented by a rise in rates in August and December, 1861. Several tariff acts had been passed during the War. In fact, a perfect tariff saturnalia had been the order of the day. It continued until after the War. No less than twelve tariff acts had been passed between 1866 and 1870, nearly all in the interest of protection and complication. The present Tariff law was before the commission. And the very fact of the appointment of the commission was the best proof that the tariff had become an oppression and a scandal. In the revision and simplification of the present tariff, the great question was: Should it be made in the interest of protection? The protectionists claimed that it should be; first, because the industries of this country are still in their infancy; second, because the home industries cannot compete with the pauper labor of Europe; and third, because home protection gives employment to labor and gives prosperity to the country. Mr. Moore proceeded to combat these three points. As to "infant industries," he said that there was something so shamefully ridiculous in this claim of "infancy" for home industry that produced between $5,000,000,000 and $6,000,000,000 of manufactured products annually that it made one feel astonished at the daring of the assertion. Was the woolen industry an "infant," when it produced in 1880 $265,000,000 worth of manufactured products? Was the iron and steel industry an "infant," when its manufactured product amounted in 1880 to $296,000,000? Was the cotton industry an "infant," when it used nearly 2,000,000 bales of raw cotton? Was the chemical industry an "infant," when it vaunted a production of some $100,000,000 annually? With the single exception of England, there was no country in the world that produced manufactured goods so largely as the United States. How could this country, with its population of 52,000,000—unquestionably the most enlightened people in the world—with superior mechanical genius, and with machinery surpassing any used in Europe, make a plea of "infancy" for its industry? Whatever other reason there might be for upholding protection it surely could not be "infancy." As to the second plea for protection—the inability to compete with the pauper wages of Europe—it required a more serious consideration. He admitted that as a rule American wages were higher than European wages. But the modern inventors of labor-saving machinery had neutralized the great bugbear of pauper labor. Intelligence, means, and the best machinery might well laugh at the pauper wages abroad. By the aid of skill and the employment of labor-saving machinery, such as the thrashing-machine, two men in Illinois could do the work of perhaps a hundred men who still employed the traditional flail of 4,000 years ago. Another example of the fallacy that pauper wages could beat or even compete with aristocratic wages, could be found in the industry of England. The price of wages paid in England was nearly, if not wholly, double that paid on the Continent. England had free trade, except in such articles as she did not produce. And England not only existed, but, compared with the Continent, flourished. Her people were socially better off, better fed, and better housed than those of the Continent. Her industries had increased and her commerce was spread over the entire world. If the American manufacturer had free raw material, free dye-stuffs, free machinery—in other words, if put on an equal footing with English manufacturers—the higher wages of the United States would not be a formidable drawback. The cry of high labor was a convenient pretext, but it was not the real reason why American manufactures could not compete with foreign products. As to the claim that home protection gave employment to labor and gives prosperity to the country, he recalled the panic of 1873, when protection lost its potency; when the country was overrun with tramps; when sturdy workingmen went begging from door to door; when several vessels cleared American ports for Australia with emigrants, not, as formerly, to seek gold, but to work for a living. With what grace or truth could protection be cited as giving steady employment to labor when this history (from 1873 to 1879) was still fresh? High protection was unable to stem industrial distress during those six years, and therefore the assertion that protection was a preventive of industrial distress was a fallacy and a sham.

The practical question now was, What do tariff reformers really want to see accomplished? The answer was: First, a reduction of tariff taxes; second, tariff simplification. Either a tariff tax enhanced the prices of home manufactures or it did not. If it did, some of the monstrous duties that disgrace our economic system ought to be reduced. If it did not, then there was no reason for retaining these excesses on the statute-book. It would be perfect folly, however, to deny that the consumer was heavily taxed on the article made at home through the means of the tariff. It was an undue assumption of arbitrary power to continue "war taxes" after seventeen years of peace. And was it not an oppression to find two of the most important necessaries of life—sugar and woolen clothing—paying a still higher tax than they paid during the War? What possible justification could there be for paying 25 per cent more than a war tax on sugar? He admitted, however, that while demanding a reduction of duties it would be unwise to step from one extreme to the other. What was far more important than large or small reductions of the present duties was simplification. It had been suggested that specific duties should be based upon the average value of goods abroad for the past three years. Such a duty might be satisfactorily, but not with perfect justice, so based. If such a plan were adopted it would be the best exposé of the enormous duties hidden under the blind specific and compound duty forms. In revising the present tariff in the direction of simplification he protested against the retention of any compound duties. There was no excuse for them. If it were absolutely necessary to tax an article 80 or 90 per cent, it should be so stated openly and clearly, and not through hidden devices. In his own judgment the real triumph for tariff reform was simplification, and this policy he aimed at more than extreme reductions in duties. In conclusion Mr. Moore submitted a proposed revision of the tariff. It consists of nine classes.

First class (textiles)—He proposes an average duty of 25 per cent on cotton manufactures instead of 38 per cent; on woolen manufactures, 45 per cent instead of 67; silk manufactures, 45 per cent instead of 58; flax manufacturers, 25 per cent instead of 35, and manufactures of hemp and jute 25 per cent instead of 27. The estimated revenue from this class at these rates would be $41,000,000 against $59,000,000 in 1881.

Second Class (Metals)—He recommends the following reductions: Pig-iron from $7 to $5 per ton; scrap-iron, cast, from $6 to $5; scrap-iron, wrought, from $8 to $6; steel rails from $28 to $15; all other iron and steel and the manufactures thereof from 40½ per cent ad valorem to 35 per cent; all other metals and the manufactures thereof, except pig and bar lead and ingot copper, from 30 per cent to 25 per cent; and tin plates from 1 1-10 cents per pound to ¾ cent. The estimated reduction in revenue would be from $27,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Third Class (Sugar and Molasses)—He proposes two grades of duty—40 per cent (instead of 55) on all sugar up to No. 13 in color, and 50 per cent (instead of 70) on all sugar above No. 13. On molasses he proposes five cents per gallon instead of the present duty or five cents and 25 per cent ad valorem. The difference in revenue would be from $47,000,000 to $34,000,000.

Fourth Class (Brandy, Wines, Beer, etc.)—The only change proposed is an increase on sparkling wine from $6 to $8 a dozen quarts, the estimated increase in revenue being from $6,800,000 to $7,200,000.

Fifth Class (tobacco)—The only change proposed is from $2.50 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem to $3.50 per pound, the estimated difference in revenue being an increase from $4,655,000 to 5,432,000.

Sixth Class (earthenware and glass)—The changes proposed are as follows: On earthen, stone, and china ware, from an average duty of 42 per cent to 35; on window glass, from 70 to 40; on plate glass (above 24 by 60), from 50 cents per square foot and 110 per cent ad valorem to 30 cents per square foot and 65 per cent ad valorem; all other plate glass 40 per cent (the present rate), and on glassware of every description 60 per cent (also the present rate). The estimated difference in revenue is a reduction from $6,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Seventh Class (spices of all sorts)—No change is proposed.

Eighth Class (chemicals and dyestuffs, except opium)—A reduction is proposed from 30 to 20 per cent, the estimated reduction in revenue being from $4,000,000 to $1,500,000.

Ninth Class (sundries, including paper)—The proposition is to reduce printing paper (sized and glued) from 25 to 20 per cent; printing paper, unsized, from 20 to 15 per cent; writing paper from 35 to 25 per cent; all other manufactures of paper (except playing cards) from 35 to 25 per cent.

Mr. Moore's plan proposes a free list to the amount of $13,773,000, and estimates the total revenue under this proposed tariff at $135,361,932. It provides that domestic alcohol, used in the preparation of chemicals, shall be free of internal revenue tax, and proposes that whenever it can be done the rates shall be made specific, established on the ad valorem basis. Mr. Moore was subjected to a long cross-examination which enabled him to explain in more detail his views on the tariff, but in several instances he admitted his lack of exact knowledge. He said that the revision submitted was prepared by himself and acceded to by Mr. David H. Wells.

Mr. Oliver, who was in the chair, told Mr. Moore that his statement showed very great preparation, and that if he wished to make an additional statement (owing to the prolonged examination to which he had been subjected) he might do so and it would be incorporated with the other. The commission desired the fullest expression of views from those who had given attention to the subject. Mr. Moore assured the commission that he was very much gratified at the attention given to his statement. No one wished more than he did to see the labors of the commission crowned with success. He was sorry that anything had been said to the detriment of the commission before its report was made to Congress.

Dominie Stimson's Wit.

New York Sun.

Yesterday's meeting of the Baptist ministers was opened with prayer by Father Stimson of Kansas. Father Stimson is 80 years old, and has preached for fifty years. Stories are told of him in which those who expected to raise a laugh at the old Dominie found the tables turned against themselves in the most unexpected manner. One runs as follows:

Father Stimson owned a good horse, but the keeping of the beast was somewhat of a drain on the Dominie's pocket, and he was in the habit of dropping a hint to his parishioners once in a while that a little hay would be acceptable. One day a church member asked him to bring Mrs. Stimson to dinner.

"Certainly," said Father Stimson, "and, as it's haying time, I guess I'll put some hay on the wagon when I go back home."

"All right, Father," replied the church member, "but bring a one-horse wagon."

Father Stimson took his wife to supper in a wagon with an ample hayrick that would hold a haystack.

"See here," said the parishioner, as he helped Mrs. Stimson out of the hayrick, "you said you were going to bring a one-horse wagon, and now you've appeared with the most capacious hay apparatus I ever saw."

"Oh, I've brought the one-horse wagon," said Father Stimson, "but the hayrick—that's a two-horse hayrick."

He drove away after supper with 2,200 pounds of hay.

Father Stimson was the first to use Gospel tents in the West. He put them up himself. A fellow who passed him one morning as he was hard at work on his tent called to him in a loud voice:

"Hullo there! Are you going to have a circus?"

"Yes," said the preacher, continuing his work without looking up, "and I'm looking for a baboon. Don't you want to hire yourself to me?"

The preacher was Chaplain in the Ninth New York Cavalry in the War. The Colonel was fond of leading the soldiers through deep puddles at the regular drill, and the Chaplain one day rode around the puddle, and thereby fell out of the regular order. The Colonel noticed it, and at the close of the drill, when the officers came together, said with a sneer:

"If Capt. Stimson is afraid to ride through muddy water for fear of soiling his clothing, I will carry him across the puddles myself."

"Thank you," the Chaplain said, "but as the Government provides horses, I don't see any reason why I should ride on a jackass."

What Are the Tides?

Sir W. Thompson in a recent address found some difficulty in explaining the tides, which he defined as the motions of water on the earth due to the attraction of sun and moon. There were places where lunar tides vanished altogether, and where there was only a rise and fall once in the solar day, or twice in the solar day. There were places where the water rose and fell according to the sun, and not according to the moon; but such fluctuations were modified by local causes. In the theory of tides proper, there was also a solar annual tide, and again, a solar semi-annual tide. The first rough view of the theory of the tide-generating force was that the moon attracted the waters of the earth towards herself, and heaped them up on this side of the earth. That was not so; it would be so if the earth and the moon were stuck on the two ends of a strong bar and put at rest in space, but there was no such rigid bar.

Why did not the moon fall toward the earth? According to Newton's theory, the moon is always doing so. Newton compared the fall of the moon with the fall of a stone at the earth's surface. Why did it not come down? Could it be always falling and never come down? That seemed impossible. It was always falling, but it had a motion perpendicular to the direction in which it was falling, and the result of continual falling was simply a change of direction of its motion. That was simply the dynamical theory of centrifugal force. If a stone were thrown horizontally it descended in a parabola, the stone falling away from the line in which it was thrown; so it was with the moon. It was seen always to be falling from the present direction and from the further altered line; and so it might be always falling and never coming down. The parts of the moon nearest to the earth were falling most rapidly, the parts further from the earth least rapidly. Each preserved a constant distance, or very nearly a constant distance, from the common centre of gravity of the two. The earth experienced according to its mass a force depending on the average distance. The result clearly was, then, a tendency toward the moon and from the moon, and thus, in a necessarily imperfect manner, he had explained how it was that the waters were not heaped up on the side next the moon, but were drawn up toward the moon, and fell away from the moon, so as to tend to form an oval figure.

Snakes as Life-Destroyers.

The loss of life in India due to the ravages of venomous snakes is almost incredible. Yet consumption, which is as wily and fatal as the deadliest Indian reptile, is winding its coils around thousands of people while the victims are unconscious of its presence. Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" must be used to cleanse the blood of the scrofulous impurities, for tubercular consumption is only a form of scrofulous disease. "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy for all forms of scrofulous disease, or king's evil, such as tumors, white swellings, fever sores, scrofulous sore eyes, as well as for other blood and skin diseases. By druggists.

MARSHAL'S SALE NO. 271.

Public notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, on a judgment rendered in said Court April 3d, A. D. 1882, in favor of the Third National Bank of Chicago, Plaintiff, and against the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company, Defendant, I have this day levied upon the following-described property—to-wit: All and singular the railroad of the Chicago and Pacific Railroad Company, as the same is now surveyed, layed out, constructed, and located in the Counties of Cook, Du Page, Kane, De Kalb, Ogle, and Carroll, in the State of Illinois, including the road-bed, stations, or station-houses, depot grounds, rails, ties, fences, bridges, viaducts and culverts, and all other buildings and structures, as well as engine-houses, machine and other shops used in connection with said railway, all being in the State and Northern District of Illinois, and as being the property of said defendant, and that I will offer said real estate for sale at public vendue to the highest and best bidder for cash, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the south door of the United States Custom-House, in the City of Chicago, State and Northern District of Illinois.

Dated Sept. 25th, A. D. 1882.

A. M. JONES,
United States Marshal, Northern District Illinois.
By S. C. HAYES, Deputy.

Eight Reasons!

Why we NEVER Sell POND'S EXTRACT in BULK, but Adhere to the Rule of Selling ONLY in OUR Own BOTTLES, Inclosed in BUFF WRAPPERS, on which is Printed our Landscape Trade-Mark.

1.—It insures the purchaser obtaining the GENUINE article.

2.—It protects the consumer, in buying Pond's Extract not weakened with water, which we found was done a few years ago when we were induced to furnish dealers with the genuine article in bulk.

3.—It protects the consumer from unscrupulous parties selling crude, cheap decoctions to him as Pond's Extract, for any person can tell the genuine from the bottle and wrapper.

4.—It protects the consumer, for it is NOT safe to use any other article according to the directions given in our book, which surrounds each bottle of Pond's Extract.

5.—It protects the consumer, for it is not agreeable to be deceived and perhaps injured by using other articles under the directions for Pond's Extract.

6.—No other article, manufacture or imitation, has the effect claimed for and always produced by Pond's Extract.

7.—It is prejudicial to the reputation of Pond's Extract to have people use a counterfeit, believing it to be the genuine, for they will surely be disappointed, if not injured, by its effect.

8.—Justice to one of the best medicines in the world, and the hundreds of thousands using it, demands every precaution against having weak and injurious preparations palmed off as the genuine. The ONLY way this can be accomplished is to sell the GENUINE put up in a uniform manner—in OUR own BOTTLES, complete with buff wrappers, trade-marks, etc.

POND'S EXTRACT.

Subdues Inflammation, Acute and Chronic. | Controls all Hemorrhages, Venous and Mucous.

THE HOUSEHOLD FRIEND.

REMEMBER.—The Genuine Pond's Extract is cheap, because it is strong, uniform, and reliable. Our book of directions explains when it can be diluted with water and when to be used full strength.

REMEMBER.—That all other preparations, if colorless, are mere decoctions, boilings, or produced simply to obtain the odor and without the scientific or practical knowledge of the matter which many years of labor has given us.

REMEMBER, OR KNOW NOW.—That all preparations purporting to be superior to Pond's Extract because they have color, are colored simply because they have crude and, to unprofessional people using them, perhaps dangerous matter in them, and should never be used except under the advice and prescription of a physician.

REMEMBER AND KNOW.—That our expensive machinery is the result of 30 years of experience (the most of which was entirely given to this work), and constant attention to the production of all forms of Hamamelis, and that therefore we should know what we assert, that Pond's Extract is the best, purest, and contains more virtues of the shrub than any other production yet made.

Our New History and Uses of Pond's Extract and other preparations sent free.

LADIES—Read pages 15, 18, 21, and 26 in our book, which is found around each bottle, and will be sent free on application.

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY,
14 West Fourteenth-st., NEW YORK.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS.

And Get a Pocket Cigar-Case Free.

WM. M. DALE, Druggist, Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.
A. AREND, Druggist, Cor. Fifth-av. and Madison-st.
CENTRAL RETAIL AGENTS.
☞ One agent (dealer only) wanted in every town in the U. S. No drummers.
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State-st., Chicago.
Smoke "Tansill's Gen. Custer" 10-ct. Cigar.

THE
IMPERISHABLE
PERFUME.
Murray & Lanman's
FLORIDA WATER,
Best for TOILET, BATH
and HANDKERCHIEF.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. An invaluable and palatable tonic in all cases of weak digestion and debility. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label. This caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only) C. David & Co., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Sold Wholesale by SMITH & VANDERBEEK.

Martine's DANCING ACADEMIES, 55 Ada-st., 2138 Indiana-av., 272 Chicago-av., offer advantages to be found in no similar institution. Send for catalogue.

MR. & MRS. BOURNIQUE'S
Schools for Dancing.
South Side—128 Twenty-fourth-st.
West Side, 506 Madison-st.
Will Reopen Saturday, Oct. 7.
Write for catalogue. Residence, 128 Twenty-fourth-st.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACAD'MY
CHESTER. 21st Year opens September 13th. New Buildings. Superior accommodations. Appointments complete. English, Collegiate, Chemical, Civil Engineering Courses. Degrees conferred. Apply to T. A. Cosgrove, Esq., No. 35 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, Prest.

MISSES GRANTS' SEMINARY,
247 & 249 Dearborn-av., Chicago.
For Boarding and Day Scholars. 14th year begins Tuesday, Sept. 19. Send for circular.

Morgan Park Military Academy.
A Christian Family School for Boys. Prepares for College, Scientific School, or Business. Send to Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, Principal, Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill., for catalogue.

MME. DA SILVA & MRS. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, will reopen last Monday in September. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

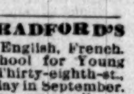
CHESTNUT STREET SEMINARY.
Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE, Principals.
The thirty-third year of this Boarding and Day School will open Sept. 20, 1882, at
1615 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

GIRLS' HIGHER SCHOOL.
MISS RICE'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 481 La Salle-av., Chicago, Ill., reopens Sept. 13. Resident French and German teachers. Boys under 12 admitted. Send for circular.

LAW SCHOOL OF CHADDOCK COLLEGE
opens Oct. 9. Diploma admits to the Bar of Illinois. Board and Tuition only $140 per year.
Address JOHN T. LONG, LL. D., President, Quincy, Ill.

HOME SCHOOL for Small Boys. Address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.

BOARD AND TUITION $175 to $225 a year. Address Military College, Burlington, N. J.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed, 30 styles (Burr Pat. Imp'd.) Elegant, Comfortable, Portable. $22 up. A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash-av. Send for Ill. Catalogue.


BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, $125. Pianos, $297.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Addr. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

THIRD EDITION OF "VICE VERSA" JUST READY.

The active demand for "Vice Versa" indicates that the great success which the book has obtained in England will be repeated here.

VICE VERSA;
Or, A Lesson to Fathers.
By F. ANSTEY.

The English press has been unanimous in its praise:

"One of the most diverting books," etc.—Pall Mall Gazette.
"Best book of its kind."—Academy.
"Surprising freshness, originality, and force."—World.
"Richly deserves the exceptional welcome."—Notes and Queries.
"Told with delightful drollery."—Athenæum.
"The drollest book ever written."—Vanity Fair.
"Irresistibly humorous."—Truth.
"Extremely clever."—Spectator.
"Recommend it very earnestly."—Saturday Review.

16mo, cloth; price, $1.00.

For sale by all booksellers, or sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
1, 3 & 5 Bond-st., New York.

NOVISSIMUM ORGANON.
The Certainties, Guesses, and Observations of John Thinkingmachine, in five parts. 1. The Shop. 2. The Machine. 3. Problem of the Times. 4. Garfield vs. Hancock. 5. Which Is the Christ, Judas or Jesus? Pp. 116. Price 75 cents. Cloth $1. Postage free. This little book presents a new thought-method, with its application to the events of the past twelve years—1870 to 1882. For sale by the
HUGH R. HILDRETH PRINTING CO., St. Louis.
C. T. DILLINGHAM, 687 Broadway, New York.
B. F. STEVENS, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

HARDEN'S HAND-GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.
THURSDAY, Oct. 5, at 2:30 p. m., a public test will be made at LAKE PARK, south of Base-Ball Grounds.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 a m	b 8:35 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Rockford & Freeport Express	b 8:25 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
Iowa Express	[illegible]	b 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:15 p m	a 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:15 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:15 p m	a 2:15 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:15 p m	a 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Rockford & Freeport Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	a 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:30 p m	*10:45 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only. Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, Foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Waukesha, Oconomowoc, La Cross	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:55 p m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc.	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa Dakota & Min'esota	* 5:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Libertyville	* 6:30 p m	* 8:25 a m
Rockford, R. I., and Janesville	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City, & Yankton	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Council Bluffs & Omaha	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
Itaska	* 6:30 p m	* 6:40 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave at 6:55 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive at 6:40 a. m. and 7:40 p. m. daily, Sunday excepted.

Illinois Central Railroad.
Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:40 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 6:30 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 p m	* 6:30 a m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:35 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:35 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 3:45 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.
Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:56 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:55 a m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.
Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 80 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa.	* 9:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
	§11:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:30 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:20 p m	* 5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		4:40 p m
Elkhart Accommodation		*11:30 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central Railroad.
Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)		§ 2:50 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.
Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express (exc'pt Sunday)	8:50 a m	6:35 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express (except Saturday)	9:00 p m	7:45 p m
Blue Island Acc'modatn (ex.Sun)	5:35 p m	7:50 a m
South Lawn Acc'modatn (ex.Sun)	12:00 m	2:50 p m

Kankakee Line.
Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.
(Danville Route.)
Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Cincinnati & Chicago Special		* 9:45 p m
Watseka Accommodation	*11:50 p m	

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 p m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 a m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 p m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 a m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 p m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:50 a m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 p m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 p m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	† 9:00 a m	‡ 7:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota	† 7:30 p m	‡ 6:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Dodgeville & Galena, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:20 a m
Lake Geneva	* 9:30 a m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Rockford Passenger	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 6:20 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 3:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	§11:00 a m	* 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:55 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:45 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	* 8:55 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 1:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:20 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:30 p m	* 6:10 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:30 p m
¶Theatre Train	11:30 p m	11:00 p m
Church Train	‖ 1:15 p m	‖10:05 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‖Sundays only.

Baltimore & Ohio.
Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	§ 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	§10:50 p m	* 7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and 10:50 p. m.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.
(Pan-Handle Route.)
Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	* 8:05 a m	* 7:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.
Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 9:05 a m	* 6:20 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 8:10 a m
Express	§11:00 p m	§ 6:35 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route."
Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 8:05 p m
Night Express	§ 7:50 p m	§ 7:25 a m

For explanation of reference marks (* † ‡ § etc.), see head of the time-table.

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Ludington, Manistee, etc., daily, Sunday excepted, at ... 9 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., tri-weekly, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at ... 7 p. m.
Green Bay, De Pere, and all Bay Ports, Escanaba, and all Lake Superior Towns, via Escanaba, Saturday at ... 9 a. m.
Office and docks at foot of Michigan-av.

THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE,
Established 1840.

Three and four sailings a week. No overcrowded ships and no live stock carried. This line has never lost a passenger, is the oldest line in existence, and has the finest fleet afloat. Passage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Draft for £1 and upwards. P. H. DU VERNET, Agent.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Department, 131 Randolph-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
STEAMSHIP LINE.
BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30; Prepaid Steerage Tickets, $24. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Steamers sail from Pier, between Second and Third-sts., Hoboken, N. Y.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Agents for Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The well-known and favorite steamship
CITY OF ROME
is intended to sail Saturday, October 14, 6 a. m., From NEW YORK for LIVERPOOL.
Cabin passage, $80 and $100, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40; Steerage Passage, $28.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW VIA DERRY.
BOLIVIA, Oct. 7, 2 p m | DEVONIA, Oct. 21, noon
ANCHORIA, Oct. 14, 6 a m | ETHIOPIA, Oct. 28, 6 a m
Cabin, $60 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40; Steerage—Outward, $28; prepaid, $31. For book of "Tours in Scotland," rates, etc., apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
VIA QUEBEC. VIA BOSTON.
Passage all classes between principal points in Europe and all railroad stations in America at lowest rates. Accommodations unexcelled. Three weekly sailings. Shortest sea route. ALLAN & CO., Gen. Agts., 72 La Salle-st., Chicago. C. J. SUNDELL, Mgr.

WHITE STAR LINE,
Carrying the United States and Royal Mail between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Company's office, 48 South Clark-st.
ALFRED LAGERGREN, Gen'l Western Agent.
☞ Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

Dr. LUCAS
PRIVATE DISPENSARY
132 So. CLARK St. CHICAGO, ILL.
Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is a well known fact that for many years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that but few possess. YOUNG MEN and Middle-Aged Men, who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions or excesses, Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence (sexual incapacity), Lost Manhood, Abuses of the System, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating,—remember, I will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines packed so as not to excite curiosity, and sent by express, if full description be given, but one personal interview is preferred. Call or address [illegible], Chicago, Ill. Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.

NO CURE NO PAY. DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 12.

VOLUME XL
THE
"Parisian
Suit C
ARE NOW REA
BUSINESS. T
OPENING
COSTU
WILL BE SOL
VERY REASONABL
Estima
GIVEN ON
SUIT
AND
Outside Gar
TO ORDE
ALSO SEAL
THE FINEST AN
GEST STOCK
LADIES' and CHI
DRESS
AND
WRA
WEST OF NEV
CITY.
PARISIAN SU
State and Monr
Under Palmer H
WALTER PROBY and
PROPRIETO
REMOV
Owing to the great increase of b... cago Branch, I have been obliged ... more commodious quarters, and w... Tuesday, Sept. 26, at
No. 38 La Salle-st.,
Thanking for past favors, I wi... deavor to satisfy my patrons, an... the merits of the goods sold by m...
FRED. HO...
Of New Yo...
REPRESENTED IN CH...
Mr. A. BIRN
SOLE AGENT FOR THE
KAISER BREWERY...
ERSTE ACTIEN BREWERY
G. SANDLER'S EXP'T BREWER...
C. NIKLAS' EXPORT BREWER...
CARPET
FALL STYL
WILTONS, AX
BRUSSELS, MO
INGRAINS, TA
A very large stock at lo...
CHICAGO CAR
WABASH AND M
To Inves
Peremptory sale of
on Monday, Oct. 9, a
a. m., at the north
Chamber of Commerc
ises Nos. 602 1-2, 6
West Lake-st., lots
renting for $1,536
Title perfect.
EDWIN H. SHE
GALE & BLOCKI,
AGENTS FO
Artificial Eyes and R
AND OWNERS OF
WAUKESHA WHITE R
Have removed (temporarily ... from 31 Clark
TO 111 RANDO
A. REED & S
PIANO
Guaranteed FIRST-CLASS in ... Reasonable Prices and Terms. Old instruments in exchange. Correspondence invited. Catalo...
REED'S TEMPLE O
Established 1842. 136
CUTLERY
QUININE PILLS. Pure Quinine ... weight—all sizes ... or hundred ... coated by ourselve... mail if desired.